

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/005

Undley Hall, Lakenheath LKH 307

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HER Information

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Curatorial Officer: Dr Jess Tipper

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Undley Hall Farm, Lakenheath in June 2007. It was immediately followed by monitoring of a stripped area prior to the construction of agricultural buildings and yards. A second phase of monitoring was carried out on the site in November of the same year prior to the second phase of construction. A series of archaeological features were encountered across the development area. Pottery recovered dated from the Iron Age, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods, however, the quantities recovered were very small. No phasing could be attempted because of the absence of well-dated contexts and lack of vertical stratigraphy, but there appears to have been occupation on the higher chalk lands above the low lying fens in the prehistoric and medieval period at least with some later post-medieval use of the site.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation and monitoring programme was carried out on land at Undley Hall during June 2007 and November 2007. The work was carried out in accordance with Brief and Specification provided by Dr Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). This document is included in Appendix 1. The work was carried out before the construction of agricultural buildings and associated areas of hard standing (Planning Application F/2007/0198/FUL). The work was funded by the property owner Mr B. J. Rutterford.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at TL 6951 8167 on the north side of the Undley Road, just to the west of the village of Lakenheath (Fig. 1) in the south-eastern fen basin. It lies on a roughly level area of higher ground, c.2km across and c.1m above the surrounding fen. The geological horizon was white chalk at approximately 4m OD.

The evaluated and monitored area was a generally flat yard area with outbuildings used for the storage of agricultural equipment, measuring approximately 2940m².

3. Archaeological and historical background

The development lies within an area of high archaeological potential, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The site is situated within an extensive cropmark complex that has been defined by aerial photography (LKH 165 and 196). In particular, there is a cropmark of a ring ditch located c.100m to the north of the proposed machinery store, and within the application area, that is indicative of a large circular enclosure (LKH 196). There is high potential for occupation deposits to be disturbed by development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

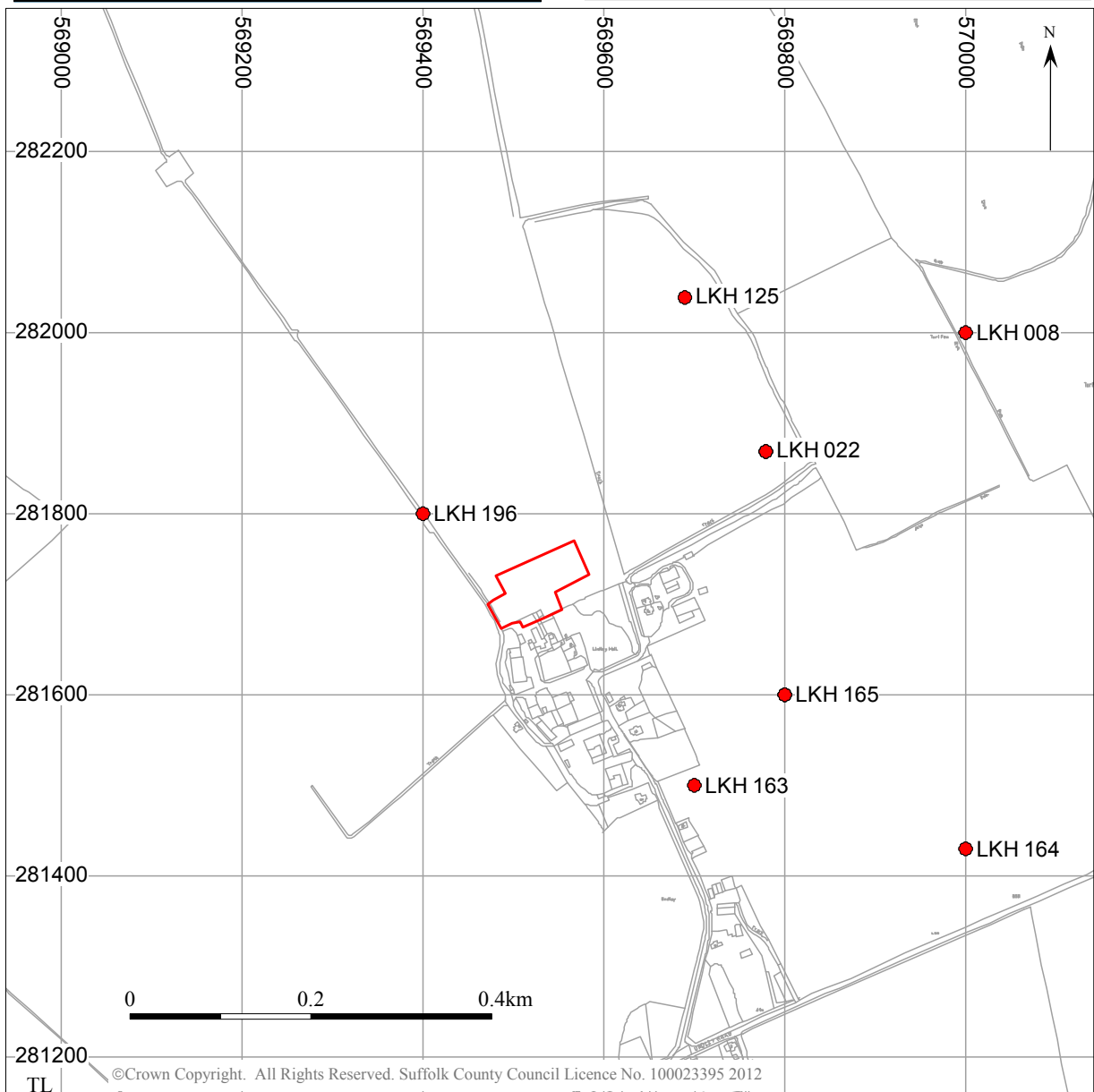
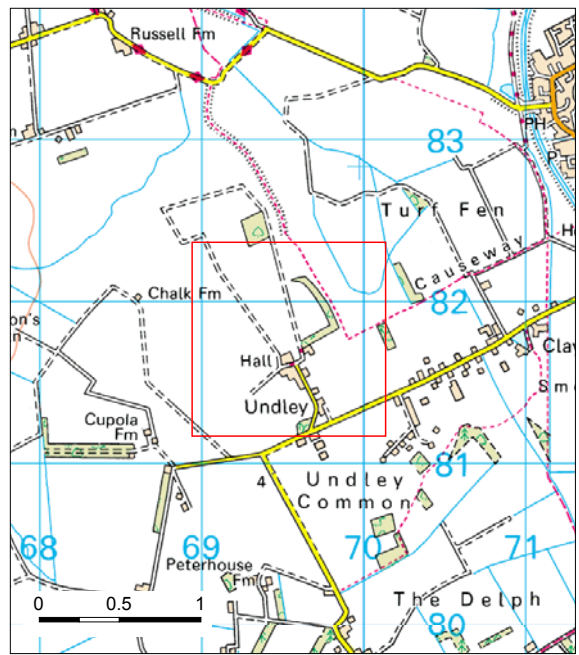
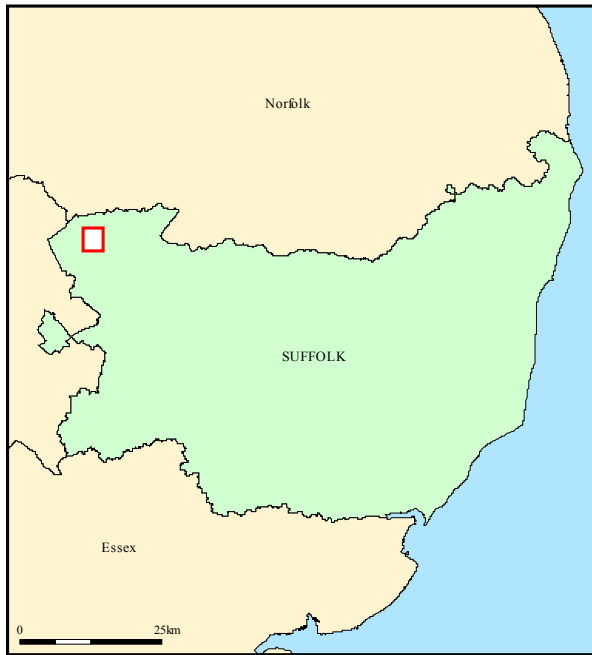


Figure 1. Site location showing nearby HER references and development area (outlined in red)

There is a church recorded in Domesday for Undley, however no trace of this now remains, and it is not known where this originally stood. However the high ground above the fen that forms the hamlet of Undley is a small area centred on Undley Hall and it is therefore reasonable to expect that the Church was probably within the vicinity of this site.

The cropmarks suggest extensive although not intensive prehistoric use of the high chalkland area above the low lying fen wetlands. This area would have remained a favourable location for settlement. Selected HER references in the vicinity of the development area are shown on Fig. 1 and are described in Table 1.

Ref.	Category	Type	Date	Description
LKH 008	Findspot	Axe	Neolithic	Flaked axe
LKH 022	Cropmark; excavation	Ringditch/ enclosure	Undated	'Undley Ringwork' trenched in 1948. Romano-British pottery recovered from the upper fill. Ring ditch with outer bank total diameter c.50m
LKH 125	Cropmark	Ringditch	Undated	Ringditch with a diameter of approximately 25m
LKH 163	Map ref; cropmark	Causeway	Post- medieval	Causeway from Lakenheath High Street, shown on 17th century maps, unknown construction date, possibly significantly earlier
LKH 164	Cropmark	Enclosure	Undated	Irregular enclosure – possibly same as feature recorded on 17th century map
LKH 165	Cropmark; findspot	Enclosure; quernstone	Undated	Small D-shaped enclosure; part of quernstone recovered from topsoil in vicinity
LKH 196	Cropmark	Ringditch	Undated	Unclear cropmark of a ringditch or enclosure, c.50m diameter

Table 1. HER references in vicinity of development area

4. Methodology

4.1 Evaluation

Five trenches were excavated across the development area (Fig. 2) using a 360 degree excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Trenches were positioned to sample available areas of the site, and were adjusted from intended locations to take account of stored plant, and to define the areas of archaeological interest as the evaluation progressed.

The site was recorded under the new site code LKH 307 using a single continuous numbering system and feature plans and sections were recorded at 1:50 and 1:20 as appropriate. The location of trenches and features was recorded using a Total Station Theodolite (TST) in reference to current OS mapping data. High resolution (7 megapixel) digital images were taken of all relevant features. Levels were recorded using the TST. All finds were retained for inspection and four environmental samples were taken. All spoil heaps were metal detected.



Figure 2. Plan showing evaluation trenches and monitored areas

4.2 Monitoring

A programme of archaeological monitoring for the building footprints was initiated on the basis of the results of the evaluation. The first phase of the monitoring followed immediately upon the conclusion of the evaluation in June 2007. The second phase took place in November 2007 during the stripping for the footprint of the second structure (Fig. 2).

The footprint of the building was stripped to the natural geological horizon between 0.3 and 0.4m deep, using a 360 degree excavator under archaeological supervision. A sample of the features were excavated to determine their form, dating and to investigate stratigraphic relationships.

The monitoring was recorded using the same site code as the evaluation and context numbers were issued following on from those issued in the evaluation. The first phase of monitoring was planned using the TST augmented by hand drawing and the second phase planned at 1:50 by hand and located using the TST. Levels were also recorded using the TST. Sections were drawn at 1:20 and records were created on SCCAS proforma recording sheets following the SCCAS guidelines. Monochrome print and high resolution digital photographs (7 megapixel) were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

5. Results

5.1 Evaluation

5.1.1 Introduction

The results of the evaluation will be presented below by trench. Archaeological features were encountered in all five trenches decreasing in density to the north and south of the development area. Deposit descriptions will only be provided where relevant; full context descriptions are included in Appendix 2.

