Suffolk County Council

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/122

New Gate Complex at RAF Mildenhall MNL 625

M. Muldowney

www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology

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HER Information

Planning Application No:	Enquiry
Date of Fieldwork:	15th March to 14th April 2010 and 5th May 2010
Grid Reference:	TL 710 766
Funding Body:	Defence Estates Operations International
Curatorial Officer:	Jude Plouviez
Project Officer:	Mo Muldowney
Oasis Reference:	Suffolkc1_80245

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Summary

The first stage of an archaeological evaluation was carried out at the west end of RAF Mildenhall and on land to the north and south of the A1101 and identified a single undated posthole. Although a small quantity of finds, including small finds, were recovered from across the development area, no significant distribution patterns were identified that might indicate areas of potential archaeological activity not detected by the trenching.

1. Introduction

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) was commissioned by Defense Estates Operations International to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the west end of RAF Mildenhall and also on Ministry of Defence (MOD) land either side of the west end of the A1101. The work was carried out ahead of a proposed 'highway diversion with roundabout, new main gate complex and extension to taxitrack' from 15th March to 14th April 2010 and 5th May 2010, and was undertaken in accordance with a Brief and Specification produced by Jude Plouviez (SCCAS/Conservation Team).

The site is located on the north edge of Mildenhall town and due south of Holywell Row. It lies entirely on land owned by the MOD and covers an area of c.15 ha, which is divided into two separate areas, labelled Phase 1 and Phase 2 (Fig. 1). The division between phases follows the route of the proposed perimeter road.

2. Geology and topography

The site is recorded as overlying chalk and sand deposits, although excavation of the trial trenches revealed that this area is predominantly underlain by chalk. Although undulating, the land lies at approximately 9m OD and is situated east and south of the Fen edge. All areas subject to trial trenching were grassed.

The evaluation area is an irregular shape and is bounded on the north side by a fence marking the limit of MOD owned land. The east boundary extends across the Mildenhall Road and runs southwards to a point parallel with the north edge of the runway and comprises variously, trees, scrub and fences. The south and west boundary of the development area is formed by the edges of the runway and north taxiway, which then turns northwards past the east side of the Guard Hut.

3. Archaeological and historical background

The proposed development area lies close to the Fen edge in an area rich in archaeological remains, although thus far only two sites have been identified

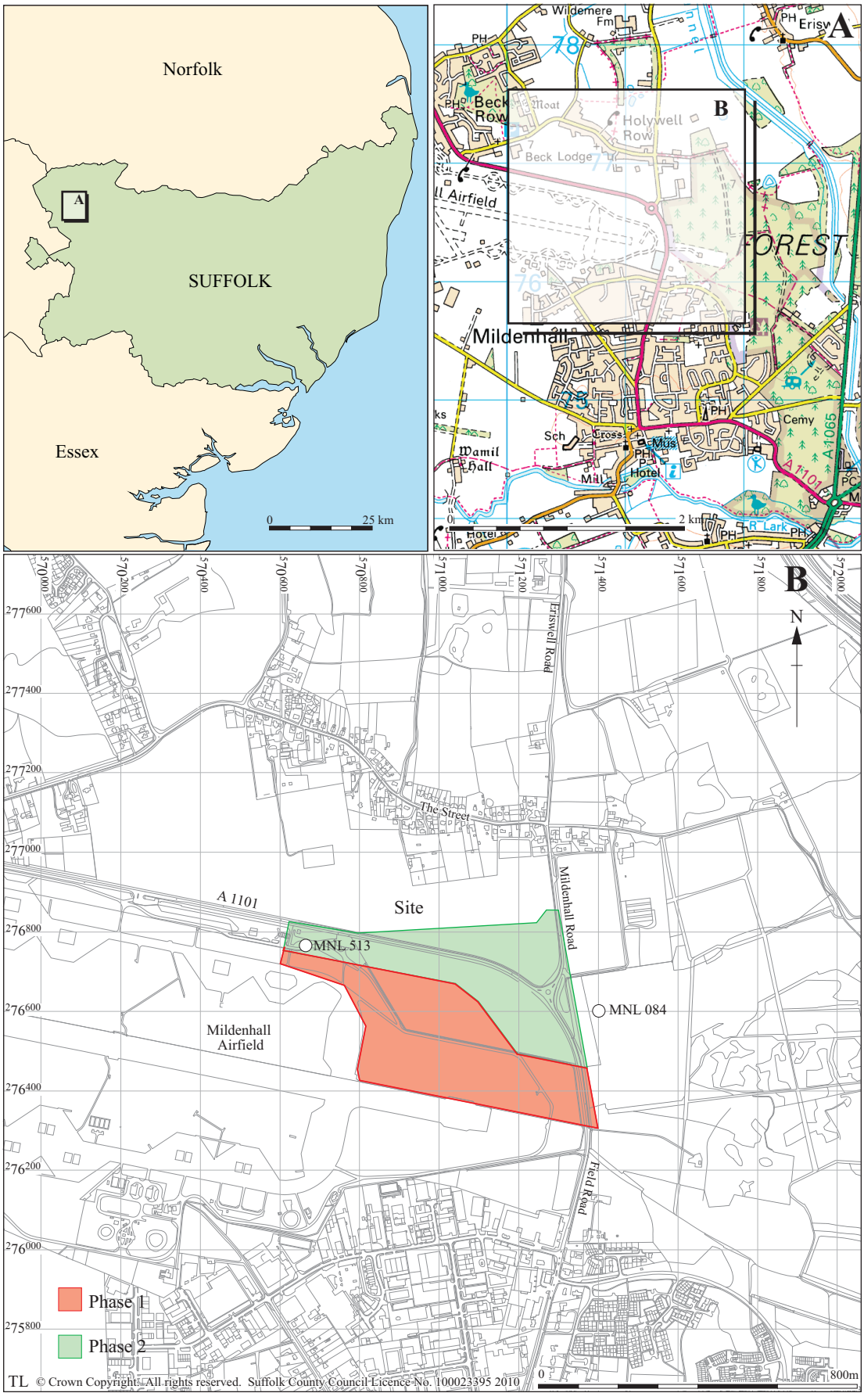

Figure 1. Location of site showing development area and Historic Environment Record entries mentioned in the text

Figure 2. Trench Locations

immediately adjacent to or within the area. These consist of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery (MNL 084) immediately to the east of the development area next to the Holywell Row roundabout and an undated single posthole structure (MNL 513), which lies at the west end of the present development area, under the curving roadway between Trench 26 and Trench 25.

