

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2011/001

Windsor Circle, RAF Lakenheath, Eriswell ERL 213

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on 6ha of land at RAF Lakenheath prior to the demolition and redevelopment of a housing estate. The evaluation has identified that despite the often shallow depth of archaeological deposits, and the site's history as ploughed land and then a housing estate, the archaeological horizon was relatively well-preserved.

Evidence of predominantly prehistoric activity was identified across much of the site, with particular areas to the north and east indicating possible foci for past occupation in the Early/Middle Iron Age. A single Bronze Age cremation and elements of a rectilinear field system of uncertain date were also identified, the latter probably related to similar networks seen on adjacent multi-period sites.

No datable evidence relating to the nearby areas of Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation and funerary activity was identified.

Recommendations have been made for additional evaluation and programs of excavation and monitoring.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the demolition and replacement of the Windsor Circle housing estate, RAF Lakenheath, Eriswell, Suffolk (Fig. 1). As part of the larger Liberty Village site, the development was subject to a condition on planning application F/2005/0857 which required a program of archaeological work to firstly assess the archaeological potential of the site and, if required, mitigate the impact of development on archaeological deposits.

The evaluation to assess the site's potential was carried out to meet a Brief and Specification issued by Judith Plouviez (SCC Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) dated 22nd July 2010. The work was funded by the developer, Mansells.

2. Geology and topography

The site, an area of 7.6ha, lies at a height of c.10m-14m AOD, on a slight north-facing slope which descends from the edge of a natural chalk plateau to the south of Lord's Walk. To the west of the site ground levels descend to the fen-edge, the modern 'Cut-Off Channel' lying c.800m away.

To the north ground levels continue to slope gently downwards into an area of what would have been natural sand dunes and hollows, now levelled by the main area of the runway and associated buildings at 7m OD. A natural spring lies at Caudle Head and immediately beyond the northern edge of the airbase lies Wangford Fen.

The site lies on deep sandy soils over glaciofluvial drift (Ordnance Survey 1983).