5.1.2 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located on the south side of the development area (Fig. 2) and was oriented north-north-west to south-south-east and measured 10m by 1.9m. It was on average 0.7m in depth, consisting of a mix of modern deposits and topsoil and

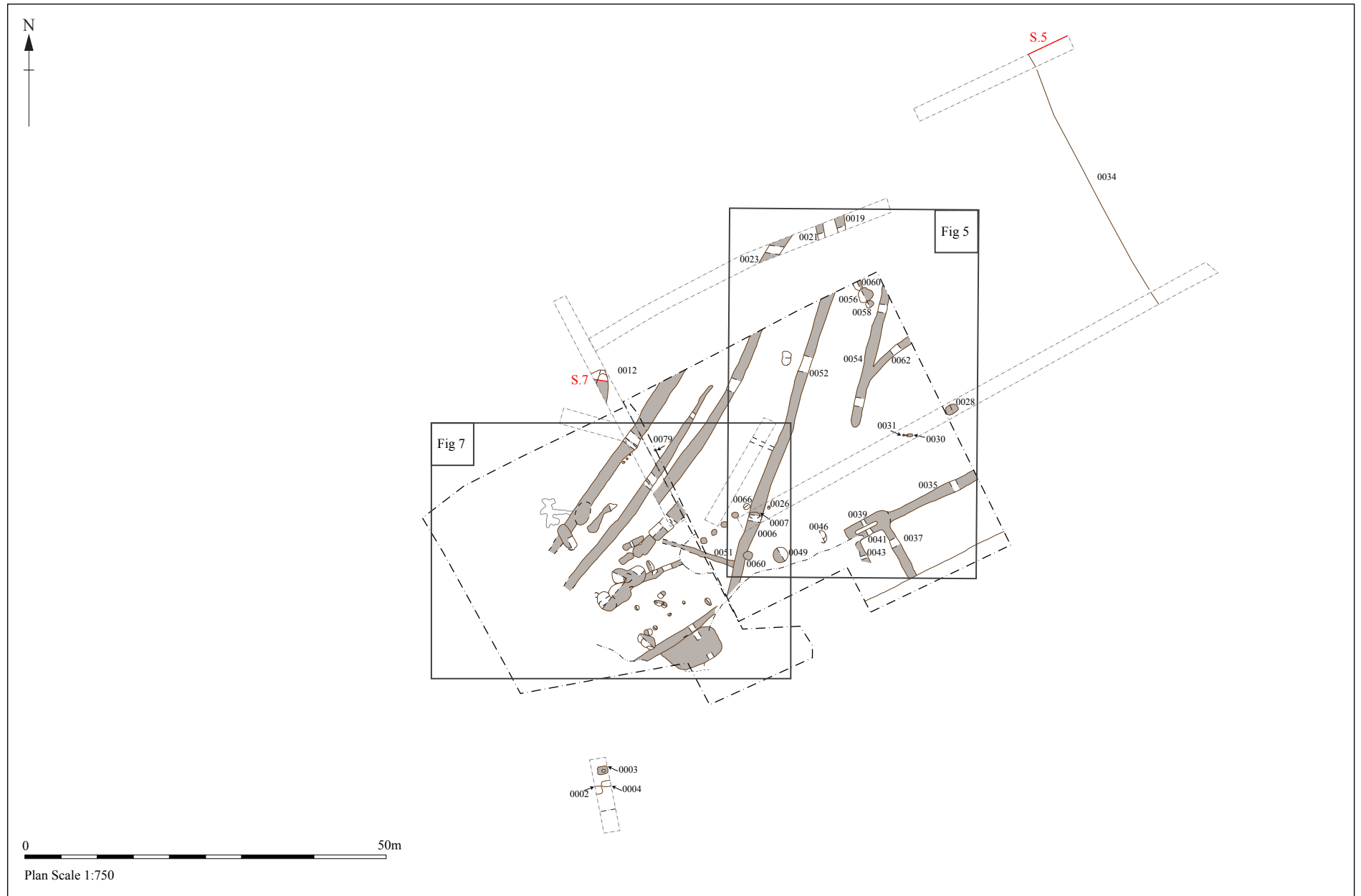


Figure 3. Complete site plan

contained five pits. Modern disturbance covered the southern end of the trench for approximately 3m.

Pit 0002 was square in plan although partially obscured by the west baulk. It measured 1.5m in length and 0.75m+ in width, and was more than 0.4m deep. It was vertical sided, and was not fully excavated as it was filled with topsoil and contained 18th-19th century ceramic building material (not retained). The pit was similar in form to pit 0003 lying 1.5m to the north.

Pit 0003 was square in plan and located 1m from the northern end of the trench. It was unexcavated, measuring 1.1m in length and 1.1m in width. It contained the stump of a large circular post/telegraph pole.

Feature 0004 was adjacent to square pit 0002. It was either a partially obscured oval pit or the terminal of a narrow linear ditch. It measured 1m+ in length, 0.7m in width and 0.36m in depth. It had steep sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. The single fill was mixed dark silt and chalk rubble and again contained 18th-19th century post-medieval ceramic building material (not retained). This pit was truncated by a modern feature (not numbered).

5.1.3 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the centre of the development area and was oriented north-east to south-west. It measured 74m in length and 1.8m in width, and natural chalk was encountered at c.0.5m. The trench contained one ditch, two pits, two postholes and four modern features.

Ditch 0006 (Fig. 4, Section 1) was located at the south-west end of the trench and was oriented north-north-east to south-south-west. It measured approximately 2m in width, 0.8m in depth and extended across the trench. The ditch contained two fills; lower fill 0008 was light grey silt with degraded chalk. A single piece of post-medieval ceramic building material is described as present within this fill but not listed in the finds record. Upper fill 0009 was a grey brown silt with chalk rubble and occasional charcoal flecks. One sherd of 19th century or later transfer printed pottery was recovered from this fill. The ditch was truncated by pit 0007.

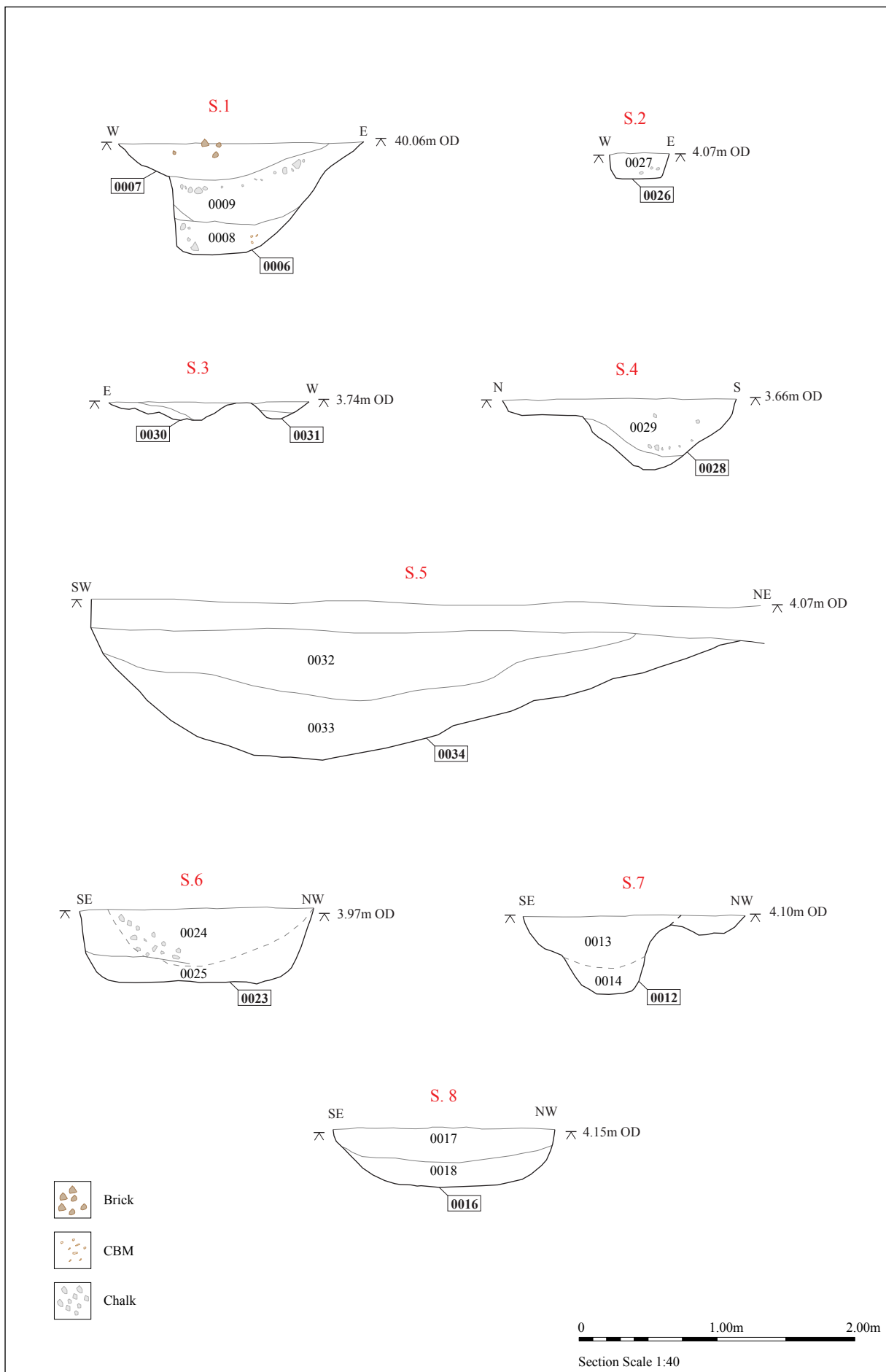


Figure 4. Evaluation feature sections

Pit 0007 truncated ditch 0006 (Fig. 4, Section 1). It was oval in plan measuring 1.52m in length 0.8m in width and 0.32m in depth. The single fill (not numbered) was dark brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks and finely crushed brick rubble. No artefacts were recovered.

Circular posthole 0026 (Fig. 4, Section 2) was located close to the east side of ditch 0006. It was near vertical sided with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It measured 0.42m in diameter and 0.19m in depth. The single fill 0027 contained one sherd of Stamford ware pottery dating from the mid 11th to mid 13th century as well as a fragment of burnt flint.

Pit 0030 was adjacent to possible posthole 0031 (Fig. 4, Section 3). It was oval in plan with gradual irregular sides and an imperceptible break of slope to a slightly concave base. It measured 0.92m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.12m in depth. It contained two fills (0147 and 0148).

Posthole 0031 was adjacent to pit 0030 (Fig. 4, Section 3). It was sub-circular in plan with gradual sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. The posthole contained two fills (0149 and 0150) and were similar to the fills of the adjacent pit.

Pit 0028 was located 5m to the north-east of pit 0030 (Fig. 4, Section 4). It was sub-circular in plan with irregular though generally steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 1.8m in length, 1.68m in width and 0.5m in depth. The lower fill (0151) was undated, whilst upper fill 0029 contained three sherds of medieval pottery and four fragments of animal bone.

The eastern end of the trench had been subject to considerable modern disturbance. A broad feature measuring 8.8m+ was recorded at the north-east end of the trench, but not excavated. It was also recorded in a machine section in Trench 3 as feature 0034.

5.1.4 Trench 3

Trench 3 was parallel to Trench 2 and located 35m to its north-west. It measured 24m by 1.8m.

Feature 0034 was located at the north-east end of the trench and measured 0.6m+ in width. It was recorded in a machine dug slot and looked to be the same as that found at the east end of Trench 2. It had gradual sides and although extending beyond the north-east limit of excavation its profile suggests that it did not extend much further in this direction (Fig.4, Section 5). The feature had two fills, no finds were recovered from the lower fill, 0033 whilst upper fill 0032 contained four fragments of animal bone, probably sheep tibia.

5.1.5 Trench 4

Trench 4 was parallel to Trench 2 and located 30m to its north-west. It was 1.8m wide and initially excavated to 36m, and this was then extended at the western end to a total length of 45m in order to try to define activity identified in Trench 5. Three ditches were recorded in Trench 4.

Ditch 0019 was located 6.4m from the north-east end of the trench. It was oriented north to south and measured 0.83m in width and 0.12m in depth, extending across the full width of the trench. It was truncated almost to its flattish base. The single fill 0020 contained a sherd of abraded Romano-British pottery.

Ditch 0021 was located 1.6m to the west of ditch 0019 and was on a broadly similar north to south alignment. It measured 1.08m in width, 0.26m in depth and extended across the trench. Single fill 0022 contained no artefacts.

Ditch 0023 was located 4m to the south-west of ditch 0021. It was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.7m in width and 0.54m in depth. It had near vertical sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base (Fig. 4, Section 6). Lower fill 0025 contained no artefacts, but upper fill 0024 contained a horseshoe (SF 1004).

5.1.6 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located towards the west side of the development area and was oriented north-north-west to south-south-east. It measured 35m in length and 1.8m in width, and formed a T-shape with the extended Trench 4. Two ditches and a pit were recorded in the trench.

Feature 0012 was located 11m from the north-north-west end of the trench. It was originally interpreted as being a north-north-east to south-south-west oriented ditch, but was reinterpreted as a pit following further trenching (a short north-west-south-east aligned trench was excavated from Trench 5 to establish this) and the monitoring of the stripped area. The feature was partially obscured by the south-west baulk, but may have been oval in plan. It was steep sided with a gradual break of slope to a flat base and on its north-west side there was a shallow depression at the surface that may have been associated with its construction and use (Fig. 4, Section 7). It measured 1.6m in width and 0.58m in depth. Two fills were recorded in the pit. The lower fill 0014 contained one fragment of non diagnostic animal bone and upper fill 0013 two sherds from a single late Iron Age to early Romano-British storage jar and one fragment of non diagnostic animal bone.

Ditch 0010 was located 5m to the south-east of feature 0012. It was oriented north-east to south-west and measured 2m in width. The fill 0011 contained a single Mesolithic or Neolithic long flake/blade.

Ditch 0016 was located towards the south-south-east end of the trench. It was oriented north-east to south-west and measured 1.6m in width and 0.44m in depth. It had steep sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base (Fig. 4, Section 8). Two undated fills (0017 and 0018) were recorded in the ditch.

5.2 Monitoring (Figs. 5 and 7)

5.2.1 Introduction

The results of the two phases of monitoring have been combined and are presented below in the following sequence - ditches, pits and postholes. The quantity of pottery recovered from the features was very low with often only a single sherd recovered where present. There were few stratigraphic relationships between the features. Therefore it has not been possible to establish a definitive phasing scheme for the site.