4. Methodology

The evaluation area was subject to trial trenching at 5% which equated to one hundred and twenty seven 1.8m wide trenches at 50m long and a further four at 25m long. All trenches were located arbitrarily to fit within the proposed development area. Trench 6 was relocated 2m to the north in order to avoid a potential service and Trench 25 was relocated northwards to avoid a water standpoint and additional service detected by the EziCAT scanner.

All the trenches were excavated mechanically using a 13 ton tracked 360, except Trenches 25 to 27, which were excavated using a 3CX JCB. Both machines were fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and constantly supervised by an experienced archaeologist. Overburden was removed and stockpiled adjacent to each trench and scanned manually and with a metal-detector for finds. By agreement with the developer, trenches were opened and fully recorded in the morning, and backfilled during the afternoon to ensure the area was left as safe as possible overnight.

After 67% of the trenches had been excavated, a hiatus occurred whilst SCCAS waited for an Airfield Waiver to be produced, which would allow excavation of the trenches adjacent to the runway (78, 80 – 100 and 113 – 131). At this point a meeting was held with Jude Plouviez (SCCAS/CT) to discuss the results up to this stage and the potential for finding remains in the as yet unexcavated trenches. It was agreed that as almost no archaeological remains had been found thus far, it would be expedient to concentrate future work in the areas that lie close to known remains (25 – 27) and those that come under direct threat from the proposed development (93 – 100 and 113 – 123). Further discussion between SCCAS and John Townsend of Defence Estates Operations International in June 2010 resulted in the postponement of the excavation of Trenches 93 – 100 and 113 – 123 until just before the development work starts at the end of 2011 (Fig. 2).

All features and deposits were recorded using SCCAS *pro forma* sheets and plans were drawn at 1:50, whilst sections were drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. A colour photographic record of all exposed features and deposits was taken using a high resolution (12mp) digital camera, supplemented by 35mm black and white film.

Trenches within the perimeter fence were scanned with an EziCAT 100 detector prior to excavation in order to detect the presence of services. A service plan was provided by the client. Where services were detected, extreme care was exercised in order not to disturb them. Where the known route of the fuel main was located, no mechanical excavation was undertaken.

Two environmental samples were taken.

The site archive is stored in the SCCAS main store at Bury St Edmunds under HER no. MNL 625 and a digital copy of the report has been submitted to the Archaeological Data Service at: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Only one feature was identified during the evaluation (a posthole in Trench 23). All other trenches were devoid of archaeological remains and are summarised in Appendix 3. Both the Phase 1 and Phase 2 areas were characterised by large, irregular and in some places deep hollows filled with a subsoil-like material, which in some instances extended the entire length of the trench. A small number of modern services were identified.

The underlying natural geology was predominantly chalk 0005, but in Trench 15 was light yellowish brown sand 0006. It was anticipated that the natural chalk would give way to sand towards the east end of the development area, closer to the location of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, where the natural was a mix of chalk and sand (Caruth 1994), but this did not occur.

Across both the Phase 1 and Phase 2 area, a significant amount of 'subsoil', a naturally formed deposit of pale orange brown to mid orange brown sandy silt (0004, 0011) was encountered. It varied considerably in depth across both areas and was at least 0.73m deep and filled depressions of various sizes within the chalk. Some of these depressions were larger than the trench was long (over 50m). Finds were recovered from the upper 0.05m of this deposit only spanning the Roman to post-medieval period. The shallowness of the location of the finds may have been a direct result of ploughing and root activity.

5.2 Trench 23 (Fig. 3)

Trench 23 was aligned east to west and located at the west end of the Phase 2 area. Posthole 0002 was located c.15m from the east end of the trench and was no more than 0.4m in diameter by 0.36m deep. It had steep sides and a slightly concave base and was filled by 0003 mid greyish brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered.

5.3 Miscellaneous

Two additional features were identified in both Trench 40 and Trench 39 and consisted of a modern pit (0017) and an animal burrow (0014).

Layer 0007 was identified in Trench 13 only and consisted of a band of light orange brown silty sand that undercut the chalk natural. Although burnt stone, a worked flint and both prehistoric and medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit, its composition and consistency indicate it was of natural, perhaps fluvial origin.

Deposits 0008 and 0009 were identified in a machine dug sondage through a subsoil-filled depression in Trench 12. 0008 was mid yellowish brown silty sand and 0009 was dark greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from either deposit and both are of natural origin. A very similar sequence was observed in Trench 52 (0012 and 0013).

Trench 8 contained a patch of redeposited chalk (0010), possibly disturbed by roots.

Topsoil 0001 was the uppermost of all recorded deposits. It was mid/dark greyish brown sandy silt and varied between 0.25m and 0.60m deep. Finds included prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval pottery, CBM, worked flint and a small number of coins and tokens.