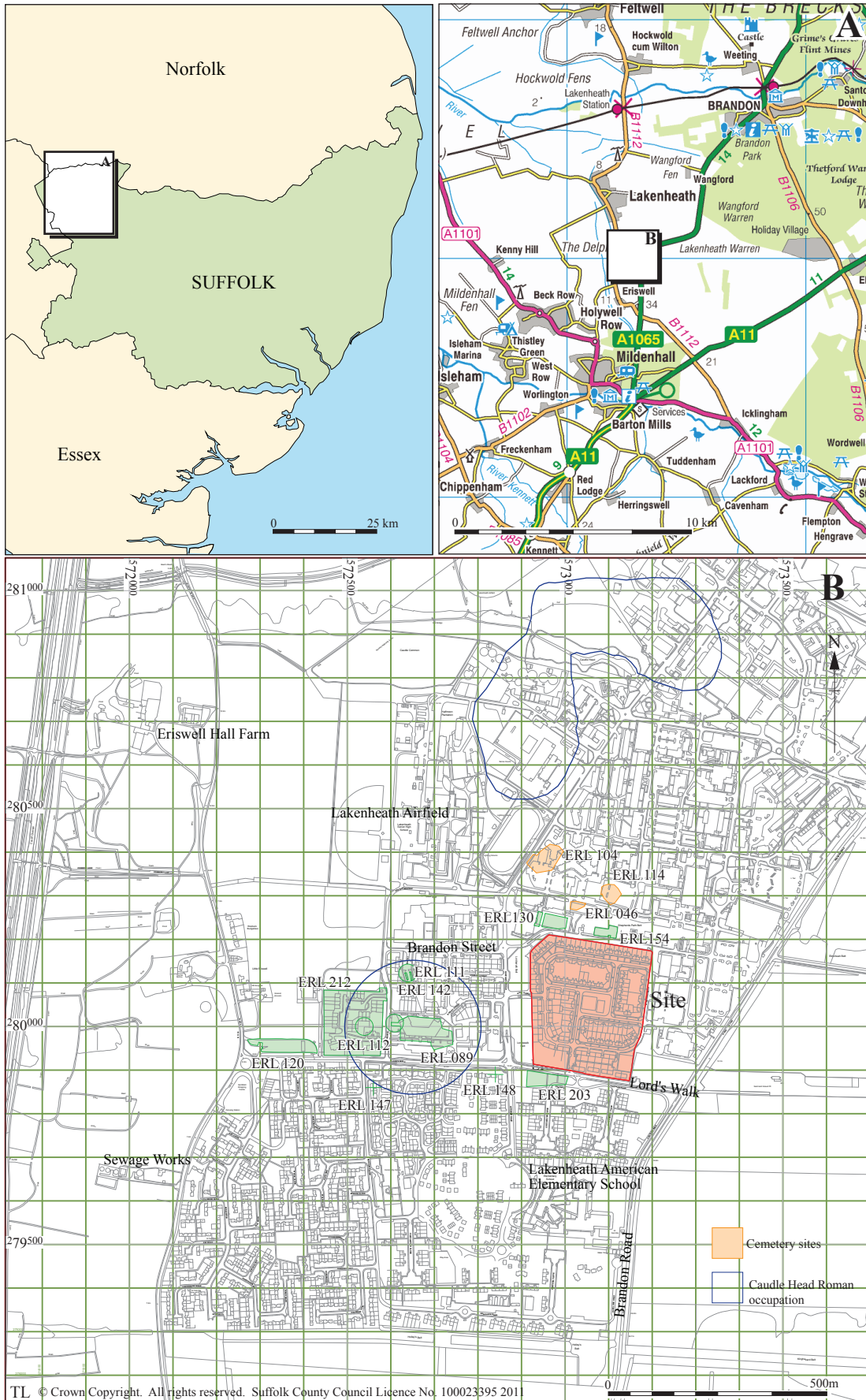


Figure 1. Site location showing development area (red) and HER sites mentioned in the text

3. Archaeological and historical background

RAF Lakenheath covers some 760ha across the parishes of Lakenheath, Eriswell and Wangford. Following its initial development during World War II it has been occupied and developed by the United States Air Force since 1948. Situated on the western edge of Breckland, RAF Lakenheath lies within the dense band of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity that is recorded along the margins of the fens in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER).

Within the airbase extensive redevelopment since the late 1980's has seen significant levels of fieldwork with some 175+ projects having previously been carried out by the SCCAS Field Team. In brief these sites contain scattered evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic activity and elements of the preserved natural landscape of fluctuating marshland, sand dunes and hollows and freshwater ponds. Bronze Age and Early and Middle Iron Age occupation or funerary activity has been identified in specific areas, in particular two Early Bronze Age barrows at ERL 148 and ERL 203 immediately to the south of the Windsor Circle estate, while evidence of Late Iron Age/Early Roman agricultural activity has been identified at ERL 089, 120, 130 and 147.

Evidence of Roman occupation has previously been seen c.300m to the west in small excavations and monitorings in the area of Kennedy Street/Nato Place (ERL 112, 212) and Thunderbird Way (ERL 111, 142 and 212). The main area of Roman settlement however lies 600m to the north, focused on the natural spring at Caudle Head.

Of particular importance is the substantial Early Anglo-Saxon funerary activity consisting of three cemeteries, which lie within 150m of the northern edge of the site. Occupation of a similar date has been identified to the south of these at ERL 154, immediately to the north of Windsor Circle, and also extends to the north, via Caudle Head, through to the airfield. Middle Saxon burials have also been recorded at ERL 203, apparently focused on the Early Bronze Age barrow.

During the medieval and post-medieval periods the airbase appears to have predominantly been open land, either pasture or arable agricultural land, or common grassland, lying between the villages of Lakenheath and Eriswell. This limited activity is reflected in the general absence of archaeological deposits from these periods. The

First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1882 (Fig. 2) shows the site as lying wholly within a single field, bounded by Lord's Walk to the south, and separated from Caudle Common to the north by a strip of trees called Shepherds Path Belt. A second strip of trees, Lord's Walk Belt, forms the western edge. The outline of the current airbase still follows, to some extent, this post-medieval layout and elements of both belts of trees still survive.

Despite the development of the base since the mid 20th century, which has in effect created a 'new town', preservation of archaeological sites has often been good. In particular this is probably due to low levels of agricultural erosion since the airbase was enclosed in the 1940's and to the fact that many of the original airbase structures were built on shallow foundations or above ground concrete pads. Although in this case the housing estate to be demolished was of substantial blocks of brick-built housing there were significant areas of undeveloped gardens, road frontages and other open spaces.