5.2.2 Ditches

Ditch 0035 was located in the south-east corner of the development area. It was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.1m in width and 0.35m in depth (Fig. 7 Section 9). It had steep sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. The single fill 0036 contained three sherds of post-medieval pottery dating to between the 16th and

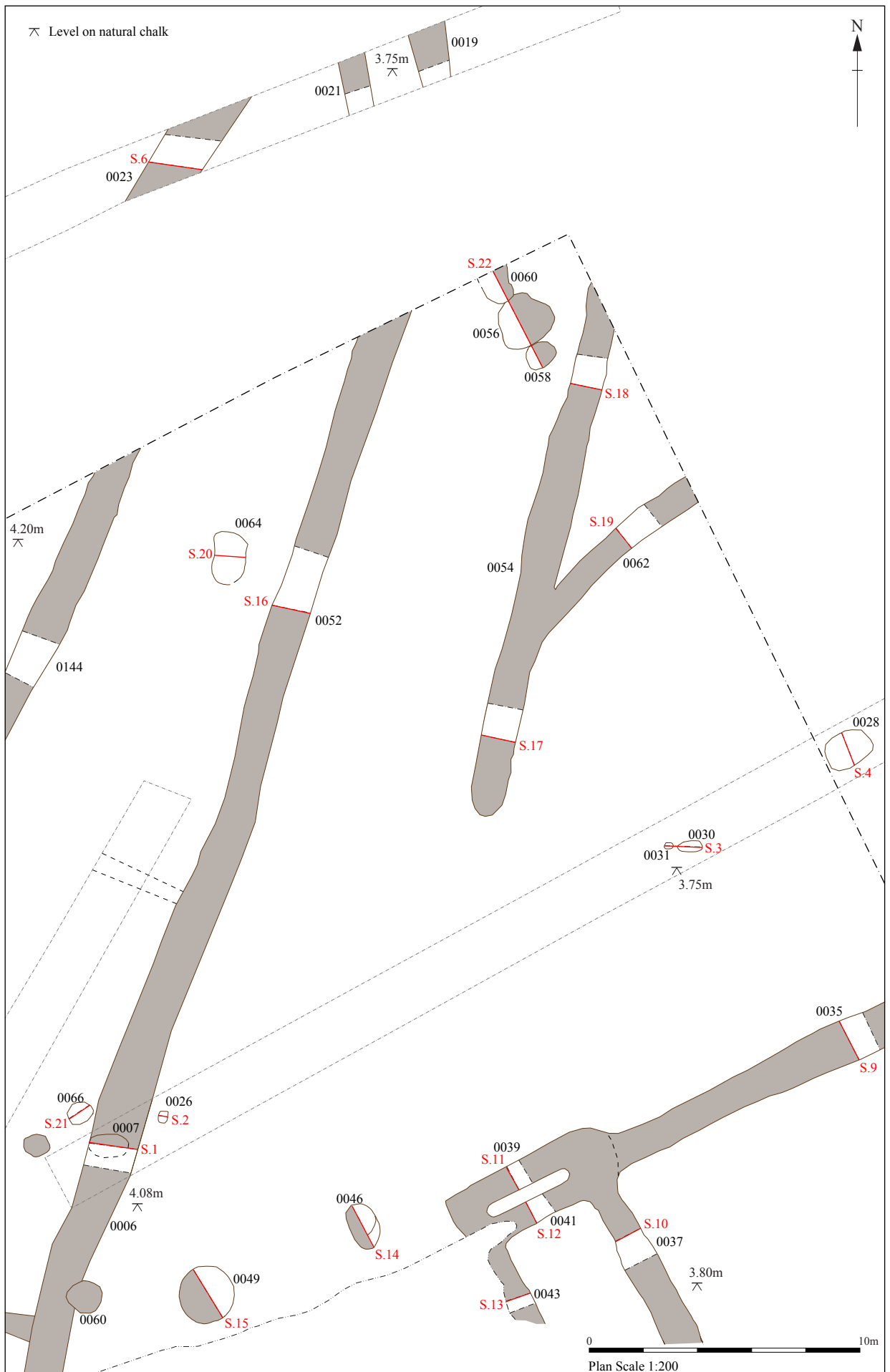


Figure 5. Plan of monitoring, June 2007

18th century. It also contained eleven fragments of non diagnostic animal bone. It was thought that this ditch continued to the south-west as ditch 0041 on the same alignment. It may have continued further to the south-west as ditch 0092, but it could have turned before this to the south. It merged with ditches 0037 and 0039 and the relationship between them could not be determined during excavation although it was thought that ditch 0035 predated ditches 0037 and 0039. A sherd of Romano-British pottery, three fragments of ceramic building material and seven non diagnostic animal bone fragments were recovered from the junction of the three ditches (0045).

Ditch 0037 was located to the south of ditch 0035. It was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. It measured 0.9m in width and 0.15m in depth (Fig. 6 Section 10). It had gradual sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. The single fill 0038 contained one fragment of non diagnostic animal bone. The ditch measured 6.5m in length, to the south it was truncated by a modern ditch, to the north it merged with ditch 0035, but it was thought that ditch 0037 may have been the later feature and may have turned at right angles to the west as ditch 0039.

Ditch 0039 was parallel to ditch 0035 and offset to the north-west by 0.8m. It was recorded running for 6m and at both ends appeared to turn to the south. It was very shallow with gradual sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It measured 0.9m in width and 0.12m in depth (Fig. 6 Section 11). The single fill 0040 contained one fragment of ceramic building material. This ditch was interpreted on site as the continuation of ditch 0037 forming an L-shaped ditch, that was believed to be later than ditch 0035. The two were similar in width and profile. At its south-west end the ditch was disturbed by modern activity and its line was uncertain but it appeared to turn at right angles to the south-east and may have continued as ditch 0043.

Ditch 0041 was on the same alignment as ditch 0035 to the north-east and may have been contiguous with it. It had very steep sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.5m in width and 0.25m in depth (Fig. 6 Section 12). The single fill 0042 contained one fragment of ceramic building material and one fragment of non diagnostic animal bone. Although its profile was different from ditch 0035 and it was only half its width, its position does suggest that it may have been the continuation of the north-east to south-west ditch.

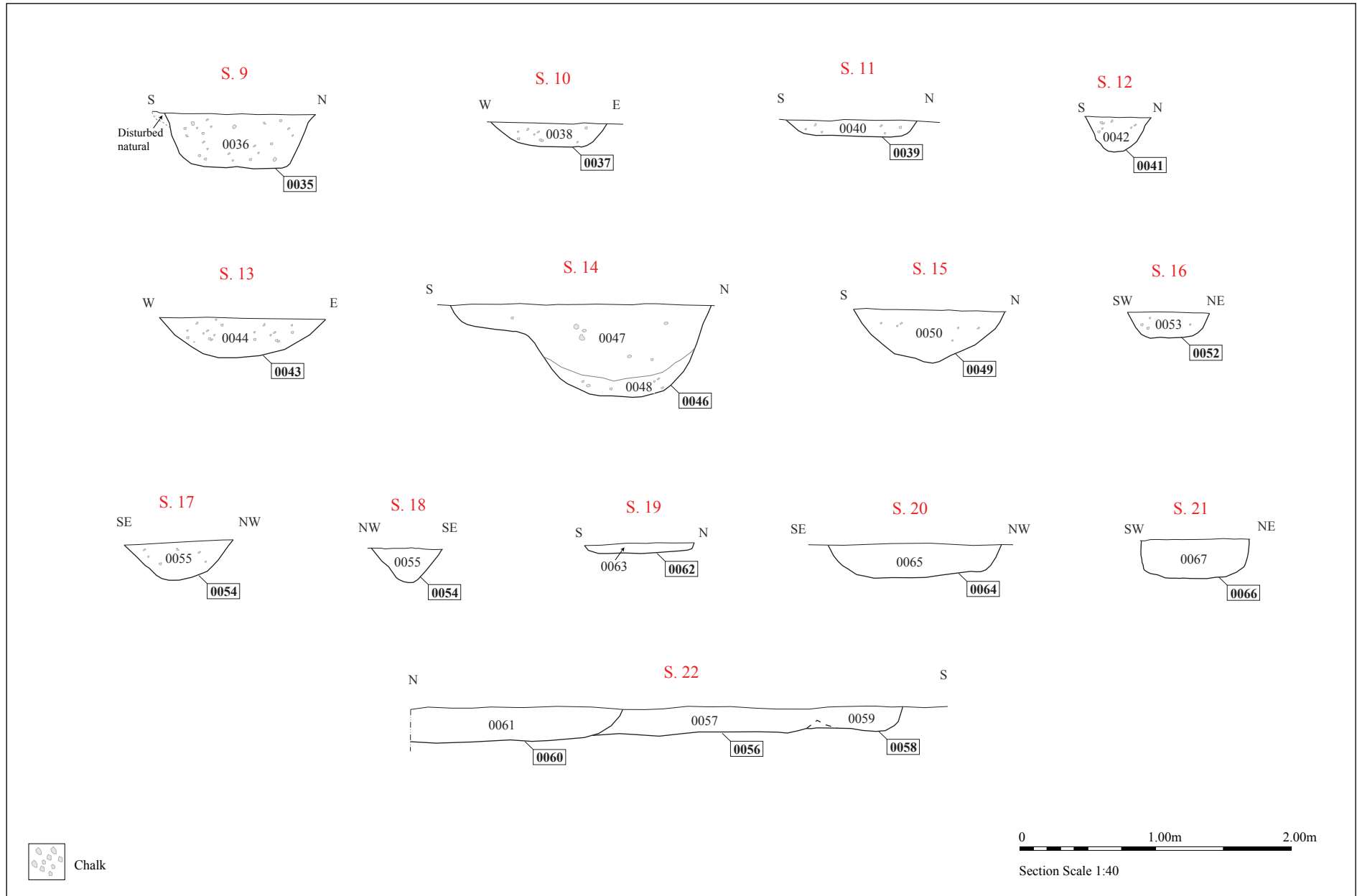


Figure 6. Sections

Ditch 0043 ran north-north-west to south-south-east, parallel to ditch 0037 lying 4m to the north-east. It was shallow in profile with gradual sides and a gradual break of slope to a flattish base. Its single fill 0044 contained two medieval or post-medieval ceramic building material fragments (Fig. 6 Section 13). To the south-east it was truncated by modern disturbance, to the north-west it merged with ditch 0041 and was again disturbed by modern features. However, its position suggests that it was the continuation of ditch 0039.

Ditch/gully 0051 was located towards the centre of the development area. It was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 6m+ in length and 0.8m in width. To the south-east it was truncated by ditch 0006/0052 and did not reappear beyond it. To the north-west its line became unclear and it was not recorded as continuing in the second phase of monitoring. It was described as being irregular in plan and was unexcavated.

Ditch 0052 was located in the centre of the site and was the same as ditch 0006 recorded in Trench 2. It was linear in plan and aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and measured 44m+ in length, 0.6m in width and 0.2m in depth (Fig. 6 Section 16). It had steep sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. The single fill 0053 contained no artefacts. To the north-east it may have continued as either ditch 0019 or ditch 0021 in Trench 4. To the south-west it was obscured by modern disturbance; it may have turned to the south-west and continued as ditch 0092 but no relationship could be established in plan. It was cut by a small unexcavated pit towards its south-west end.

Ditch/gully 0054 was linear in plan and located 6m to the east of ditch 0052 and shared its orientation. It measured 20m+ in length continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the north-north-east. To the south-west it terminated within the monitored area 4m to the north of Trench 2. It had fairly steep sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It was up to 0.8m in width but narrowed to the north, 0.28m in depth, and the single fill 0055 contained no artefacts (Fig. 6 Sections 17 and 18). The ditch/gully merged with slightly curved ditch 0062. No relationship between them was visible on the surface and it was not explored further.

Ditch 0062 was slightly curvilinear in plan and aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. It measured 6m+ in length, 0.8m in width and 0.08m in depth (Fig. 6 Section 20).

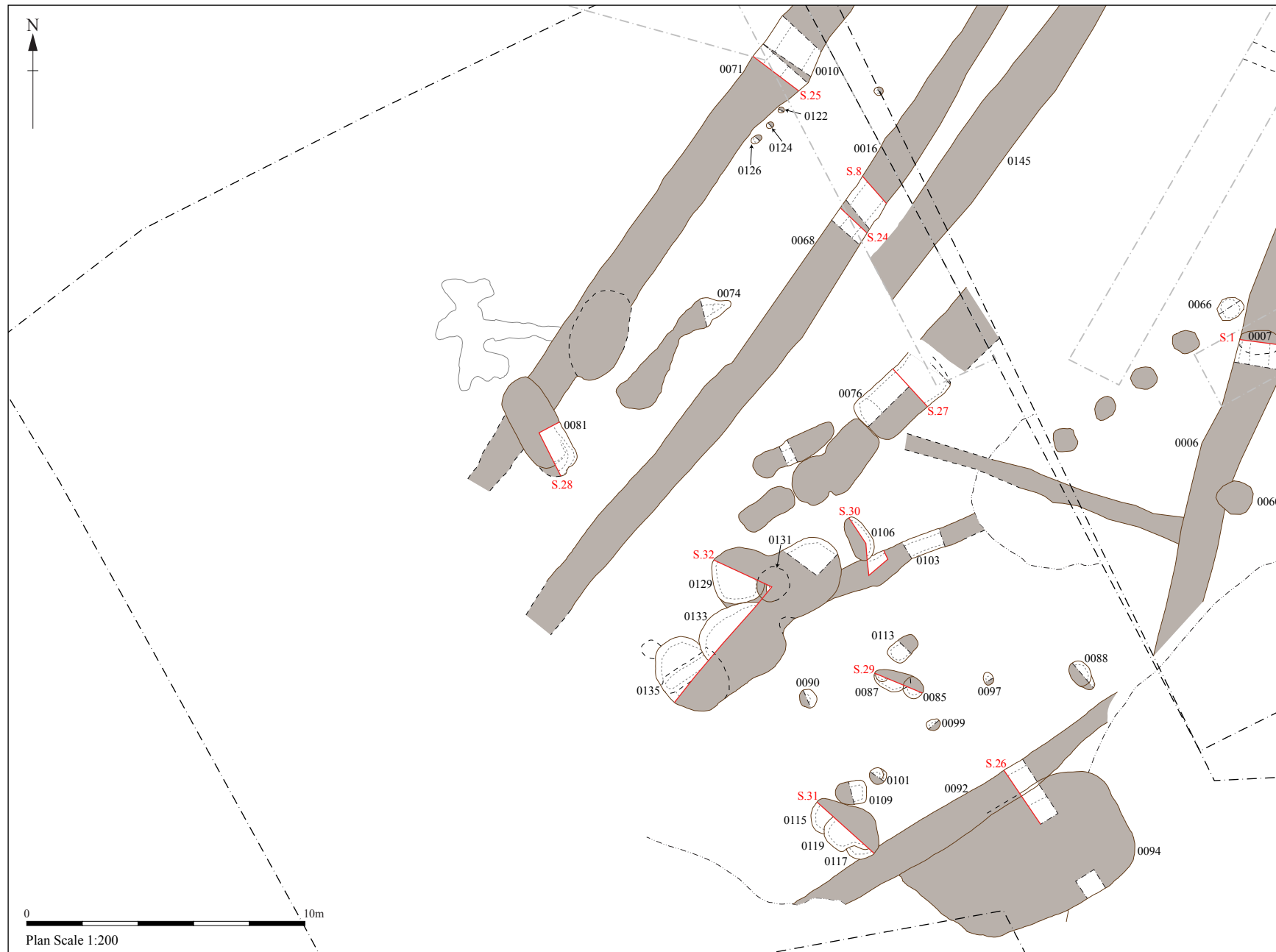


Figure 7. Plan of monitoring, November 2007

Truncated almost to its base its original profile was uncertain. No artefacts were recovered from the single fill 0063. At its west-south-west end it merged with ditch 0054.