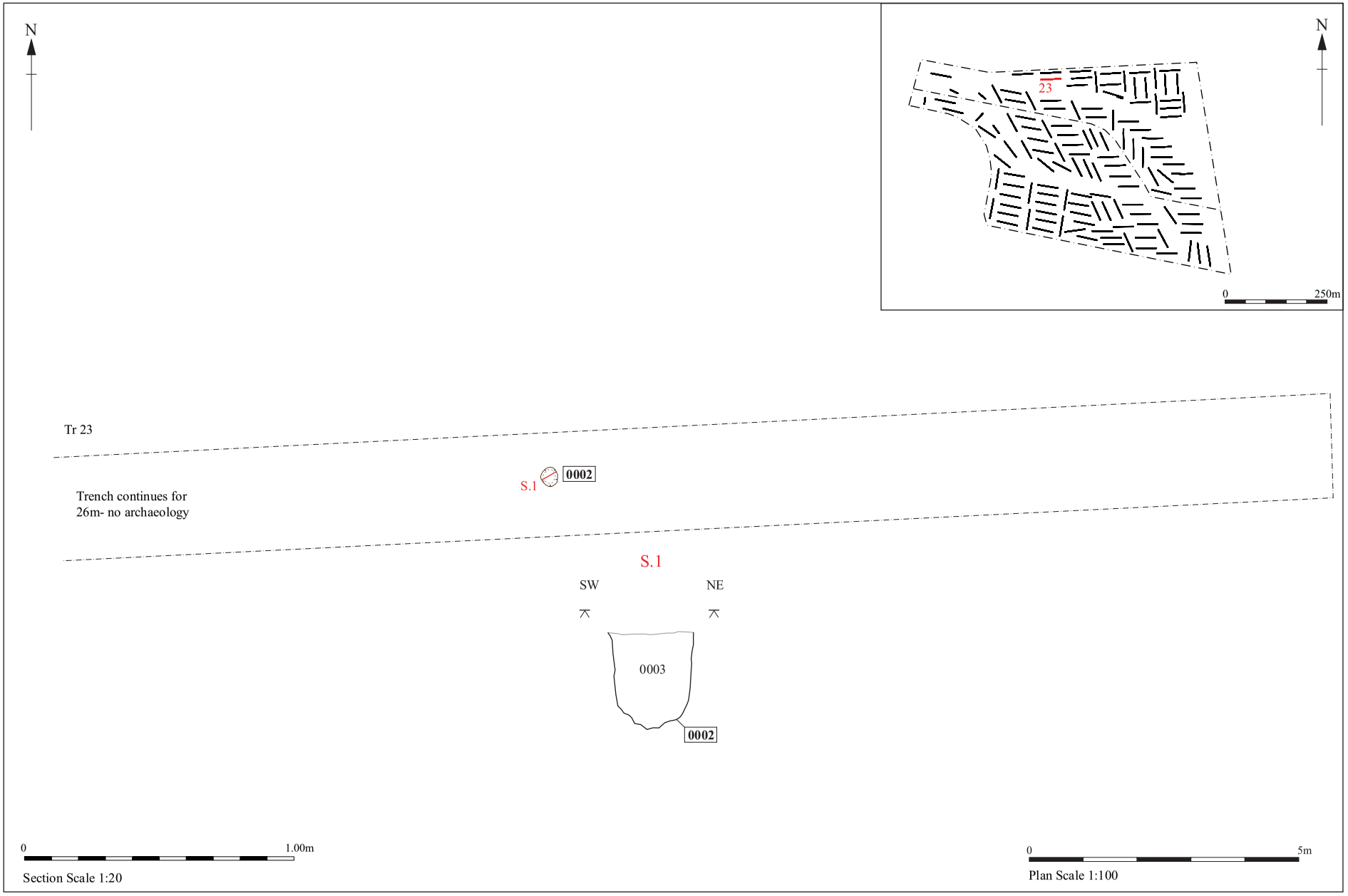

Figure 3. Trench 23, plan and section

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

A total of 55 finds with a combined weight of 2352g was collected from six contexts, as shown in Table 1. A fully detailed contextual list of the finds forms part of the site archive and can be seen in Appendix 4. Due to the lack of stratigraphy, the same sequence of contextual numbers have been used across both Phase 1 and Phase 2 to indicate topsoil (0001), subsoil (0004, 0011) and band of sand (0007). As these contexts contain the vast majority of finds, for the purpose of clarity only the fill and thereafter the trench number will be expressed.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Worked flint		Animal bone		Misc	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001	5	32	8	2001	2	63				Prehistoric to post-medieval
0004	3	62								Medieval to post-medieval
0007	4	6			1	1			Burnt flint 1@18g	Prehistoric to medieval
0011	18	133	2	24			2	7	Cu alloy 1@1g	Prehistoric to post-medieval
0015			1	1	2	1	4	1		
0018	1	2								Late medieval to post-medieval
Total	31	235	11	2026	5	65	6	8		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

In total 31 sherds weighing 235g have been recorded in five contexts, topsoil 0001, subsoil 0004, 0011, band of sand 0007 and finally pit fill 0018. Overall the pottery is in a poor state of preservation, being mostly abraded, and there are only a very small number of diagnostic sherds within the assemblage (rims, bases, etc). A full contextual breakdown of the pottery can be seen in Appendix 5. In all five broad historic time periods are represented by the pottery assemblage, which will be dealt with in chronological order, beginning with the prehistoric period.

Prehistoric

This period is represented by four sherds with a weight of 5g, and these were noted in 0001 (Trench 5), 0007 (Trench 13) and 0011 (Trench 42). All of the fragments are body sherds. Three are flint-tempered (HMF) and are broadly dated from the Bronze Age to

Early Iron Age. The final sherd is a hand-made grog-tempered ware (HMG) dated to the Iron Age.

Roman

In total five sherds of Roman pottery weighing 32g have been recorded in contexts 0011 (Trench 42), 0011 (Trench 65) and 0011 (Trench 102). These are all body sherds in the category of 'general grey-ware' (GX), however a single jar rim in a black surfaced ware (BSW) is also present.

Saxon

The single sherd assigned to this period has been noted in subsoil 0011 (Trench 38). It is a hand-made and relatively thin-walled body sherd, whose fabric is principally made up of ill-sorted quartz, and thereafter, sparse organics and limestone. The general style of the fabric suggests an early Saxon date; an early medieval sandy sherd was also recorded in the same context. Other finds noted in the context are animal bone and a very abraded fragment of medieval roof tile.