Although no archaeological deposits had been identified during an earlier monitoring of street light installation across the housing estate, the site's location amidst this evidence of multi-period occupation meant that it had high potential for significant archaeological deposits which would be affected by the planned re-development.

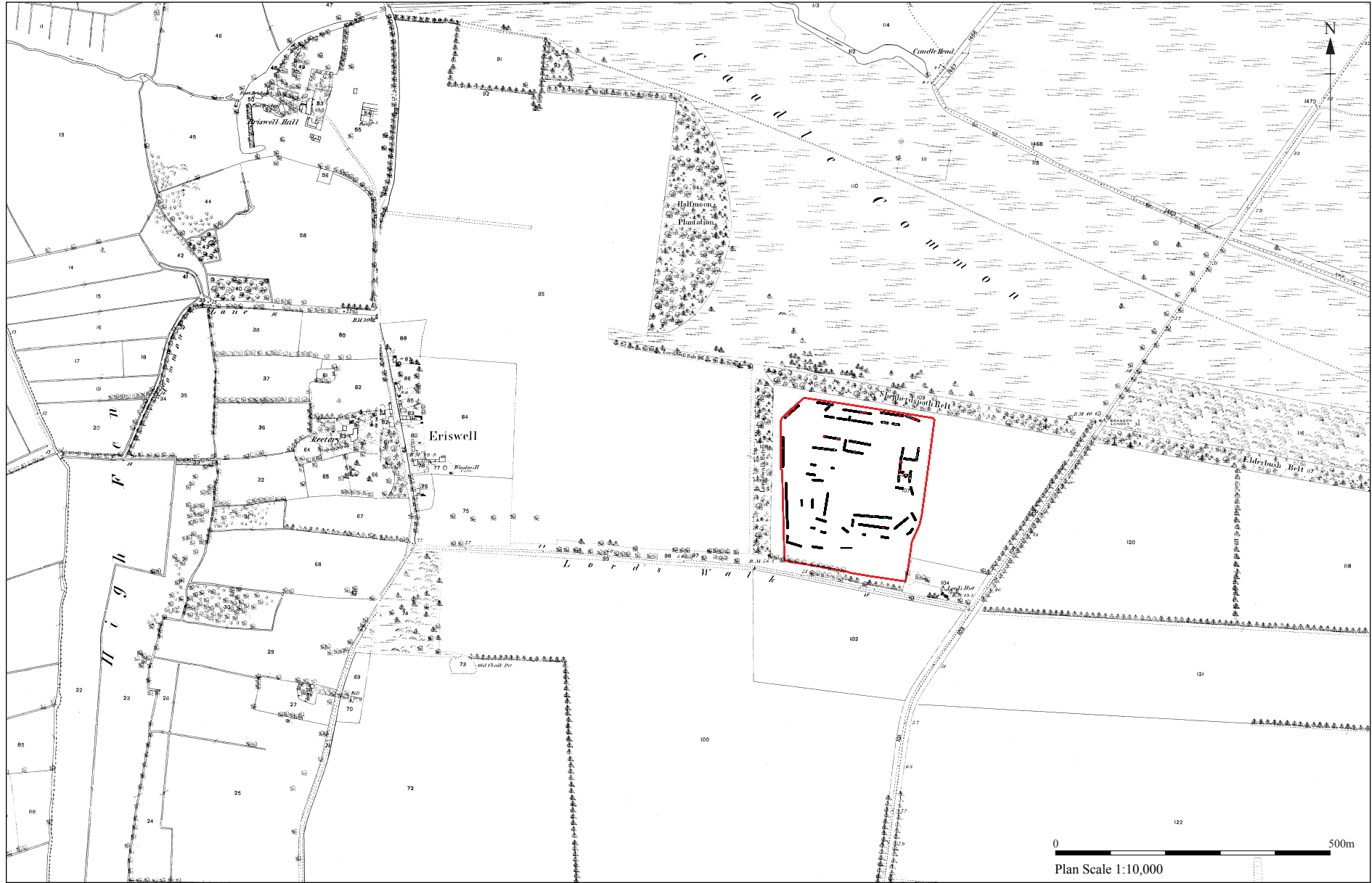


Figure 2. Site as shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1882

4. Methodology

Forty-nine trenches, measuring 1202m in total length, were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist, to the top of the undisturbed natural subsoil or archaeological levels. At 1.8m wide this amounted to 2164sqm of trenching, or 3.6% of the c.6ha available area. This is significantly lower than the 5% specified in the brief as the availability of land, and positioning of trenching was heavily affected by factors such as live buried services, still occupied houses or mature trees meaning that the proposed trench plan detailed in the projects Written Scheme could only be broadly adhered to.