A pair of roughly parallel ditches 0068 (also numbered as 0145 and 0016) and 0144 lay between and on the same broad alignment as 0052 located towards the centre of the development area. Ditch 0144 (the southern ditch of the pair), measured 26m in length, 1.1m wide x 0.34 m deep and was recorded in the first phase of monitoring and might have continued as ditch 0023 in Trench 4 (Fig. 8, Section 23). A possible edge was recorded in Trench 5 during excavation of 0016 that corresponded with the southern edge of 0144, but on excavation (0016) the southern edge did not reflect the surface view and the edges corresponded with the northern ditch 0068 only. Ditch 0144 was absent from the second phase of monitoring to the west and whilst it is not possible to define exactly where it was no longer visible as it corresponded with the edges of the two stages of monitoring it is possible that it was getting more shallow, explaining why it was initially recorded in Trench 5 but was not visible in section.

Ditch 0068 was recorded as 0016 in Trench 5 and as 0144 in the first phase of monitoring. It measured 34m in length, 1.4m in width and up to 0.56m in depth and had steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base (Fig. 8, Section 24). To the north-east it became very shallow before terminating, to the south-west it became indistinct and its line was not recorded continuing beyond a modern north-north-west to south-south-east ditch. Two fills were recorded in the ditch, two sherds of late 12th to 14th century pottery were recovered from the lower fill 0070, whilst upper fill 0069 contained no artefacts. Ditch 0145 curved slightly to the north, into the line of 0068 at the north edge of the site and it is possible that these two features represent a single boundary either coming together around the position of Trench 5, or with 0145 terminating at the point where they met. Ditch 0023 in Trench 4 north of the monitored area had a similar profile and fill to 0068, suggesting that it is more likely that this represents 0068 continuing rather than 0144. This evidence suggests ditches with irregular depths, possibly reflecting an undulating natural landscape (i.e. that the ditch was dug from uneven ground level) or that regular depth, or slope on the base was not significant to its function (e.g. it was not for drainage).

Ditch 0071 was parallel with ditch 0068 and located 4m to the north-west of ditch 0068. It measured 30m in length and was aligned north-east to south-west; it was recorded in

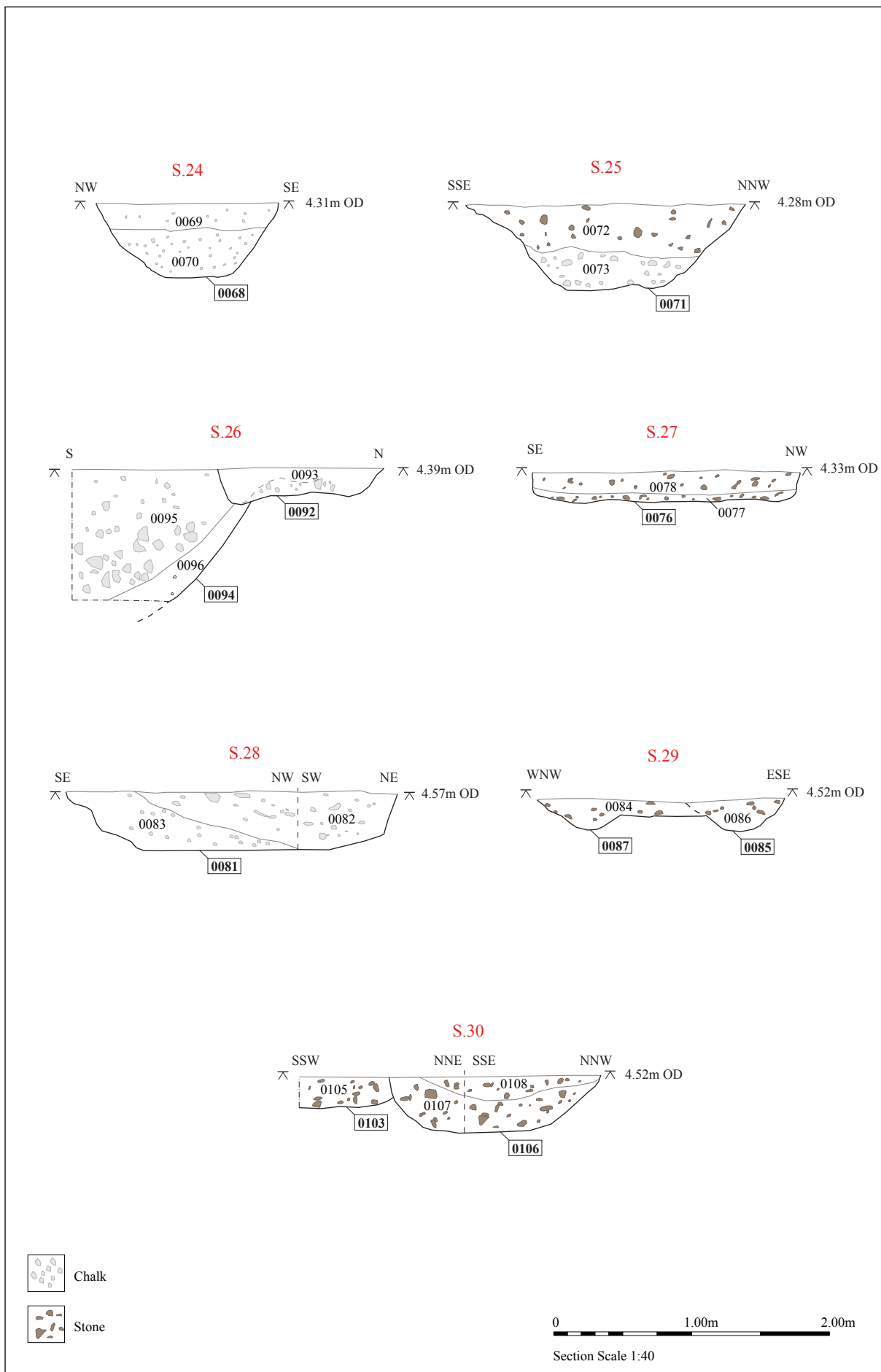


Figure 8. Sections

Trench 5 as ditch 0010. It was 2.05m in width and 0.62m in depth, with steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base (Fig. 8, Section 25). Thirty-three small fragments of animal bone were recovered from upper fill 0072, but lower fill 0073 contained no artefacts. The ditch was not recorded continuing to the north-east in Trench 4, whilst to the south-west its line became vague and was not recorded continuing beyond modern north-north-west to south-south-east oriented ditch. The ditch was truncated by pit 0081 as well as an unexcavated pit.

Ditch 0074 was oriented north-east to south-west and located between ditches 0068 and 0071. It was 6m in length, 1.1m in width and 0.36m in depth. It had steep sides with an imperceptible break of slope to a concave base. The single fill 0075 contained no artefacts.

Ditch 0092 was located at the south-west end of the development area where it truncated pit 0094 (Fig. 8, Section 26). It was linear in plan and oriented west-south-west to east-north-east. It measured 12m in length and was disturbed at both ends by modern activity. The ditch was very shallow with near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base, measuring 1.2m in width and 0.22m in depth. The single fill 0093 contained a sherd of medieval pottery, two ceramic building material fragments, one fragment of animal bone and small fragments of land snail shell. This ditch could have turned to continue as ditch 0052 to the north-east or possibly continued on the same alignment as ditch 0035 to the east.

Ditch 0103 was oriented east to west and located in the western half of the site. It measured 6m in length and was truncated to the west by pit 0129; to the east its line was lost in modern disturbance. It measured 0.72m in width and 0.21m in depth, and had shallow gradual sides with a gradual break of slope to a flattish base (Fig. 8, Section 30). The single fill 0104 (same as 0105) contained no artefacts. The ditch was truncated by pit 0106.

5.2.3 Pits

Pit 0046 was located 2.4m to the south-west of ditch 0039. It was circular in plan with an asymmetrical profile and measured 1.8m in diameter and 0.68m in depth (Fig. 7 Section 14). Its southern side had a shallow ledge with a sharp break of slope before becoming steep; its northern side was very steep, and it had a gradual break of slope to a flat

base. Two fills were recorded in the pit, the lower fill 0048 was undated primary inwashed silt, whilst upper fill 0047 consisted of chalk mixed with silt and contained one fragment of medieval or late medieval ceramic building material.

Pit 0049 was located 4m to the south-west of pit 0046. It was circular and measured 1.12m in diameter and 0.4m in depth (Fig. 7 Section 15). It had gradual sides with an imperceptible break of slope to a concave base. The single fill 0050 contained one sherd of 12th to 13th century pottery as well as one fragment of Romano-British roof tile, an iron nail and two fragments of non-diagnostic animal bone.

Pit 0056 was the central pit in a series of three shallow intercutting pits towards the north-east corner of the site. It was circular in plan and measured 1.86m in diameter and 0.20m in depth. Its sides did not survive where excavated but the feature had a flat base. Fill 0057 contained one piece of worked flint with traces of mortar adhering to it indicating that it had been used for construction material and two fragments of non-diagnostic animal bone. The pit was cut by later pit 0060 to the north, but its relationship to small pit 0058 to the south could not be determined.

Pit 0058 merged with pit 0056 on its south side. It was probably circular in plan measuring 0.62m in diameter and 0.18m in depth. It had a steep southern side with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. Fill 0059 contained no artefacts.

Pit 0060 cut the north side of pit 0056; its full extent was not recorded within the development area as it passed into the north-west baulk. The interpretation that this feature was a pit is uncertain because of this, and it could have been either an oval pit or the southern terminal of a linear ditch. It measured 1.6m+ in length, 1.2m in width and 0.24m in depth. Single fill 0061 contained no artefacts.

Pit 0064 was located close to the west side of ditch 0052 towards the north-east corner of the development area. It was oval in plan measuring 2m in length 1.14m in width and 0.24m in depth (Fig. 7 Section 21). It had steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base. The fill 0065 contained part of an articulated cow skeleton.

Pit 0076 was located in the western half of the development area and was part of a group of similar sub-rectangular pits arranged in a south-west to north-east line. These