Medieval

This period accounts for the larger part of the ceramic assemblage (13 sherds @ 98g). However, it is possible to divide this collection into two groups, early and high medieval. Early medieval (11th to 12th century) sherds have been noted in context 0001 (Trench 51), 0011 (Trench 38), 0011 (Trench 39) and finally 0011 (Trench 48). These amount to five sherds with a weight of 36g and are made up of early medieval sandy wares (EMS). Nearly all of the examples are body sherds, the only exception being two joining sherds that form part of a pitcher spout (0011 Trench 39). In terms of fabric, at least one of the sherds (0001 Trench 51) has similarities with Ely type ware which contain calcareous inclusions (Spoerry 2008, 65-77). The remaining eight sherds (62g) are dated form the late 12th to 14th century and have been recorded in subsoil 0004 (Trenches 8 & 49), 0007 (Trench 13), 0011 (Trenches 12, 37, 42 & 53). Of note is a small unglazed rim fragment from a jug (0004 Trench 49) and part of a sooted cooking pot base (0011 Trench 12). All of the fabrics dated to this period have been placed within a general medieval coarseware category (MCW).

Post-medieval

In total eight sherds with a weight of 76g have been recorded in contexts 0001 (Trenches 10, 13, 17 & 42), 0004, 0011 (Trenches 40 & 106) and finally 0018 Trench 39). Most of the sherds are either Glazed red earthenwares (GRE) or Speckle glazed wares (SPEC). The two exceptions to this are a single sherd of Staffordshire slipware (STAF) and a Dutch-type redware (DUTR). None of the post-medieval sherds are dated beyond the 18th century and there is a complete absence of modern fabrics within this assemblage.

6.3 Conclusion

The assemblage as a whole spans quite a considerable time period and it is one which is very typical of that noted in disturbed context types, the sherds being small in size, abraded and of a mixed date. Indeed, this lack of cohesion in the spread of fabrics across trenches and contexts is demonstrated by the contents of context 0011 in Trench 42, which contained sherds from three different time periods. This sort of trend has also been noted in the distribution of small finds, for example with context 0016 in Trench 21.

6.4 Ceramic Building Material

A small amount of CBM was recovered (11 fragments @ 2025g), the majority being present in context 0001 (8 fragments @ 2001g). This category consists of two groups, late brick and roof tile, in general however both of these assemblages display considerable abrasion.

Late brick

One piece of late brick (1651g) was recorded in context 0001 (Trench 108). It is high fired in a medium sandy fabric with dense calcite (msc); the example is also frogged and is dated to the 20th century. A second very abraded piece (12g) has been noted in context 0001 (Trench 52). This has no diagnostic attributes and is in a medium sandy fabric (ms) and is dated to the post-medieval period.

Roof tile

Two fragments of roof tile, weighing less than one gram each, have been recorded in contexts 0015 (Trench 66) and 0018 (Trench 39). Both of these are in a fine sandy fabric with calcite (fsc) and based upon this attribute are dated to the Roman period.

Two pieces are dated to the medieval period (24g). The first is located in context 0011 (Trench 38) and is in a medium sandy fabric, it is oxidised and has a grey core. The second instance (in an msc fabric) has been noted in 0011 (Trench 66), and is abraded with none of its surfaces intact. One fragment in context 0001 (Trench 59) in fabric ms is too nondescript to be assigned as Roman or medieval.The remaining three fragments (226g) are dated to the post-medieval period and are in ms fabrics, one of which also contains ferrous inclusions (msfe). These pieces are located in contexts 0001 (Trench 51), 0001 (Trench 101) and 0001 (Trench 102).

6.5 Flint

(Identified by Colin Pendleton)

Worked flint

Three contexts contained worked flint. The first of these from 0001 (Trench 5) is a heavily patinated small oval ended scraper, dated to the later prehistoric period. The second piece was located in context 0001 (Trench 18). This is an unpatinated flake (largely cortical) which is heavily battered on account of modern agricultural activity. Although very small, context 0007 (Trench 13) contained a long flake or blade fragment with parallel blade scars on the dorsal face. The piece is dated from the Mesolithic to Neolithic period. Finally, fill 0015 (Trench 66) has two very small unpatinated flake/spall fragments which are undatable.

Burnt flint

One small fragment of burnt flint was recovered from the band of sand fill 0007 (Trench 13). It is white in colour and may relate to the ‘pot boiling’ process, and it was found with fragments of worked flint and flint-tempered pottery.

6.6 Small Finds

(*Identified by Andrew Brown*)

The larger part of the small finds assemblage, despite being recovered from a number of different trenches, was noted in topsoil 0001, subsoil 0004, 0011 and as unstratified 0016. The small finds have been described by period.

Iron Age

SF1003 From 0016 (Trench 21)

Copper alloy coin

Diameter 8mm
This is an East Anglian boar/horse type coin dated from around 30BC to AD43 (also referred to as an Icenian unit). The obverse has a boar facing right and the reverse a horse right with a pellet-ring below. This example is worn, uninscribed and is likely to have been a silver plated version of the unit. A direct parallel can be noted in Van-Ardsell's *corpus* (1989, No 659/2).

Roman
SF1001 From 0016 (Trench 21)
Copper alloy coin
Diameter 22mm
A worn Roman radiate of Carausius dated from AD286 to 293. The legend is IMP CARAUSIUS P AVG, whilst the reverse has Pax standing left and the lettering [PA]X . A[VG].

SF 1010 From 0001 (Trench 17)
Copper alloy coin
Diameter 12mm
A *nummus* whose obverse is quite worn, and all that can be noted is a bust facing right. The reverse is equally worn, but a Victory advancing left holding a wreath can be observed. The legends on both sides are illegible, however the reverse type and general style indicates a date range of AD364-395.

SF1014 From 0016 (Trench 52)
Copper alloy coin
Diameter 13mm
A worn *nummus* of Constantius II dated AD347/8 from the Lyons (Lugdunum) mint in modern France. The obverse has a laureate bust right although the legend is illegible, whereas the reverse has two victories facing each other and holding wreaths. The mint mark reads T/S//[ ] (type as LRBCII, 263 (Hill and Kent 1978)).

SF1018 From 0011 (Trench 46)
Copper alloy coin
Diameter 8mm

A fragment of a *nummus* that is worn and broken, not clipped. The obverse has an uncertain bust right and the legend is illegible, whilst the reverse possibly displays a soldier holding a standard. Although only a very small part of the coin survives, overall the information gleaned from its two sides suggests a date range of AD330-340, however it could be as late as AD402.