The remaining c.1.6ha, consisting of a playground at the centre of the estate and the southern edge of the site which is occupied by the Liberty Village development site offices following the earlier demolition of buildings to ground level, were not available for evaluation at this time.

Unstratified finds were collected during the machining and recorded under individual contexts dependent upon their location. Sites and spoilheaps were thoroughly surveyed by an experienced metal-detectorist both during the machining and subsequent hand-excavation of features.

Archaeological features were normally clearly visible following cleaning by hand. All features were investigated by hand, generally 50% of pits and postholes, and 1m wide sections across ditches although certain features, such as a possible cremation, were 100% removed. Additional sections were also placed where required to investigate stratigraphic relationships. Bulk soil samples were collected from selected contexts for environmental analysis.

The site was recorded using a single context continuous numbering system. No small finds numbers were issued. Trench outlines and section positions and levels were recorded using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual feature plans, sections and levels were recorded at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 onto A3 gridded permatrace sheets. Digital colour and black and white print photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the digital and physical archives.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access databases. Bulk finds have been washed, marked and quantified, with the resultant data also being entered onto databases.

An OASIS form has been initiated for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-83123) and a digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>) upon completion of the project.

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER No ERL 213.

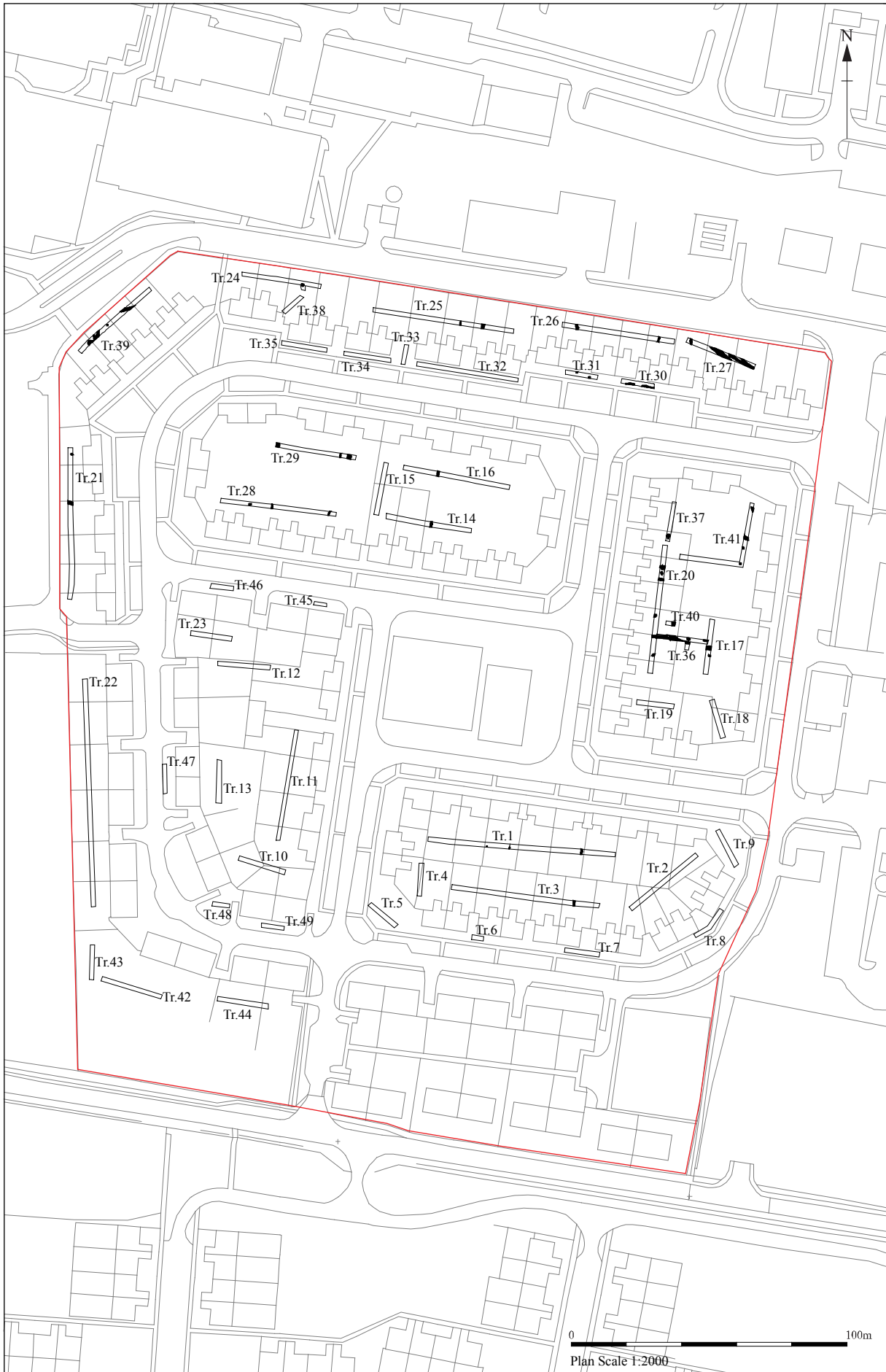


Figure 3. Trench location

5. Results

5.1. Introduction

Of the forty-nine trenches only twenty contained archaeological features or finds and these were situated predominantly towards the north or eastern parts of the site. The results are presented below in broad geographic areas, as the limitations affecting the trenching meant that these were placed in several distinct blocks. Full descriptions of each trench are given in Appendix 1 and context descriptions in Appendix 2.

5.2. Trenches 1 - 9

These nine trenches, placed in the south-east housing block, averaged 0.4m deep and had a general soil profile of modern topsoil overlying either a layer of mixed yellow/brown sands or the disturbed natural subsoil surface. The disturbance to the subsoil was seen to have been caused by ploughing, with ploughlines being clearly visible in several trenches, and it is possible that shallower archaeological deposits may have been lost. A single undated ditch, 0007/0011, was recorded in Trenches 1 and 3, with a further three possible small pits, 0003, 0005, and 0009, in Trench 1. Two worked flints of Mesolithic or later date were collected from pit 0003 while 0005 and 0009 were undated. A single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery, 0001, was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 2.

5.3. Trenches 10-13, 22-23 and 42-49

These fourteen trenches, placed in the south-west housing block of bungalows, did not identify any archaeological deposits. Although the trenches varied considerably in depth, and several were heavily affected by modern services and other disturbance, it was evident that the modern ploughsoil generally overlaid a layer of mid brown/orange sands, at times up to 0.3m thick, which in turn sealed the natural subsoil surface. The plough damage and potential removal of archaeological levels seen in Trenches 1-9 was not present in this part of the site.