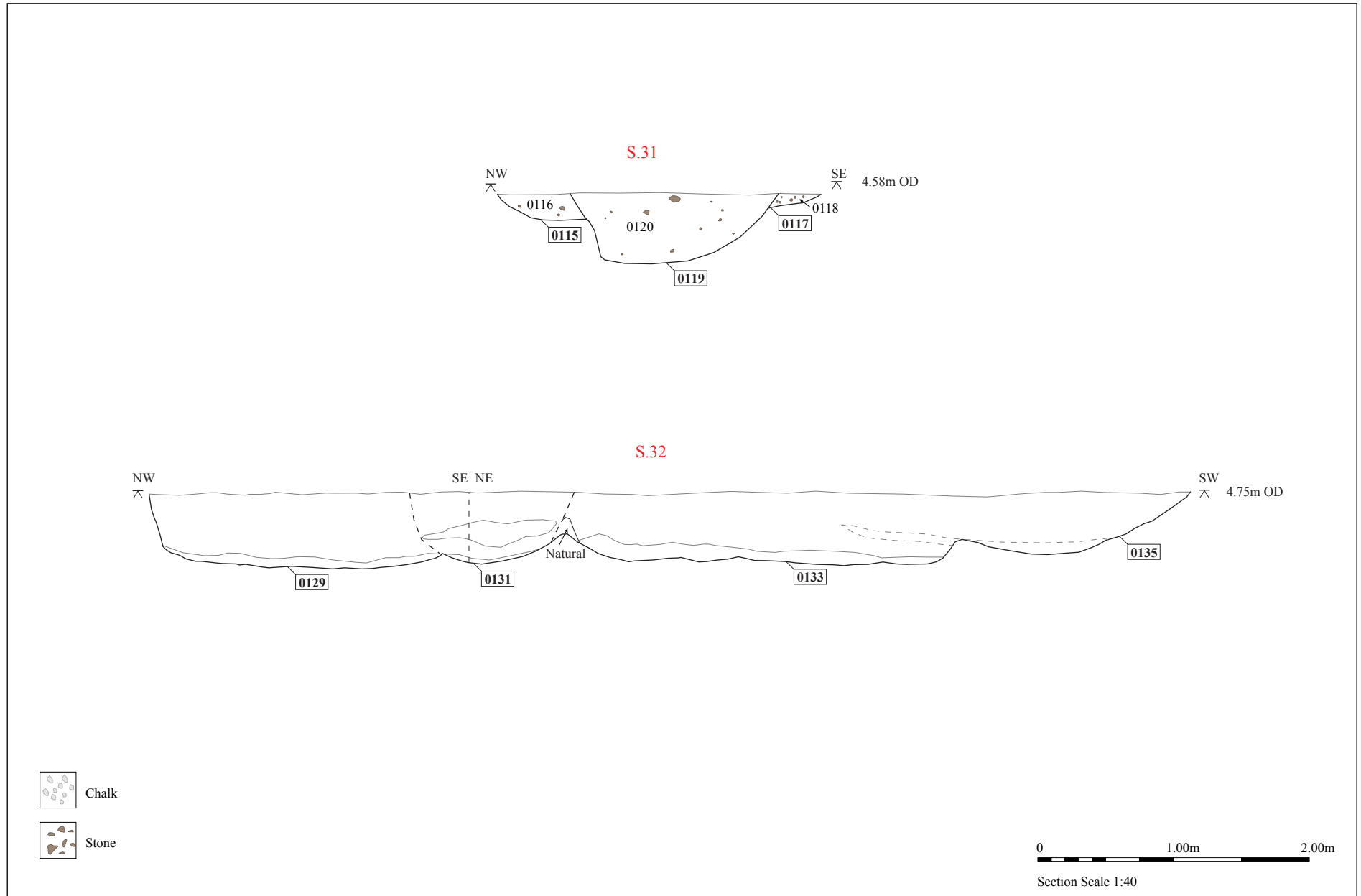


Figure 9. Sections

discrete features were initially interpreted as being part of a linear ditch. It was shallow with near vertical sides and had a sharp break of slope to a flat base (Fig. 8, Section 27). It measured 2.6m+ in length, 1.88m in width and 0.30m in depth. It was not seen in Trench 5 and its north-east end was not recorded in the initial monitored strip. Lower fill 0077 contained two sherds of medieval pottery, whilst upper fill 0078 contained no artefacts.

Pit 0081 which cut ditch 0071 was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base (Fig. 8, Section 28). It measured 3.4m in length, 1.5m in width and 0.44m in depth. Three fills were recorded in the pit but only two were numbered. The initial fill was described as being soft degraded chalk and silt, second fill 0083 contained no artefacts, upper fill 0082 contained the partially articulated remains of a cow skeleton and two sherds of 16th to 18th century pottery as well as an iron nail.

Pit 0085 truncated adjacent similar pit 0087 and was located towards the south-west corner of the development area. It was sub-circular in plan, shallow and u-shaped in profile with steep sides and an imperceptible break of slope to a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 29). It measured 0.70m in diameter and 0.20m in depth. Fill 0086 contained no artefacts.

Pit 0087 was sub-oval in plan and truncated by pit 0085. It had an irregular profile with a steep northern side but more gradual southern side, with a gradual break of slope to a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 29). It was 1.2m in length, 0.7m in width and 0.20m deep. Fill 0084 contained no artefacts.

Pit 0090 was located 2m to the west of pits 0085 and 0087. It was truncated almost to its concave base and measured 0.62m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. Fill 0091 contained no artefacts.

Pit 0094 was sub-rectangular in plan and located close to the south-west corner of the development area. It was cut to the north by ditch 0092 (Fig. 8, Section 26). It was only partially excavated and a full profile was not recorded. It had a steep upper northern side, and its base was not seen. Two fills were recorded in the excavated portion. Lower fill 0096 contained two non-diagnostic fragments of animal bone and many snail shells. Upper fill 0095 consisted of loose chalk rubble but contained no artefacts.

Pit 0106 cut into the north side of ditch 0103 (Fig. 8, Section 30). It was sub-oval in plan with very steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It measured 1.43m in length, 0.81m in width and 0.42m in depth. Neither fill 0107 or 0108 contained any artefacts.

Pit 0109 was located immediately to the north of intercutting pits 0115, 0117 and 0119. When initially recorded it merged with these pits, but was seen to be a discrete feature. It was sub-rounded in plan with gradual sides and a gradual break of slope to a flattish base. Fill 0110 contained two sherds of a single mid 11th to 13th century pottery vessel.

Pit 0115 was located close to the south-west corner of the development area. It was part of a cluster of three intercutting pits and was earlier than pit 0119 (Fig. 9, Section 31). It was sub-rounded with gradual sides and an imperceptible break of slope to a flat base. It measured 0.65m in width and 0.20m in depth. Single fill 0116 contained no artefacts.

Pit 0117 was located close to the south-west corner of the development area. It was part of a cluster of three intercutting pits and was earlier than pit 0119 (Fig. 9, Section 31). It was sub-rounded and was truncated almost to its flattish base. It measured 0.65m in width and 0.20m in depth. Single fill 0118 contained no artefacts. The plan suggests that this pit was later than ditch 0092 but this could not be confirmed during excavation.

Pit 0119 was located close to the south-west corner of the development area. It was part of a cluster of three intercutting pits and was the latest and most substantial of the three pits (Fig. 9, Section 31). It was possibly sub-oval in plan with near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It measured 1.5m in width and 0.50m in depth. Single fill 0120 contained two sherds of late 12th to 14th century pottery and four fragments of non-diagnostic animal bone.

Pit 0129 was located 4m to the north of pit 0115 and was part of a cluster of four intercutting pits (Fig. 9, Section 32). It had vertical sides with a sharp break of slope to an irregular flat base. It measured 1.95m in width and 0.58m in depth. Two fills were

recorded on the section but only the upper fill 0130 was assigned a context number. No artefacts were recovered.

Pit 0131 was located 4m to the north of pit 0115 and was part of a cluster of four intercutting pits (Fig. 9, Section 32). It had near vertical sides with a sharp break of slope to concave base; it was not seen in plan and its width was not recorded but it measured 0.50m in depth. Three fills were recorded on the section but only the upper fill 0132 was assigned a context number. No artefacts were recovered.

Pit 0133 was located 4m to the north of pit 0115 and was part of a cluster of four intercutting pits (Fig. 9, Section 32). Its upper sides had been removed by the construction of pits 0131 and 0135, but it had an irregular flat base. It measured 2.85m in width and 0.56m in depth. Two fills were recorded on the section but only the upper fill 0134 was assigned a context number. One sherd of probable 3rd to 4th century Romano-British pottery was assigned to this context as well as a single fragment of non-diagnostic animal bone.

Pit 0135 was located 4m to the north of pit 0115 and was part of a cluster of four intercutting pits (Fig. 9, Section 32). It had gradual sides with a gradual break of slope to an irregular concave base. It measured 2.0m in width and 0.48m in depth. Two fills were recorded on the section but only the upper fill 0136 was assigned a context number. One small fragment of non-diagnostic ceramic building material was assigned to this context.

5.2.4 Postholes

Posthole 0066 (originally recorded as a pit) was located towards the centre of the development area and was the most easterly of five large east-north-east to west-south-west oriented postholes (0137, 0139, 0141 and 0143). It was sub-square in plan, 0.8m in width and 0.30m in depth. It had near vertical sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. The single fill 0067 contained no artefacts but was loosely compacted and interpreted as likely to be modern.

Posthole 0079 was located between ditches 0071 and 0068. It was sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It measured 0.38m in length, 0.36m in width and 0.28m in depth. The single fill 0080 contained no artefacts.

Posthole 0088 was located just to the north of ditch 0092. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 1.2m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.2m in depth. The single fill 0089 contained no artefacts.

Posthole 0097 was located 2m to the east of posthole 0088. It was rectangular in plan with near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.38m in width, and 0.20m in depth. The single fill 0098 contained no artefacts. It was believed to be associated with similar postholes 0099 and 0101 forming a short east-north-east to west-south-west alignment.

Posthole 0099 was located 2m to the west-south-west of posthole 0097. It was rectangular in plan with near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It measured 0.42m in width, and 0.16m in depth. The single fill 0100 contained no artefacts. It was believed to be associated with similar postholes 0097 and 0101 forming a short east-north-east to west-south-west alignment.

Posthole 0101 was located 2m to the west-south-west of posthole 0099. It was rectangular in plan with near vertical sides, disturbed on one side (direction not recorded) and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It measured 0.44m in width, and 0.20m in depth. The single fill 0102 contained no artefacts. It was believed to be associated with similar postholes 0097 and 0099 forming a short east-north-east to west-south-west alignment.

Posthole 0113 was located just to the north of pits 0085 and 0087. It was rectangular in plan with shallow truncated sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It measured 0.6m in width and 0.14m in depth. The single fill 0114 contained no artefacts.

Posthole 0122 was located just to south of ditch 0071. It was circular in plan and truncated almost to its concave base. It measured 0.2m in diameter and 0.04m in depth. The single fill 0123 contained no artefacts. This feature was probably associated with postholes 0124 and 0126.

Posthole 0124 was located just to south of ditch 0071, less than 1m to the south-west of posthole 0122. It was circular in plan with near vertical sides and a gradual break of

slope to a concave base. It measured 0.27m in diameter and 0.22m in depth. The single fill 0125 contained no artefacts. This feature was probably associated with postholes 0122 and 0126.

Posthole 0126 was located just to south of ditch 0071, less than 1m to the south-west of posthole 0124. It was circular in plan and truncated almost to its concave base. It measured 0.26m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. The single fill 0127 contained no artefacts. This feature was probably associated with postholes 0122 and 0124.

Posthole 0137 was located towards the centre of the development area and was one of five large east-north-east to west-south-west oriented postholes (0066, 0139, 0141 and 0143). It was sub-square in plan, 0.6m in width and 0.28m in depth. It had steep sides but the base was not described. The single fill 0138 contained no artefacts but was loosely compacted and interpreted as likely to be modern.

Posthole 0139 was located towards the centre of the development area and was one of five large east-north-east to west-south-west oriented postholes (0066, 0137, 0141 and 0143). It was sub-square in plan, 0.7m in width and 0.32m in depth. It had steep sides but the base was not described. The single fill 0140 contained no artefacts but was loosely compacted and interpreted as likely to be modern.

Posthole 0141 was located towards the centre of the development area and was one of five large east-north-east to west-south-west oriented postholes (0066, 0137, 0139 and 0143). It was sub-square in plan, 0.70m in width and 0.28m in depth. It had steep sides but the base was not described. The single fill 0138 contained no artefacts but was loosely compacted and interpreted as likely to be modern.

Posthole 0143 was located towards the centre of the development area and was one of five large east-north-east to west-south-west oriented postholes (0066, 0137, 0139 and 0141). It was sub-square in plan and 0.8m in width; it was unexcavated.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected during the evaluation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 3.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	26	283
CBM	13	326
Worked flint	2	23
Burnt flint/stone	1	22
Iron	2	18
Animal bone	252	3543
Shell	6	32

Table 2. Bulk finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

A total of 26 fragments of pottery was recovered from the excavation (283g). The small assemblage is wide ranging in date, from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman through to the post-medieval period. The pottery consists of small and mainly abraded sherds from many different vessels and was found in small quantities in several features. None of the ceramics are worthy of illustration.

6.2.1 Methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on proforma sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form, and inputted into the site database (see Appendix 4).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

6.2.2 Pottery discussion

Six fragments of Late prehistoric and Roman pottery were identified. Two sherds from the base of a grog-tempered storage jar present in pitfill 0013 date to the Late Iron

Age/Early Roman period. A small abraded body sherd made in a micaceous greyware found in ditch fill 0020 can only be assigned a general Roman date. Other small sandy greyware sherds of a general Roman date were found as residual elements in ditchfills.

A single sherd of Sandy Ipswich ware dating to the Middle Saxon period was present in pit fill 0077. It was found with a hard wheel-fired greyware which has knife trimming on the internal surface. This second sherd has not been fully identified, but has provisionally been catalogued as medieval.

Fifteen sherds date to the medieval period. Small quantities of wheelthrown coarsewares (Late 12th-14th century) were recovered from several pits and ditches. Part of the thumbled rim of a medieval coarseware cooking vessel with an everted and thickened rim present in pitfill 0050 dates to the 12th-13th centuries. Three sherds of glazed Stamford wares from pitfills 0027 and 0110 were provisionally identified as Fabric B, (Mid 11th-Mid 13th C). The sherds are covered with a watery yellow/green glaze with unglazed patches.

Four sherds of post-medieval pottery were collected from the fills of two ditches and a pit. A small fragment of Iron Glazed blackware dating from 16th-18th century was identified in ditchfill 0036, and further sherds of this fabric were present in pitfill 0082. An abraded sherd of Ironstone china decorated with a blue and white transfer printed ware decoration of 19th century date or later was found in ditchfill 0009.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Thirteen fragments of ceramic building material were collected from the evaluation (326g). The assemblage consists of small and abraded pieces, of which many of which are the remains of rooftiles made of estuarine fabrics, and sandy fabrics with reduced cores which are medieval and late medieval in date. These were found in ditches and pits, located mainly on the south side of the development area. A small fragment of tile made from a fine orange sandy fabric from pitfill 0050 is likely to be part of a Roman *imbrex*.