Medieval

SF1006 From 0001 (Trench 21)
Copper alloy suspension mount
Length 37mm, width 50mm
This cross-shaped suspension mount would have been part of the harness fittings of a medieval horse. It is possible that a decorated or heraldic pendant would have hung directly from this mount, and a similar type can be seen in Clark's study of medieval horse equipment (1995, No 75). The general style of this mount indicates a 13th to 14th century date range.

SF1021 From 0011 (Trench 49)
Copper alloy buckle
Length 12mm, width 15mm
A small d-shaped buckle, sometimes called an oval buckle; it has a pointed pin rest and an offset narrow bar. It probably belonged to a shoe and is dated to the medieval period, and possibly to the 14th century.

Medieval/early post-medieval

SF1015 From 0016 (Trench 50)
Copper alloy purse bar
Length 52mm, width 13mm
A single arm of a late medieval/early post-medieval purse bar. It displays inlaid *niello* decoration and double bands. This would originally have had a metal frame for the purse suspended below.

SF1023 From 0016 (Trench 45)
Copper alloy ?strap fitting
Length 35mm, width 19mm

A thin fragment of a possible strap fitting, which is bent and broken at one end. Five rivet holes have been noted on the piece and its style suggests a date from mid 14th to 16th century.

Medieval/post-medieval

SF1002 From 0016 (Trench 21)
Lead weight
Length 30mm, width 18mm
A heavily worn cylindrical lead weight whose actual function is not clear, although one potential use may have been as a fishing weight. The weight is not closely dateable, beyond the medieval to post-medieval periods.

SF1004 From 0016 (Trench 21)
Copper alloy sheet fragment
Length 46mm, width 17mm
This small fragment is bent, corroded and incomplete with a small area of ‘true’ edge visible. The piece is unidentifiable and is dated between the medieval and post-medieval period.

SF1005 From 0016 (Trench 23)
Lead weight
Width 22mm, height 13mm
This is round with an undefined hollow centre, and although considerably worn it could possibly be a spindle whorl. The weight is not closely datable, having a broad time-span of medieval to post-medieval.

SF1007 From 0004 (Trench 10)
Lead weight
Width 23mm, height 17mm
A sub-rounded weight that is broken and considerably worn. The function of this piece is not clear and it can only be dated between the medieval and post-medieval periods.

SF1009 From 0001 (Trench 15)
Copper alloy buckle plate
Length 32mm, width 14mm

Although this example is broken at one end it is fairly fine and displays three rivet holes. It would have originally been attached to a strap and possibly had a white metal coating on the exterior surface. It is dated between the medieval and post-medieval periods.

SF1017 From 0011 (Trench 51)
Copper alloy ?strap fitting
Length 23mm, width 25mm
This broken piece of copper alloy sheet has only one true edge and displays a single rivet hole. Although it is very basic, it is likely to be part of a strap fitting dated from the medieval to post-medieval periods.

Early post-medieval

SF1011 From 0001 (Trench 17)
Copper alloy token
Diameter 25mm
A Nuremberg token dated between 1500 and 1550. The obverse has three crowns and three *fleur-de-lys* round a central rose, all within an inner circle. The reverse depicts an imperial orb within a double stranded trefoil. There is also an amulet within each external angle of the trefoil. The lettering around the token is fictitious and finally the token has been perforated just below the rim, indicating some form of reuse. These types of token are fairly common and parallels can be seen in Mitchiner's work on the subject (1988).

SF1012 From 0001 (Trench 14)
Copper alloy token
Diameter 25mm
Another Nuremberg token that is virtually identical to the type discussed earlier (SF1011). However this example is more worn and bent, but nonetheless the decorative design is the same except for the lettering on the outside. This is not completely legible but is appears to be from a known maker and therefore has a slightly increased date range (c AD1500 to 1580). This token is also perforated just below the rim.

SF1022 From 0016 (Trench 42)
Copper alloy token
Diameter 14mm

Another Nuremberg token whose decoration is similar to that noted on SF1011 and 1012. However this example has been clipped around the outside so that all of the lettering has been taken off. It has a date range of AD1500 to1600.

The following items were assigned small find numbers but are not considered to be archaeologically significant:

SF1020, lead fragment, length 27mm, width 38mm. Post-medieval to modern.
0011 (Trench 46)

SF1024, copper alloy bullet cartridge, width 22mm, height 10mm. Later post-medieval to modern.
0018 (Trench 18)

SF1025, iron nail, length 107mm. Post-medieval.
0011 (Trench 64)

SF1008, copper alloy sheet fragment, length 47mm, width 26mm. Unknown date.
0004 (Trench 10)

SF1013, iron object, length 21mm, width 11mm. Unknown date.
0004 (Trench 10)

SF1016, copper alloy object, length 28mm, width 14mm. Unknown date.
0011 (Trench 42)

SF1019, lead token, diameter 17mm. Unknown date.
0011 (Trench 46)

Finally, a single copper alloy object weighing less than one gram (not recorded as a small find) was noted in context 0011 (Trench 102). It is a small fragment of shell casing from a small arms weapon, such as a pistol or rifle, and is dated from the later post-medieval to modern period.

6.7 Animal bone

All the identified animal bone (6 fragments @ 8g) is small and considerably abraded. It has been recorded in contexts 0011 (Trench 38) and 0015 (Trench 40). However, due to the size and condition of these pieces, it has not been possible to classify the bones further.

6.8 Plant macrofossils and other remains

The results of the soil sample analysis will be presented in the final report after the full evaluation has been completed.

6.9 Discussion of the finds evidence

The range of find types outside the 'small finds' register is very restricted, and is dominated mainly by pottery and CBM, a small amount of worked flint and animal bone. The condition of the finds overall is generally quite poor, which is to be expected, given the type of context they have been retrieved from. Equally, as all the main assemblages demonstrated, artefacts from different periods were often recorded in the same context (including the small finds). Although the overwhelming majority of finds have not been recorded in features, such as pits and ditches, the finds as a whole clearly and consistently demonstrate some form of activity either on the current site or nearby. This activity is represented by both the general finds categories and small finds record and relates principally to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and early post-medieval periods. However, none of the find types, such as medieval pottery, reveal significant distribution patterns across trenches. Nevertheless the HER record lists a number of sites within a kilometre of the current archaeological investigation. These include an Anglo-Saxon cemetery a half kilometre to the east that contains 127 burials (MNL 084), to the north at Holywell Row, medieval pottery has been recorded (MNL 071), as well as Roman ceramics and Iron Age Iceni coins (MNL168). To the north-east several prehistoric sites, some of which are dated to the Bronze Age, have also been recorded.