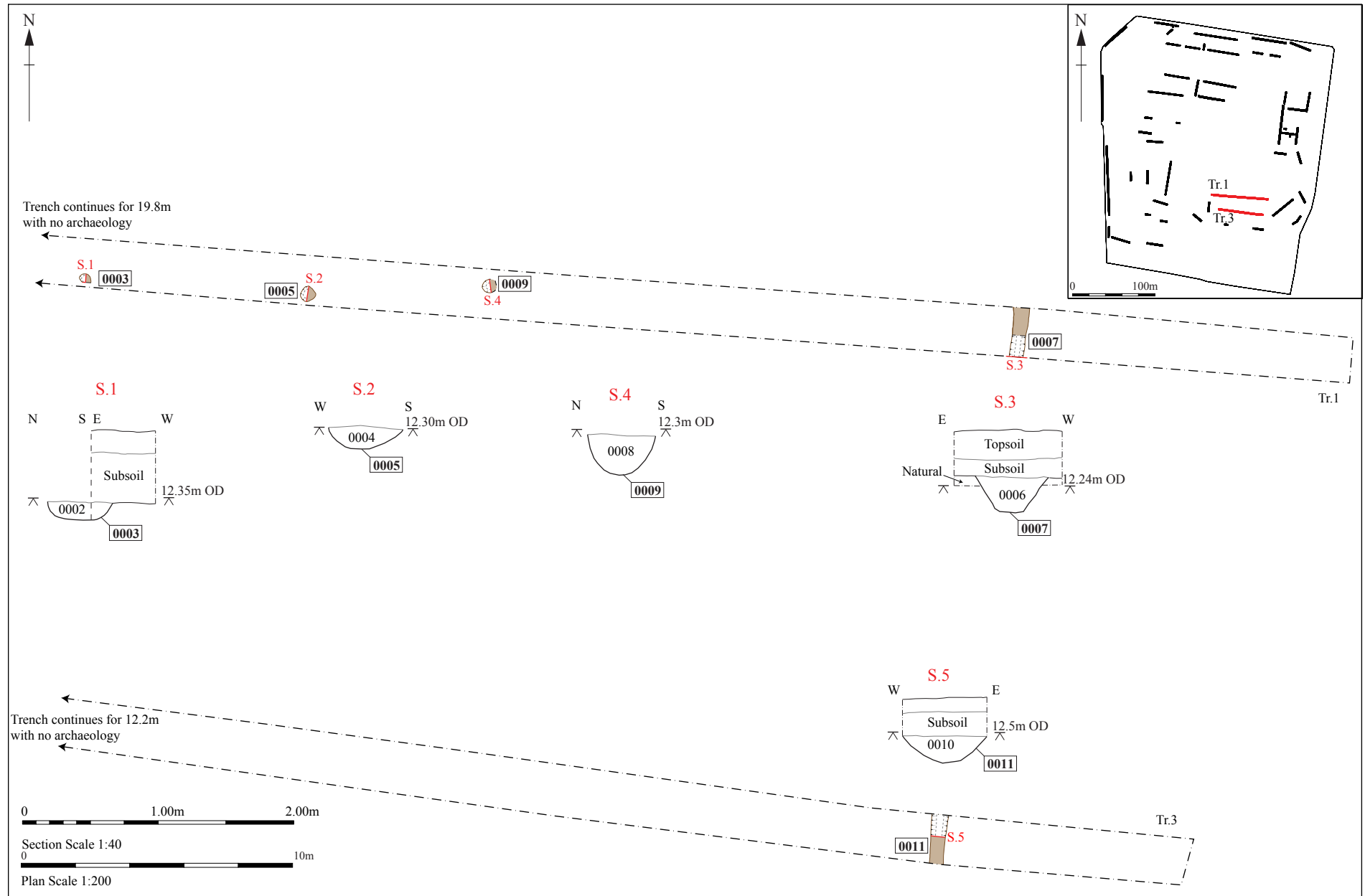


Figure 4. Trenches 1 and 3, plans and sections

5.4. Trenches 17-20, 36-37 and 40-41

This group of trenches, placed in the rear gardens of the eastern housing block, identified a spread of archaeological features, predominantly in Trenches 17, 20 and 36, indicating phases of activity in the Neolithic to Iron Age periods. Unstratified finds of late prehistoric date, 0101, were recovered from Trench 36.

All of the trenches showed the usual soil profile of 0.3m-0.4m of topsoil overlying a layer of mid brown sands up to 0.25m thick. Trenches 18 and 19 did not contain any archaeological deposits.

Trench 17 contained two adjacent undated postholes, 0022 and 0024, an undated pit, 0020 and an undated east to west aligned ditch, 0025. A further pit, 0018, contained ten sherds of early/mid-late Iron Age pottery and was later also seen and partially excavated in Trench 36 where it was recorded as 0112. A bulk environmental sample (SS 01) was collected from its upper fill, 0016. Ditch 0025 was also seen in Trench 36, where it began to curve slightly northwards, and was numbered as 0119.

Several undated ditches, 0028, 0030 and 0033, all aligned east to west, were observed in Trench 20, the latter cutting pit 0031. This pit contained worked and burnt flint of possible Bronze Age date and a bulk environmental sample (SS 02) was collected from its fill, 0032. Two further small pits, 0036 and 0038, and a heavily disturbed third, 0035, were also recorded. 0035 had a high quantity of charcoal in its fill and 32 sherds of Neolithic pottery, together with 16 pieces of worked flint of later date and a bulk environmental sample (SS 03) was collected.