6.4 Flint

Identifications by Colin Pendleton

Two fragments of worked flint were present (0.023kg). A heavily patinated long flake/blade with limited edge retouch recovered from ditchfill 0011 is probably Mesolithic or

Neolithic in date. An unpatinated black squat flake with a pronounced terminal ripple has the remains of lime mortar still adhering. It may have been used for building construction and is not prehistoric but later in date.

6.5 Burnt Flint

A single fragment of burnt flint was identified from pitfill 0029.

6.6 Miscellaneous

Two iron nails were recovered from pitfills 0050 and 0082.

6.7 Small Finds

Six metal finds were mainly recovered through metal detecting. These were allocated small find numbers and are listed below:

Small Find No	Context	Object Name	Material	Period
1001	M/D	Coin	Copper alloy	P-med
1002	M/D	Token	Lead	P-med
1003	M/D	Jeton	Copper alloy	P-med
1004	0024	Horseshoe	Iron	
1050	M/D	Unident	Copper alloy	Undated ?p-med
1051	M/D	Brooch	Copper alloy/enamel	Late Saxon

Table 3. Small finds

6.7.1 The small finds by period

Late Saxon

Identified by Jude Plouviez and Faye Minter

The most significant small find is the substantial remains of a copper gilt *cloisonné* enamel disc brooch with flange which was recovered through metal detecting (SF 1051) (Fig 10) on the spoil heaps of the later monitoring. The centrepiece of the brooch is made up of a cross-shaped roundel of coloured enamels including dark blue and red (awaiting cleaning/illustration/ photography). The enamelled baseplate which is made of copper alloy is held in place by a copper alloy collar. No pin survives, although the remains of the catch and part of the hinge still remain.

This disc brooch with *cloisonné* enamel centrepiece is Late Saxon, dating to the late 10th to 11th century (Buckton 1986). Other published examples, with a similar method of construction have been identified from Ixworth, (Suffolk), Colchester, Coventry and possibly Kent (Buckton 1986, 12-13).



Figure 10. Cloisonné brooch SF 1051

Post-medieval

The remainder of the small finds are post-medieval or undated, and were almost exclusively recovered through metal detecting. A copper alloy Nuremburg Rose and Orb jeton dating to the mid 15th-mid 16th century and a lead token of probable 17th century date were collected, and a George I farthing. A moulded fragment of copper alloy is undated, but looks to be post-medieval. An iron horseshoe from pitfill 0024 requires radiography before it can be described more fully.

6.8 Biological evidence

6.8.1 Animal bone

A relatively large quantity of animal bone was collected (252 fragments @ 3.543kg). The animal bone assemblage has not been fully catalogued. Most was recovered from two features, pitfill 0065 (50 frags @ 1.044kg), and pitfill 0082 (126 fragments @ 1.877kg). The bone from the two pits is mainly cattle bone, in particular the vertebrae, pelvic bones, sacrum and many rib bones, together with the remains of two mandibles. There is evidence of cut-marks on one of the bovine ribs from 0082. This pit probably dates to the post-medieval period as two fragments of pottery dating to the 16th-18th century were recovered from the fill. The remaining part of the assemblage consists for the most part of small and abraded pieces, many of which are featureless. Fragments of two tibia found in ditchfill 0032 are probably from sheep.

6.8.2 Shell

Apart from a single fragment of oyster shell in ditchfill 0009, five fragments of land snails (*helix aspera*) were collected from ditchfill 0093 and pitfill 0096.

6.8.3 Plant macrofossils

Val Fryer

Introduction and methodology

Four samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 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

noted are listed in Appendix 5, Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1977) for the mollusc shells. All plant remains were charred.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were present at a low to moderate density within three of the assemblages studied. Preservation was generally quite poor, with many of the grains being both abraded and heavily coated with silt particles and small grits. Weed seeds were only recorded within the assemblage from ditch 0023 (sample 0024). All were of segetal/grassland species, namely brome (*Bromus* sp.), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/ Lotus* sp.) and an indeterminate large grass (*Poaceae*). Charcoal fragments were present throughout, although only at a low to moderate density.

Shells of both terrestrial and freshwater obligate molluscs were predominant within all four assemblages. Although some retained delicate surface structures, most were slightly abraded and fragmentary, possibly indicating that they were contemporary with the features from which the samples were taken. Some specimens were also coated with the silt and grit particles, which were also noted on the plant macrofossils. Three of Evans (1972) ecological groups of terrestrial taxa were recorded, with open country and catholic species being predominant. Shells of freshwater obligate taxa were also noted within three assemblages, possibly indicating that the features from which the samples were taken were at least semi-permanently water filled.

Although mineralised soil concretions were present throughout at a moderate to high density, other remains occurred far less frequently. The fragments of black porous and tarry material were almost certainly residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Fragments of mammal bone, fish bone and small mammal/amphibian bone were present throughout and mineralised faecal concretions were recorded within the assemblage from Sample 0009. Small pieces of coal were also recorded.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, it would appear most likely that the assemblages are partly or wholly derived from low- density scatters of mixed refuse including possible hearth waste, other dietary refuse and faecal material. As all material types (excluding the mollusc shells) are scarce, and as many of the plant macrofossils are abraded, it is suggested that the remains were almost certainly accidentally included within the feature fills, probably after a considerable period of exposure to the elements. The composition of the mollusc assemblages indicates that the surrounding habitat primarily consisted of short-turfed, open grassland, although some areas of shade may have been provided by occasional trees or bushes. Ditch 0023 and, perhaps surprisingly, posthole 0031 were almost certainly intermittently wet and muddy at their bases.

Although all four of the assemblages do contain quantifiably viable mollusc assemblages, the uncertainty over the precise date of the features probably precludes any further analysis. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

6.9 Discussion of the finds evidence

The artefactual evidence recovered from the evaluation is wide-ranging in date, but consists for the most part of small quantities of material of mixed date deposited into pits and ditches. Roman finds are present to some degree, and there is a single fragment of pottery of Middle Saxon date. The pottery assemblage also provides some indication of the Late Saxon to early medieval periods, with the appearance of small numbers of Stamford ware, and the enamel brooch is also of this date. These finds support to some degree the likelihood of activity in the Late Saxon period, which coincides with the evidence of a church or chapel somewhere in the vicinity which is mentioned in the Domesday Book. However, this conclusion can be qualified by observing also that the quantity of pottery dating to this period is small and that no Thetford wares were identified from the site. More finds date to the medieval period and it is possible that some of the undated features on the site also belong to this period.

7. Discussion

7.1 Introduction

Archaeological features were present over the whole development area, however, there are a number of factors that affect their interpretation. Firstly the high level of post-medieval and modern disturbance associated with the present farmyard has compacted the site and below ground intrusions have damaged some of the archaeological remains. There was also very little vertical stratification present on the site with few features forming a sequence of activity. Finally the artefact assemblage recovered from the site was very small which meant that phasing the activity was not possible with any degree of certainty.

7.2 Dating

The pottery assemblage was very small but quite varied in date. Twenty-six sherds were recovered in total from the evaluation and two phases of monitoring. Iron Age, Romano-British, Middle Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval wares were included in this group. Medieval pottery represented 58% of the assemblage with very small numbers of sherds from each of the other periods present. Despite the variety of dates present there were no more than three sherds in any excavated context and most were abraded. This is far too small a number to date any context with confidence, and the abrasion suggests that any or all could have been displaced. It was not possible to discern any patterns of deposition in order to devise a phasing scheme. The ditches were generally undated with small quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery present in features which shared similar alignments. The larger pits were generally similar in form but some contained pottery dated to the Late Iron Age (pit 0012), some to the Romano-British period (pit 0133), medieval period (pits 0026, 0028, 0049, 0109, 0119 and 1076), and the 16th to 18th century (0081).

A small number of artefacts were recovered from metal detecting over the site, five of which were unstratified. Three were post-medieval coins or tokens (SF1001-3), a fourth was an undated unidentified copper alloy object (SF 1050) and the fifth was a late Anglo-Saxon copper gilt *cloisonné* enamel disc brooch dating from the late 10th to 11th century (SF 1051). There is no other confirmed evidence of this date in the immediate vicinity, although a church without land is recorded in Domesday (LKH misc, Suffolk

HER), and locals (pers comm. anon) report flints being found in the fields around Undley Hall, so that the church was located in this area is a possibility.

7.3 General patterns in the archaeological assemblage

Although it has not been possible to construct a phased interpretation of the site some spatial patterning was observed amongst the features encountered which suggests contemporaneity.

There is no evidence for zoned activity within the monitored areas and features of all types were present across its entirety. However, there was an increased number of pits and postholes located close to the south-west corner of the development area. This included a small number of intercutting pit clusters of unknown function. This suggests that the focus of the occupation was likely to be to the south-west of the investigated area.

The ditches seem to respect two distinct alignments across the site, one, east-north-east to west-south-west and the other north-north-east to south-south-west, possibly suggestive of two phases of activity. The first alignment which includes ditch 0035/0041 at the southern side of the development area reflects modern boundaries, whilst the second is aligned at about 45 degrees to these.

The majority of the linear ditches fell into the second group and ran across the whole site extending beyond its limits. The roughly parallel nature of the ditches might indicate that they represent a former driveway across the site and this could be suggested to be pointing towards Cross Bank, a large post-medieval earth work (LKH 226) defining the edge of Sedge Fen some 400m north-east of the site. Some medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from them but in very small quantities, however they are not convincingly medieval or post-medieval on morphological grounds, despite the pottery recovered from ditches 0006 and 0068. There is no evidence to support this beyond the generalization that medieval and post-medieval ditches tend to be more formalized with less shifting in position. Also if they were post-medieval in date a larger and more varied finds assemblage might be expected from them lying this close to a late post-medieval farming complex. It is alternatively therefore possible that these were prehistoric features associated with the ring ditches or enclosures recorded on aerial photographs in the fields to the north and east.

Three unrelated posthole alignments were observed, all of which were undated. Their function is uncertain, but none had evidence to suggest that they were part of structures and may therefore have been associated with boundaries.

- Postholes 0122, 0124, and 0126. These were adjacent to and parallel with the southern side of the north-east to south-west oriented ditch 0071.
- Postholes 0066, 0137, 0139, 0141 and 0143. Although undated these features were identified as being possibly modern because they were square in plan and had loose sandy fills.
- Postholes 0097, 0099 and 0101. These features were possibly on the same alignment as the east-north-east to west-south-west oriented ditch 0092 that was 2m to the south of the postholes.

7.4 Possible structure

Features 0037, 0039 and 0043 were initially interpreted as shallow ditches, and were believed to be contemporary. However, in plan they form a rectilinear enclosed area measuring 8.6m+ in length and 4m in internal width. To the south the features were truncated by a modern ditch and disturbed by recent activity and no return was recorded in the development area. In profile the three features were generally very shallow with very steep or near vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It is possible that these were the remains of foundation trenches or beam slots for a north-north-west to south-south-east aligned rectangular structure. No pottery was recovered from the excavated slots but two contained small amounts of medieval or late medieval roof tile fragments. It was thought that ditch 0035/0041 post-dated this possible structure but this could not be conclusively proven by excavation. Both the possible structure and the ditch were similarly aligned although either the ditch cut across the disused building or the building was set over the disused ditch. The ditch contained three sherds of pottery dating to the medieval and early post-medieval periods (16th to 18th century) and was on the same alignment as the modern boundary features lying 8m to the south, as such it is likely to be a late medieval or post-medieval feature. Therefore it is also likely that the possible building was of a similar date.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

It has not been possible to draw firm conclusions about the sequence of activity within the development area because the artefact assemblage recovered was very small and there was little or no vertical stratigraphy. Modern intrusions had damaged some of the archaeological remains but despite these problems a good range of feature types survived to a reasonable depth within the investigated area.

The available aerial photographs suggest that this is an interesting area with probable prehistoric activity (ring ditches and enclosures) on the chalk high ground above the low lying wet fenlands in the surrounding fields. Some of the features encountered within the development area, particularly the north-north-east to south-south-west oriented ditches, could relate to this landscape, despite the fact that prehistoric pottery was sparse in the generally small finds assemblage.

58% of the pottery assemblage dated to the medieval period and a significant medieval presence is likely although it is uncertain how many features were of this period. It is possible that the rectilinear structure (0037, 0039 and 0043) is of late medieval date. If it were the remains of a structure it is not clear what function it served. The presence of a small quantity of Late Saxon pottery at least hints of a Late Saxon presence in the area that could represent elusive evidence relating to the lost Domesday church of Undley. An investigation of relevant documentary sources would enhance this evidence and should be included in any future requirements for work in this area.

There is a post-medieval presence on the site with both early post-medieval pottery and 19th century wares present in the assemblage. However, again it is not possible to be certain what features were post-medieval in origin.

In isolation the excavated area has limited value for interpreting this part of the fenland landscape. However, if further development were to take place in the surrounding fields archaeological intervention is likely to be productive and modern intrusions should decrease away from the current farmyard. Any such archaeological investigation would be likely to enhance the understanding of the sample of activity recorded here.

9. Archive deposition

The physical archive is deposited in the archive, bulk finds and sensitive stores of SCCAS in Bury St Edmunds. The digital archive is stored on the ESE file plan server in the Archaeology/archives folder.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation and monitoring was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Andrew Beverton, Robert Brooks, Jo Caruth, Fiona Gamble, David Gill, Jennifer Huang, Dan McConnell, John Sims Jonathan Van Jennians,) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed and managed by Jo Caruth.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Beth Barham, digitizing was done by John Sims and Gemma Adams and the production of illustrations was carried out by Crane Begg. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Faye Minter, Colin Pendleton and Jude Plouviez. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

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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. Evaluation brief and specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

LAND AT UNDLEY HALL, LAKENHEATH, SUFFOLK

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 and 1.8.