7. Discussion and conclusion

Posthole 0002 was the only feature identified that may have been of archaeological origin, but even this interpretation is tenuous because no other postholes were found and no dating evidence was recovered.

All other identified features or deposits were either modern or of natural origin. The almost complete absence of archaeological features is surprising, given that such a large area has been evaluated and also because of the site's partial proximity to the known Anglo-Saxon cemetery (MNL 084) at the east edge of the development area. There was also no archaeology identified near the posthole structure (MNL 513), which was located under the present road surface to the south-west of Trench 25.

Analysis of the finds evidence thus far has shown that the collected assemblage consists of small, abraded finds of mixed date, especially by context and notably, with no significant distribution patterns that may point to possible areas of occupation/use. This will be a reflection of the lack of archaeological features and amount of agricultural activity that has taken place in this location since the area was first settled. It is wholly feasible that the pottery and CBM and the small finds have all been transported (via manuring) to the development area from nearby known settlement areas (see section 6.9, above). Notably, none of the small finds was found to date to the Anglo-Saxon period, suggesting that no disturbance, by ploughing or otherwise, took place near the Anglo-Saxon cemetery to the east of the development area (MNL 084), or that the burials were cut over 0.50m into the subsoil and therefore beyond the reach of the ploug. Alternatively, thinly scattered items might either represent casual losses that were subsequently incorporated into ploughsoil, or material incorporated into muckheaps which were then transported onto arable field (manuring). Ploughing alone would not be sufficient to transport material over such long distances as they would be constrained by boundaries and field extents, for example, a road, such as the (probably medieval) one from Mildenhall to Holywell Row, which separates the cemetery from the fields that were the subject of this evaluation.

It would appear that this area has therefore always been devoid of settlement. By the medieval period there was an extensive open field area to the north-west of Mildenhall and the evidence from this site might suggest it was common grazing or arable land at an earlier date.

Following the completion of the evaluation, due to take place in 2011, full conclusions regarding the results should be drawn in the accompanying report and incorporate the results of the present report.

8. Archive deposition

Paper and digital archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds:
T:\Arc\ALL_site\MILDENHALL\MNL 625 RAFM New Gate Complex

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

9. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Andrew Beverton, Rob Brooks, Mike Feider and John Sims from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team and directed by Mo Muldowney.

Jo Caruth managed the project.

Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan van Jennians. Andy Fawcett produced the specialist finds report, and Richenda Goffin edited the report.

Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton (flint).

10. 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. Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

Evaluation by Trial Trench
New Gate complex, A1101, RAF Mildenhall

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

This is the brief for the first part of a programme of archaeological work. There is likely to be a requirement for additional work, this will be the subject of another brief.

1. Background

1.1 A proposal has been made for redevelopment of c.15ha to include highway diversion with roundabout, new main gate complex and extension to taxitrack. Defence Estates have consulted on the archaeological requirements.

1.2 In order to establish the full archaeological implications of this proposal an archaeological evaluation of the application area should be carried out. 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 additional briefs.

1.3 The development area is at TL 710 766, above the 5m contour. It lies east and south of areas of fen margin which are particularly rich in archaeological sites and north of the Lark Valley. This area is characterised by mixed chalk and sand deposits giving light sandy topsoils. An Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery has been partially excavated in the area immediately east of the development (MNL 084); these sites are commonly discontinuous and so further cemetery areas are quite likely. Just to the west of the development area a single posthole structure was identified during construction work; no dating evidence was recovered but the plan could also be Anglo-Saxon (MNL 558), suggesting the possibility of domestic activity. Although no archaeological deposits have been recorded within the development area this is most likely attributable to a lack of investigation; the density of prehistoric and Roman period activity in the vicinity would suggest it is unlikely to be completely absent in this area. There is therefore high potential for activity of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon date within the development area.

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 this office 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.

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*.

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 natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.

2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.

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 the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (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 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the entire site and 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. If excavation is mechanised a toothless ‘ditching bucket’ must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.

3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

3.3 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.

3.4 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.

3.5 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.

3.6 The contractor shall 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 and Wiltshire 1994) is available.

3.7 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.

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

3.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).

3.10 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.

"Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England" English Heritage and the Church of England 2005 provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.

3.11 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. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.

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

3.13 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 the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.

4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).

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

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

4.5 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 data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

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. 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 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 HER 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.

5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

5. 9 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.

5.10 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the county HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

5.11 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.

5.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. 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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Tel: 01284 352448

Date:17th March 2009

Reference*://RAF Mildenhall/pre_2009 Main Gate/A1101 MainGate EvalSpec (JP) March 2009.doc*

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

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

Appendix 2. Context Summary

Context	Fill of	Filled by	Trench	Category	Type	Description				Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
0001	-	-	All	Layer	Topsoil	Mid/dark greyish brown	Sandy silt	Loose	Occasional small angular chalk and flint	-	-	0.60	Topsoil
0002	-	0003	23	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular	-	Sharp break of slope from surface. Steep sides. Gradual break to base	Uneven	-	0.36	0.36	Cut of single possible posthole
0003	0002	-	23	Fill	Posthole	Mid greyish brown	Sandy silt	Friable	Occasional small sub-angular chalk	-	-	0.36	Single fill of ?posthole. No finds
0004/0011	-	-	See App. 3	Layer	Deposit	Pale orange brown to mid orange brown	Sandy silt	Friable	Occasional small sub-angular flint and chalk	-	-	0.73+	Subsoil deposit in both Phase 1 and Phase 2, separated by the road. NOT present in all trenches, see Appendix 3
0005	-	-	All	Layer	Natural	Pale yellowish white	Chalk	Compact	-	-	-	-	Natural chalk
0006	-		15	Layer	Natural	Light yellowish brown	Sand	Loose	-	-	-	-	Natural sand
0007	-	-	13	Layer	Natural	Light orange brown	Silty sand	Loose	-	-	-	0.40	Naturally derived deposit of sand underlying subsoil 0004/0011
0008	-	-	12	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Firm	Frequent chalk flecks	-	-	0.27	Upper fill of depression almost certainly naturally formed and filled
0009	-	-	12	Layer	Natural	Dark greyish brown	Silty sand	Friable	Occasional small flecks of chalk	-	-	0.26	Mid fill of depression, as above
0010	-	-	8	Layer	Deposit	Pale brownish grey	Silty chalk	Variable: loose to compact	-	-	-	0.16	Degraded/eroded natural chalk in a small hollow
0012	-	-	52	Layer	Deposit	Dark orange brown	Sandy silt	Friable	Frequent small chalk and gravel	-	-	0.35	Slight variation within subsoil – disturbed? No finds
0013	-	-	52	Layer	Deposit	Dark grey brown	Clay silt	Friable	Frequent chalk and occasional	-	-	0.35	See above. Both deposits had diffuse horizons

Context	Fill of	Filled by	Trench	Category	Type	Description				Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
0014	-	0015	40	Cut	Natural	Linear	N-S	Gentle break of slope from surface with gently sloping sides and gradual break to base	flint gravel Flat	0.80	0.30	0.06	Probable disturbance caused by burrowing
0015	0014	-	40	Fill	Natural	Mid brownish orange	Silty sand	Friable	Occasional small flint	-	-	0.06	Single fill of 0014
0016	-	-	All	-	-	Unstratified finds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0017	-	0018	39	Cut	Pit	Oval	-	Sharp break from surface. Steep sides and sharp break to base	Flat	0.70	0.60	0.24	Modern pit (bullet casing)
0018	0017	-	39	Fill	Pit	Mid orange brown	Silty sand	Friable	Occasional chalk flecks	-	-	0.24	Single fill of 0017

Appendix 3. Trench Summary

Trench number	Topsoil depth max (m)	Subsoil(s) depth max (m)	Total depth (m)	Trench height top (m OD)
1	0.40	0.18	0.58	No data
2	0.38	0.06	0.44	No data
3	0.34	0.06	0.40	No data
4	0.30	0.10	0.40	8.26
5	0.38	0.02	0.40	No data
6	0.36	0.04	0.36	8.63
7	0.31	0.22	0.82	8.60
8	0.40	0.36	0.76	8.75
9	0.35	0.20	0.55	8.87
10	0.40	0.05	0.45	9.46
11	0.26	0.10	0.52	9.32
12	0.35	0.04	1.30	9.33
13	0.45	0.30	0.98	8.67
14	0.32	0.12	0.64	9.47
15	0.35	0.10	0.45	9.44
16	0.30	0.15	0.55	9.37
17	0.40	0.37	0.72	9.50
18	0.35	0.15	0.50	9.18
19	0.35	0.10	0.45	9.31
20	0.30	0.10	0.40	9.32
21	0.45	0.05	0.50	No data
22	0.33	0.10	0.43	No data
23	0.30	0.10	0.40	No data
24	0.30	0.10	0.40	No data
25	0.25	-	0.65	No data
26	0.27	0.15	0.42	No data
27	0.24	-	0.24	No data
28	0.28	0.08	0.36	10.11
29	0.40	0.30	0.77	10.21
30	0.38	0.39	0.73	10.12
31	0.30	-	0.30	10.25
32	0.34	0.04	0.38	9.96
33	0.35	0.20	0.55	9.72
34	0.38	0.65	1.00	9.41
35	0.42	0.20	0.62	9.26
36	0.45	0.30	0.75	9.12
37	0.35	0.59	1.30	9.26
38	0.45	0.30	0.75	9.38
39	0.40	0.40	0.75	9.47
40	0.45	0.70	1.15	9.38
41	0.40	-	0.40	9.44
42	0.43	0.11	0.54	8.74
43	0.37	0.73	1.10	9.01
44	0.35	0.02	0.72	8.87
45	0.43	0.06	0.49	9.11
46	0.39	0.03	0.40	8.84
47	0.44	0.04	0.44	9.06
48	0.42	0.34	0.82	8.56
49	0.35	0.05	0.40	8.99
50	0.40	0.65	0.45	8.78
51	0.35	0.17	0.52	8.81
52	0.42	1.12	1.50	8.70
53	0.40	1.09	1.13	9.77
54	0.34	0.06	0.40	9.73
55	0.36	0.25	0.70	9.50
56	0.35	0.30	0.65	9.29
57	0.40	0.20	0.60	8.73
58	0.33	0.08	0.41	9.17
59	0.37	0.08	0.47	9.12
60	0.40	0.24	0.72	8.87
61	0.45	-	0.45	8.92
62	No data	No data	No data	No data
63	0.34	0.06	0.40	8.72
64	0.40	0.08	0.48	8.88

Trench number	Topsoil depth max (m)	Subsoil(s) depth max (m)	Total depth (m)	Trench height top (m OD)
65	0.30	0.40	0.70	8.84
66	0.42	0.24	0.66	9.08
67	0.34	0.63	0.40	9.02
68	0.31	0.12	0.43	9.19
69	0.42	0.20	0.62	9.44
70	0.32	0.06	0.38	9.11
71	0.27	0.13	0.40	8.76
72	0.40	0.20	0.60	9.14
73	0.30	0.40	0.70	9.18
74	0.45	0.20	0.65	9.08
75	0.40	-	0.40	9.62
76	0.38	-	0.38	9.75
77	0.25	0.35	0.75	No data
79	0.30	0.75	1.20	No data
101	0.35	0.60	0.95	No data
102	0.60	0.35	0.95	No data
103	0.35	0.62	0.92	No data
104	0.40	-	0.40	No data
105	0.30	0.80	1.10	No data
106	0.35	0.22	0.62	No data
107	0.40	0.50	0.90	No data
108	0.20	-	0.20	No data
109	0.60	0.30	0.90	No data
110	0.35	-	0.35	No data
111	0.35	-	1.13	No data
112	0.30	-	0.30	No data