1. Background

1.1 Planning permission for the erection of two agricultural buildings with associated access on Land at Undley Hall, Lakenheath, Suffolk, IP27 9BY (TL 6951 8167) has been granted by Mid Suffolk District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (F/2007/0198/FUL).

1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition). An archaeological evaluation of the application area will be required as the first part of a programme of archaeological mitigation; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional brief.

1.3 The application lies within an area of high archaeological potential, recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record, on an area of higher ground in the south-eastern fen basin. The site is situated within an extensive cropmark complex that has been defined by aerial photography (LKH 165 and 196). In particular, there is a cropmark of a ring ditch located c. 100m to the north of the proposed machinery store, and within the application area, that is indicative of a large circular enclosure (LKH 196). There is high potential for occupation deposits to be disturbed by development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation 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 with the commissioning body.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.9 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].

2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) 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.

2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Field Evaluation

3.1 A fieldwalking survey, where ground conditions are suitable, and non-ferrous metal-detecting survey is to be undertaken prior to development. This should allow for total coverage of the impact area.

3.2 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area, which is 176m² of the total area of ground disturbance (c. 3,524m²; see accompanying plan). These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 98m of trenching at 1.8m in width. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the Project Design and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.

3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

3.7 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. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies 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 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.

3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to 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.

3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.

3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4. General Management

4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than ten days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record.

4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.

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

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

4.6 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.

5. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the Project Design.

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

- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the county SMR.
- 5.8 The project manager must consult the SMR 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.
- 5.9 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 SMR 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.
- 5.10 The project manager should consult the County SMR officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.11 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.12 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) 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*, must be prepared. It should be 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.
- 5.13 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.14 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 Sites and Monuments 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.
- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

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Date: 1 June 2007
Reference: / UndleyHall-Lakenheath-2007

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.

Archaeological contractors are strongly advised to forward a detailed Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council for approval before any proposals are submitted to potential clients.

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 information

Context	Within Cut	Type	Description
0001		Unstratified	Unstratified finds
0002		Pit	Square straight sided pit filled with fine brown silt loam. Modern- probably paired with 0003 - telegraph pole positions. Post Med CBM circa 18 - 19 th century.
0003		Pit	Square straight sided pit filled with fine brown silt loam. Modern- probably paired with 0003 - telegraph pole positions.
0004		Cut of Pit	Shallow flat based elongated pit.
0005	0004	Fill of Pit	Dark silt and chalk rubble. Post med. CBM 18th - 19th century.
0006		Cut of Ditch	Ditch running N-S deep straight - sided flat bottomed cut. Top fill 0009 cut by 0007.
0007		Cut of Pit	Oval Pit cut into the top of ditch 0006. Pit fill 0010.
0008	0006	Fill of Ditch	Lower Fill of Ditch 0006.. Fine pale grey silt and degraded chalk - small abraded piece of Post Med CBM.
0009	0006	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill of ditch 0006 - grey brown silt with chalk nodules and occasional charcoal flecks. China circa 18th century.
0010		Cut of Ditch	Cut of Ditch dish shaped in section, flat base and curving almost vertical sides. Cuts 0015.
0011	0010	Fill of Ditch	Dark-mid brown silt.
0012		Cut of Pit	Cut of Pit. U shaped in section with steep 80 degree sides. Looked like a ditch initially and an extra diagonal trench was inserted to try to catch this, but it did not reappear, so presumably a pit.
0013	0012	Fill of Pit	Very even brown silt no stones.
0014	0012	Fill of Pit	Basal fill of pit. Grey silt with charcoal flecks and occasional chalk nodules.
0016		Cut of Pit	Cut of pit, Flat base sloping sides steep at NW 80degrees and about 50 degrees to SE.
0017	0016	Fill of Pit	Brown silty, chalky fill of pit.
0018	0016	Fill of Pit	Grey chalky silt under 0017.
0019		Cut of Ditch	Cut of ditch moderate sloping sides flattish base.
0020	0020	Fill of ditch	Grey chalky silt.
0021		Cut of Ditch	Cut of ditch sides approx 50 degrees base comes to a point wide V shape in profile.
0022	0021	Fill of Ditch	Chalky grey silty fill of ditch.
0023		Cut of Ditch	Cut of ditch Steep sides at approx 85 degrees. Flat base.
0024	0023	Fill of Pit	Brown silt with chalk.
0025	0023	Fill of Ditch	Chalky grey silty fill.
0026		Cut of Pit	Cut of pit, steep sides, flat base. Square posthole adjacent to and East of 0006.
0027	0026	Fill of Pit	Brown silt fill of Pit
0028		Cut of Pit	Cut of Pit. Concave base, moderate sloping sides.
0029	0028	Fill of Pit	Grey silt in with degraded chalk nodules.
0030		Cut of Pit	Cut of Pit Shallow East side steeper West side. Flattish base.
0031		Cut of Posthole	Small cut of posthole with concave base and moderately sloping sides./Or is this Ditch Cut?
0032	0030	Fill of Ditch	Mid - pale brown silt even, stoneless.
0033	0031	Fill of Ditch	Brown silt even, stoneless.
0034	?	?	Jo to investigate. - probably not allocated!
0035		Ditch Cut	Straight sided, flat based E-W aligned ditch. Width 1.10. Depth 0.35. Method of excavation Trowel/Shovel/Fork. NB - 0035 disappears into modern beyond 0043 but is interpreted as being probably the same as 0041 and cut by 0037 and 0039. Later monitoring in November identified an aligned ditch to the west (0092) which may well be the same as 0035.

Context	Within Cut	Type	Description
0036	0035	Ditch Fill	Brown chalky silt fill 0036.
0037		Ditch Cut	Shallow flat based ditch. Width 0.90m and Depth 0.15.
0038	0037	Ditch Fill	Chalky brown/grey silt fill of 0037.
0039		Ditch Cut	Shallow flat based ditch similar to 0037. Width 0.90m and Depth 0.12.
0040	0039	Ditch Fill	Chalky brown/grey silt fill of 0039.
0041		Ditch Cut	Triangular profiled gully. Width 0.50m and Depth 0.25m.
0042	0041	Ditch Fill	Chalky brown silt fill of 0041. Tile recovered.
0043		Ditch Cut	Rounded profile ditch - relationship with 0041 unclear.
0044	0043	Ditch Fill	Ditch Fill - chalky brown silt.
0045	0037	Ditch Fill	Fill of 0037/0039 at corner. These may be later than others (0035 0041 0043) not totally clear, but on surface these appear to cut through 0035.
	0039		However I think that they are all broadly contemporary.
0046		Pit Cut	Circular pit.
0047	0046	Pit Fill	Pit fill same as ditches. = Some chalky brown/grey silt fill.
0048	0046	Pit Fill	Grey silt fill at base.
0049		Pit Cut	Circular Pit. Width 1.10. Depth 0.30
0050	0049	Pit Fill	Dark brown/grey chalky silt fill of 0049.
0051		Gully	Shallow gully? - wiggly. Clean brown silt.
0052		Ditch Cut	NW - SE aligned Gully with flat base. Width 0.60 Depth 0.20. Runs into JVJs ditch (0006) but no relationship visible.
0053	0052	Ditch Fill	Brown silt - even less chalky than earlier context numbers.
0054		Gully Cut	Triangular profiled NE/SW aligned Gully - same as 0021?.
0055	0054	Ditch fill	Brown silt fill similar to 0052.
0056		Pit Cut	Large circular pit - flat based, quite shallow.
0057	0056	Pit Fill	Brown chalky silt fill.
0058		Pit Cut	North side of 0056. Smaller circular.
0059	0058	Pit Fill	Same fill as 0056. = Brown chalky silt fill.
0060		Pit Cut	Small pit cut of S edge.
0061	0060	Pit Fill	Same fill as 0016.
0062		Ditch Cut	Shallow pit cut.
0063	0062	Ditch Fill	Brown silt fill.
0064		Pit Cut	Oval Pit, shallow with flat base.
0065	0064	Pit Fill	Pale chalky brown silt within which part of an articulated sheep skeleton was found.
0066		Pit Cut	Square Pit Width 0.80, Depth 0.30. Modern?
0067	0066	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0066 - Mid-dark loose brown sand-silt. Probably modern.
0068		Ditch Cut	Southern most of a pair of WSW - ENE running ditches at North Eastern of site. Moderate to steep sloping sides, flat base. Width 1.4 NNW/SSE, Depth 0.56. Method of excavation Trowel/Shovel/Mattock/Fork 0.55m Length removed.
0069	0068	Ditch Fill	Upper Fill of Ditch [0068]. Mid brown silty sand and occasional chalk lumps. No finds. Depth 0.20. Method of Excavation Trowel/Shovel/Mattock/Fork 100% 0.55 cm wide.
0070	0068	Ditch Fill	Lower fill of ditch [0068]. Mid grey silty and numerous chalk lumps and flecks. Depth 0.35.
0071		Ditch Cut	WSW - ENE running ditch parallel to [0068]. Approximately 45 - 50 degree sides changing suddenly to a flat base, dug into chalk. Width 2.05 NNW - SSE, Length 0.55, depth 0.62.
0072	0071	Ditch Fill	Top fill of [0071]. Light - mid grey - brown sticky silty - sand. Approximately 30% chalk/rubble/fleck inclusions. Hard compaction. 0.3 - 0.4m
0073	0071	Ditch Fill	Lower fill of [0071]. Same as (0072) but harder compaction and approximately 40-50% chalk rubble/fleck inclusions. No hard finds. Hard to differentiate from (0072).

Context	Within Cut	Type	Description
0074		Ditch Cut	Cut of ditch [0074]. Irregular shaped ditch sides 45 degrees approximately. Slight curve to the base. Width 1.10 m, Depth 0.36m. Method of excavation Trowel/Shovel/Mattock.
0075	0074	Ditch Fill	Red/brown silty sand frequent chalk inclusions.
0076		Pit Cut	Linear in plan, sharp break of slope running to 90 degrees to horizontal sides. Undulating flat base aligned - E-W. Width 1.88m, Length 1m and Depth 0.30m. Method of excavation - Trowel/Shovel/Mattock.
0077	0076	Ditch Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand (25%/75%), compact, frequent chalk blocks (angular) (
0078	0076	Ditch Fill	Mid orange/brown. Silty sand (25%/75%) compact. Moderate angular chalk blocks (< 0.05 diameter). Width 1.88m, Length 1m, Depth 0.20m.
0079		Cut of Posthole	Sub-circular in plan. Sharp break of slope running to 85 degrees to horizontal sides. Flat concave base. Located adjacent to E edge of excavation. Width 0.38m, Length 0.36m and depth 0.28m. Method of Excavation: Trowel/Shovel/Mattock 50%.
0080	0079	Posthole Fill	Mid grey/orange/brown silty/sand (25%/85%), loose. Occasional angular degraded chalk blocks (
0081		Pit Cut	Sub rectangular Pit - near vertical sides, flat base. Shallow square cut in base. Width 1.50, Length 3.40, Depth 0.44m. Trowel/Shovel/Fork 25%.
0082	0081	Pit Fill	Upper Fill of 0081. Mid brown chalky silt with no stones but frequent chalk nodules lots of a-6 some but not all articulated. Some pot. Width 1.5m, Length 3.1m, Depth 0.40 max.
0083	0081	Pit Fill	Basal g=fill of 0081. Similar to 0082 but much chalkier and no a-6. Dense patches of chalk nodules.
0084	0087	Pit Fill	Mid red brown silty sand, chalk inclusions. Width 0.70m, length 1.20m, Depth 0.20m.
0085		Pit Cut	Cut of small pit [0085]. Shallow U shape pit [0085]. Shallow U shape in section. Sub circular in plan. Cuts 0087. Width 0.70m, Length 0.70m, Depth 0.20m. Method of excavation Trowel/Shovel.
0086	0085	Pit Fill	Dark red/brown silty sand frequent chalk inclusions. Width 0.70m, length 0.70m, Depth 0.20m. Method of excavation Trowel/Shovel.
0087		Pit Cut	Cut of small shallow pit. Sub oval in plan. Deeper at N end shallower towards South. Width 0.70m, Length 1.20m, Depth 0.20m.
0088		Cut of Posthole	Circular/oval posthole - steep sides, slightly concave base with brown silty fill. 1.2m long x 0.8m wide x 0.2m deep.
0089	0088	Fill of Posthole	Mid brown silt with chalk nodules - no stones. No finds.
0090		Cut of Pit	Shallow, concave pit.
0091	0090	Pit Fill	Fill of 0090. Pale chalky silt, occasional small chalk nodules. No finds.
0092		Ditch	E-W ditch running across the South side of the site, shallow flat bottomed profile. Cuts 0094.
0093	0092	Ditch Fill	Fill of 0092 - single infilling layer of grey and chalky silt in loose chalk middle.
0094		Pit Cut/ Pit Fill	:Large Quarry pit extending over most of SW corner of the site. Cut by ditch 0092. Steep sided pit in excess of 0.8m deep not bottomed. Width 5.30m Length >5m Depth 0.8m.
0095	0094	Pit Fill	Upper and main fill of 0094, loose chalk rubble, large nodules of chalk.
0096	0094	Layer of Pit	Basal layer of pit 0094, fine grey silt, flecked with occasional charcoal, frequent land snail shells.
0097		Cut of Posthole	Small rectangular posthole, one of a row of three running E-W and paralleling 0092.
0098	0097	Fill of Posthole	Fill of 0097 single fill of mid-dark brown silt sand flecked with chalk.
0099		Cut of Posthole	Small, rectangular posthole adjacent to and part of a row with 0097.
0100	0099	Fill of Posthole	Fill of 0099, brown silt sand flecked with chalk.
0101		Cut of Posthole	Small rectangular posthole part of row with 0097, 0099 - same as 0088.
0102	0101	Fill of Posthole	Fill of 0101 brown silt sand.