Appendix 4. Finds Summary

Context (Trench)	Pottery No	Pottery Wt/g	Ceramic Period	CBM No	CBM Wt/g	Mortar/ Plaster No	Mortar/ Plaster Wt/g	Stone No	Stone Wt/g	W flint No	W flint Wt/g	Burnt flint No	Burnt flint Wt/g	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt/g	Miscella-neous
0001 (Tr.005)	1	1	Prehistoric	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	
0001 (Tr.010)	1	5	Post-medieval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0001 (Tr.013)	1	5	Post-medieval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0001 (Tr.017)	1	4	Post-medieval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0001 (Tr.018)	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	57	0	0	0	0	
0001 (Tr.042)	1	12	Post-medieval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0001 (Tr.051)	1	6	Saxon/IA	1	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0001 (Tr.052)	0	0		1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0001 (Tr.059)	0	0		1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0001 (Tr.101)	0	0		1	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0001 (Tr.102)	0	0		1	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0001 (Tr.108)	0	0		3	1756	1	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0004	1	31	Post-medieval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0004 (Tr.008)	1	9	Medieval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0004 (Tr.049)	1	22	Medieval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0007 (Tr.013)	4	6	Pre/Med	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	18	0	0	
0011 (Tr.012)	1	13	Medieval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0011 (Tr.037)	1	10	?Medieval	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0011 (Tr.038)	2	25	Sax/IA-Med/Ro	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	

Context (Trench)	Pottery No	Pottery Wt/g	Ceramic Period	CBM No	CBM Wt/g	Mortar/ Plaster No	Mortar/ Plaster Wt/g	Stone No	Stone Wt/g	W flint No	W flint Wt/g	Burnt flint No	Burnt flint Wt/g	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt/g	Miscella-neous
0011 (Tr.039)	2	21	?Roman	0	0	0	0	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0011 (Tr.040)	1	1	Post-medieval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0011 (Tr.042)	3	18	?IA/SAX-Emed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0011 (Tr.048)	1	8	Medieval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0011 (Tr.053)	1	4	Medieval	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0011 (Tr.065)	1	2	Roman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0011 (Tr.066)	0	0		1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0011 (Tr.102)	3	14	Roman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0011 (Tr.106)	1	16	L.Med/P-med	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0015	0	0		1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	1	
0018	1	2	L.Med/P-med	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0018 (Tr.039)	0	0		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Appendix 5. Pottery Catalogue

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0001 Tr. 5	Prehistoric	HMF	Body		1	1	Abr		BA to EIA	BA to EIA
0001 Tr. 10	Post-medieval	SPEC	Body		1	5	Abr		Late 17th to 18th C	Late 17th to 18th C
0001 Tr. 13	Post-medieval	SPEC	Body		1	5	Sli		Late 17th to 18th C	Late 17th to 18th C
0001 Tr. 17	Post-medieval	SPEC	Body		1	4	Abr	very close to a regular GRE	Late 17th to 18th C	Late 17th to 18th C
0001 Tr.	Post-medieval	GRE	Body		1	12	Abr		16th to 18th C	16th to 18th C
0001 Tr. 51	Medieval	EMS	Body		1	6	Abr	Abundant quartz with sparse calcite Ely product/similar to Grimstone software	11th to 12th C	11th to 12th C
0004	Post-medieval	GRE	Plate		1	31	Abr		16th to 18th C	16th to 18th C
0004 Tr. 8	Medieval	MCW	Body		1	9	Abr		Late 12th to 14th C	Late 12th to 14th C
0004 Tr. 9	Medieval	MCW	Jug		1	22	Sli		Late 12th to 14th C	Late 12th to 14th C
0007 Tr. 3	Prehistoric	HMF	Body		2	3	Sli		BA to EIA	BA to EIA
0007 Tr. 3	Medeival	MCW	Body		2	3	Abr	Sherds join, quartz and sparse shell	Late 12th to 14th C	Late 12th to 14th C
0011 Tr.012	Medeival	MCW	Base		1	12	Sli	Cooking pot base, sooted	Late 12th to 14th C	Late 12th to 14th C
0011 Tr. 7	Medieval	MCW	Body		1	10	Abr		Late 12th to 14th C	Late 12th to 14th C
0011 Tr. 8	Saxon	ESQ	Body		1	24	Sli	Sparse organic voids, limestone, quartz	Early Saxon	Early Saxon
0011 Tr. 8	Medieval	EMS	Body		1	1	Sli	Micaceous	11th to 12th C	11th to 12th C
0011 Tr. 39	Medieval	EMS	Spout		2	21	Abr	Sherds join	11th to 12th C	11th to 12th C
0011 Tr. 40	Post-medieval	STAF	Body		1	1	Abr		Late 17th to 18th C	Late 17th to 18th C
0011 Tr. 42	Prehistoric	HMG	Body		1	1	Abr		Iron age	Iron age

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0011 Tr. 42	Medieval	MCW	Body		1	1	Sli	Could be earlier, sooted	Late 12th to 14th C	Late 12th to 14th C
0011 Tr. 42	Roman	BSW	Jar		1	16	Abr		Roman	Roman
0011 Tr. 48	Medieval	EMS	Body		1	8	Abr	Calcitic voids	11th to 12th C	11th to 12th C
0011 Tr. 53	Medieval	MCW	Body		1	4	Sli	Could be earlier, sooted	12th to 14th C	12th to 14th C
0011 Tr. 65	Roman	GX	Body		1	2	Abr		Roman	Roman
0011 Tr.102	Roman	GX	Body		3	14	Sli	All three sherds join	Roman	Roman
0011 Tr.106	Post-medieval	GRE	Body		1	16	Abr	An early version of this fabric	c. early 16th C	c. early 16th C
0018	Medieval/Post-medieval	DUTR	Body		1	2	Abr		15th to 17th C	15th to 17th C