Context	Within Cut	Type	Description
0103		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, sharp break of slope running to 45 degrees to horizontal sides. Rounded concave base. Truncated by pit [0106] along N edge. Aligned E-W. Width 0.72m, Length 1.5m and Depth up to 0.21m. Method of excavation Trowel/Shovel/Mattock.
0104	0103	Ditch Fill	Mid orange/brown, silty sand (25%/75%), loose. Moderate angular chalk blocks (
0105	0103	Fill of Ditch	Mid orange/brown silty/sand (25%/75%), loose. Moderate angular chalk blocks (
0106		Cut of Pit	Sub oval in plan. Sharp break of slope running to 60 degrees to horizontal sides. Rounded concave base. Truncates ditch [0103] at segment 'B'. See sheet [0103]. Width 1.43m, Length 0.81m, Depth 0.42m. Method of excavation Trowel/Shovel/Mattock 50%.
0107	0106	Fill of Pit	Mid grey/brown, silty/sand (25%/75%), loose. Moderate angular chalk blocks (
0108	0106	Pit Fill	Mid orange/brown, silty/sand (30%/70%), loose, moderate angular chalk blocks (
0109		Cut of pit	Subrounded pit with moderate sloping sides of 65 degrees to a flat concave base. Method of excavation: Trowel/Shovel.
0110	0109	Fill of Pit	Mid brown silty-sand - chalk, loose. Finds pottery. Depth 0.14m.
0111		Cut of Pit	Cut of large pit - full extent unknown. Sub oval in plan, moderate sloping sides to a flat concave base. Method of excavation Trowel/Shovel. Depth 0.18m. JO NOTES Not really sure what this relates to see sheet and final excavated plan
0112	0111	Fill of Pit	Mid - brown silty sand - chalk. Loose. No finds. Method of Excavation Trowel/Shovel.
0113		Cut of Posthole	Rectangular posthole with vertical sides and flat base.
0114	0113	Fill of Posthole	Brown silt fill with chalk nodules.
0115		Cut of Pit	Sub-rounded in plan with sloping sides of 55 degrees the base is flat. Pit [0115] is cut by pit seg [0119] feature [0111]. Width 0.65m, Length 2.50m, Depth 0.20. Method of excavation Trowel/Shovel.
0116	0115	Fill of Pit	Mid orange brown silty sand - chalk. Loose. No finds.
0117		Cut of Pit	Subrounded in plan with shallow sloping sides of 35 degrees to a flat concave base. Pit [0117] is cut by pit seg [0119]. Width 0.65, Length 2.5m, Depth 0.10m. Method of excavation Trowel/Shovel.
0118	0117	Fill of Pit	Light - mid brown silty sand - chalk. Loose. No finds
0119		Cut of Pit	Large elongated pit? - Full extent unknown. Possibly suboval in plan with steep - almost vertical sides to a flat base. Pit seg [0119] cuts pits [0115] and [0117]. Width 0.65m, Length 2.5m, depth 0.50m. Method of excavation Trowel/Shovel.
0120	0119, 0111	Fill of Pit	Dark grey brown silty sand - chalk. Loose Finds - bone and pottery.
0121	0111	Excavated segment	Segment of 0119, this number used for section.
0122		Cut of Posthole	Circular shallow posthole. 0.2m diameter and 0.04m depth.
0123	0122	Fill of Posthole	Brown silt
0124		Cut of Posthole	Circular, steep sided posthole 0.27m diameter x 0.22m deep.
0125	0124	Fill of Posthole	Brown chalky fill
0126		Cut of Posthole	Circular, shallow posthole 0.26m and 0.06 deep.
0127	0126	Fill of Posthole	Brown chalky silt.
0128		Section	2-part section through ditch [0103] and pits [0129], [0131], [0133] and [0135]. First part runs NW-SE, before turning NE-SW. Relationships - [0131] cuts [0129] and possibly [0133]. [01335] possibly cuts [0133]. Ditch [0103] not visible. Three part photo - labelled P1-P3 for parts 1-3.

Context	Within Cut	Type	Description
0129		Cut of Pit	Length 7.7. Pit cut [0129]. Northern - most of group in section 0128. Vertical sides breaking suddenly to an almost flat base. Photo'd in photo 1 (P1) of section 0128. Width 1.95m NW-SE, Depth 0.58m.
0130	0129	Fill of Pit	0130 - Fill of [0129]. Light grey - slightly brown silty sand with very occasional charcoal flecks. Approximately 20 - 30% chalk flecks and lump inclusions comes down onto harder greyer, chalkier material which does not have separate number - very hard compact. Cut by 0131.
0131		Cut of Pit	Pit cut [0131] only clearly visible in East corner of section 0128. Appears to cut pit [0129] and possibly pit [0133]. Phot'd in parts 1 and 2 of steep sides - approximately 25 degrees and a slightly uneven concave base. Depth 0.53m
0132	0131	Fill of Pit	(0132) = Fill of [0131]. Light grey, slightly brown silty sand with very occasional charcoal flecks. Approximately 20 - 30% chalk flecks and lumps apart from chalk band (70 - 80% chalk) that marks where hard compaction where this pit cuts others most clearly. Comes down on to more grey harder fill with 70% - 80% chalk, which does not have separate number - very hard compaction. Depth 0.53m.
0133		Cut of Pit	Pit cut SW of [0131] in section 0128. Fairly flat base, curving round quickly to 65 - 80 degrees variable sides. Photo'd in parts 2+3 of section. Possibly cut by pits [0131] + [0135] though this was not evident in plan and is questionable in section. Cut by [0129]? [0135]? Width 2.85 NE - SW Depth 0.56m. Method of excavation Trowel/Shovel/Mattock 50% approx.
0134	0133	Fill of Pit	Light grey slightly brown silty sand with approximately 20-30% chalk flecks/lumps. Finds 1, bone. 1tile/brick. Hard compaction very occasional charcoal flecks comes down to harder, greyer more chalky material with 70-80% chalk and very hard compaction. Width 2.85 NE-SW, Depth 0.56m.
0135		Cut of Pit	[0135] Pit cut. SW of and probably cutting [0133] in section 0128. Probably cuts ditch [0103] as it appears in plan. Fairly shallow. Very uneven sides at 30 m- 40 degrees. Comes down to fairly uneven, concave base though this is probably partly the cut of ditch [0103]. Photo'd in parts 2+3. Cuts 0133? +0103Depth 0.48. Method of excavation Trowel/Shovel/Mattock approx 50%.
0136	0135	Fill of Pit	Light grey/slightly brown silty-sand with approximately 20-30%. Chalk flecks/lumps, hard compaction, very occasional charcoal flecks. Finds 1 bone (quite modern) and one tile/brick fragment. Comes down onto harder greyer, more chalky material with 70-80%. Chalk lumps and chalk solution very hard.
0137		Posthole cut	Squarish, steep sided posthole, similar to 0066 - 60cm across and 28cm deep
0138	0137	Posthole fill	Mid-dark brown, fairly loose silty sand fill of 0137
0139		Posthole cut	Squarish, steep sided posthole, similar to 0066 - 70cm across and 32cm deep
0140	0139	Posthole fill	Mid-dark brown, fairly loose silty sand fill of 0137
0141		Posthole cut	Squarish, steep sided posthole, similar to 0066 - 70cm across and 28cm deep
0142	0141	Posthole fill	Mid-dark brown, fairly loose silty sand fill of 0137
0143		Posthole cut	Squarish, steep sided posthole, similar to 0066 - 80cm across - unexcavated
0144		Ditch	Ditch seen in June monitoring - no further sections excavated but same as 0016 and 0024
0145		Gully	Gully seen in June monitoring - very shallow - c. 3cm - section not drawn - fill brown chalky silt. Looks to be part of 0016 but fades out to NE
0146		Posthole	Modern looking posthole on edge of 0054

Appendix 3. Finds catalogue

Context	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Flint No	Flint Wt	Burnt Flint No	Burnt Flint Wt	Iron No	Iron Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Shell No	Shell Wt	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
0001	1	4														Unstrat, med
0009	1	4	1	5									1	13		19th C+
0011					1	5										Undated?
0013	2	56									1	65				LIA/ERoman?
0014											1	2				Undated
0020	1	3														Roman?
0027	1	5					1	22								Medieval
0029	3	11									4	49				Medieval
0032											3	35				Undated
0036	3	24									11	30				16th-18th C
0038											1	18				Undated
0040			1	24												Med/Late med
0042			1	31							1	19				Med
0044			2	64												Med/post med
0045	1	1	3	105							7	94				?Roman
0047			1	18												Med/Late med
0050	1	11	1	38					1	11	2	15				12th-13th C
0057					1	18					2	31				
0065											50	1044				Undated
0070	2	6														Medieval
0072											33	79				Undated
0077	2	62														Medieval?
0082	2	38							1	7	126	1877				Undated
0093	1	22	2	35							1	15	2	7		Medieval
0096											2	9	3	12		Undated
0110	2	23														M11th-13th C
0120	2	10									4	153				Medieval
0134	1	3									1	7				?Roman
0136			1	6							2	1				Undated

All weights in grammes

Appendix 4

LKH 307 Pottery catalogue

Context	Cera period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No of sherds	Weight	Abrasion	Sooting	Comments	Fabric spotdat	Overall spotdate
0001	M?	MCW	BODY		1	4			?Medieval	L12th-14th C	Unstrat
0009	PM	IRON	BODY	TPW	1	4	A		B&W TPW	19th C+	19th C+
0013	PRE/R	GROG	BASE		2	56			Storage jar base	LIA/E Roman	LIA-E Roman
0020	R	GMG	BODY		1	3	A			Roman	Roman
0027	M	STAM	BODY		1	5					
0029	M	MCW?	BODY		3	11			1 X sagging base	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0036	M	MCW	BODY		1	4				L12th-14th C	
0036	PM	IGBW	BODY		1	1				16th-18th C	16th-18th C
0036	M?	MCW?	BODY		1	19	AA		Grey w oxid margin	L12th-14th C	
0045	R	GX	BODY		1	1			Misc grey sandy ware	Roman	Roman
0050	M	MCW	JAR	PIE	1	11			Thumbled rim, everted, thickened	L12th-14th C	12th-13th C
0070	R	GMG	BODY		1	4	A			Roman	
0070	M	MCW	BODY		1	2			Sandy w fe oxide	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0077	MS	SIPS	BODY		1	43			Base	650-850	
0077	M?	MISC	BODY		1	19			Dense grey, knife trimmed int	?12th-14th C	?Med
0082	PM	IGBW	JUG		2	38			Jug or tyg rim sherd	16th-18th C	16th-18th C
0093	M	COLC?	JAR?		1	22			d= 100mm, hard fired oxid fab	L13th-M16th C	Medieval
0110	M	STAM	BODY		2	23			Fineware, STAMB, 2 joining	M11th-M13th C	M11th-M13th C
0120	M	MCW	BODY		2	10			Oxid fab with red core	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0134	R?	HAX?	BODY		1	3	A		Poss late flowerpot!	Late Roman?	3rd-4th C

Appendix 5. Plant macrofossils and other remains

OP No.	0009	0024	0029	0033
Feature No.	0006	0023	0028	0031
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	ph
Plant macrofossils				
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)		x	xcf	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xcf	x	xcf	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	XX	xcf	
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	XX	x	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.		x		
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.		x		
Large Poaceae indet.		x		
Charcoal <2mm	XX	XX	x	XX
Charcoal >2mm	XXX	x	x	XX
Indet.seeds	x	x		
Mollusc shells				
Woodland/shade loving species				
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	x	x	x	x
<i>Ena</i> sp.		x		x
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	x	XX	x	XX
<i>Pomatius elegans</i>			xcf	
<i>Trichia striolata</i>	xcf			
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.			x	XX
Zonitidae indet.		XX		
Open country species				
<i>Helicella itala</i>		x	x	
<i>Monarcha cantiana</i>		xcf		
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	XX	XX	XXX	XX
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x	XX	XX	XX
<i>V. costata</i>	XX	XXXX	XXX	XX
<i>V. excentrica</i>	xcf			
<i>V. pulchella</i>	xcf	xcf	xcf	xcf
Catholic species				
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	x	x	x	x
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>		x	x	x
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
Freshwater obligate species				
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>		x		
<i>Aplexa hypnorum</i>		xcf		
<i>Bathyomphalus contortus</i>		x		x
<i>Bithynia</i> sp. (operculum)		x	x	x
<i>B. tentaculata</i>				x
<i>Hippeutis</i> sp.		XX	x	
<i>H. nitida</i>		x		
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.				x
<i>L. peregra</i>		xcf		
<i>L. truncatula</i>				x
<i>Oxyloma pfeifferi</i>		x		x
<i>Pisidium</i> sp.				x
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.		x	x	x
<i>P. planorbis</i>		x		x

<i>Valvata cristata</i>		xx		x
Other remains				
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx	x	
Black tarry material	x		x	
Bone	x			x
Fish bone	xx	x		xx
Mineralised faecal concretions	xx			
Mineralised soil concretions	xxx	xx	xx	xxx
Mineralised root channels	xxxx	xx		
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	xx	xx	xx	xx
Sample volume (litres)	28	28	28	28
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
 cf = compare ph = post-hole