Trench 36 contained a dense spread of features throughout its length. To the west two shallow, broadly parallel and intercutting ditch cuts were identified, 0102 and 0104. These split after a few metres, with 0102 turning to the north and 0104, renumbered as 0111, running into ditch 0109. 0109 was a deep ditch, aligned north to south, which merged with ditch 0119, a substantial east to west aligned ditch (numbered as 0025 in Trench 17) which was starting to curve towards the north. No relationship was seen between the two cuts. Trench 40, which was placed to the north, simply showed a single broad ditch cut suggesting the two features had merged.

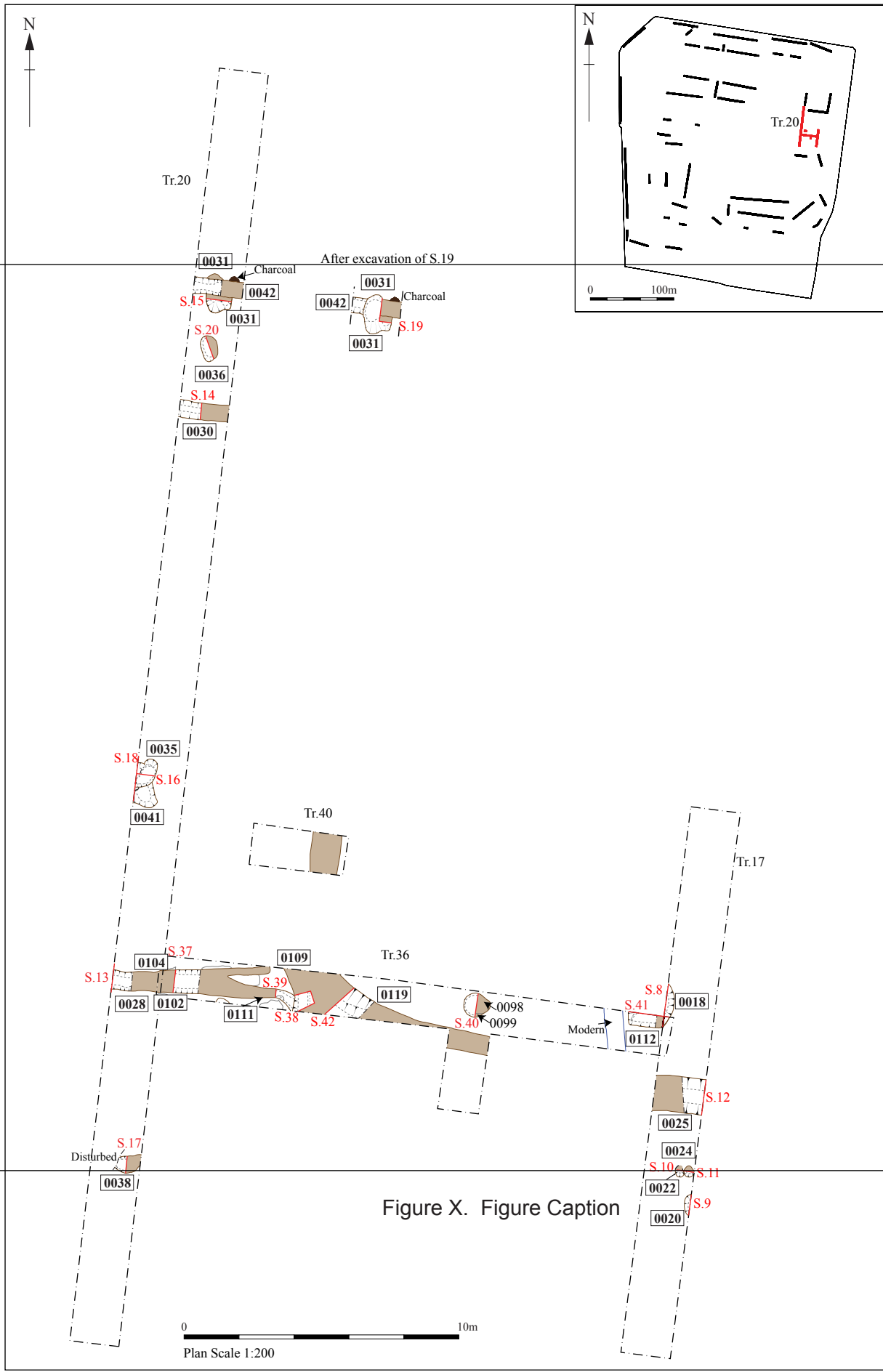


Figure 5. Trenches 20, 40, 36 and 17 plans

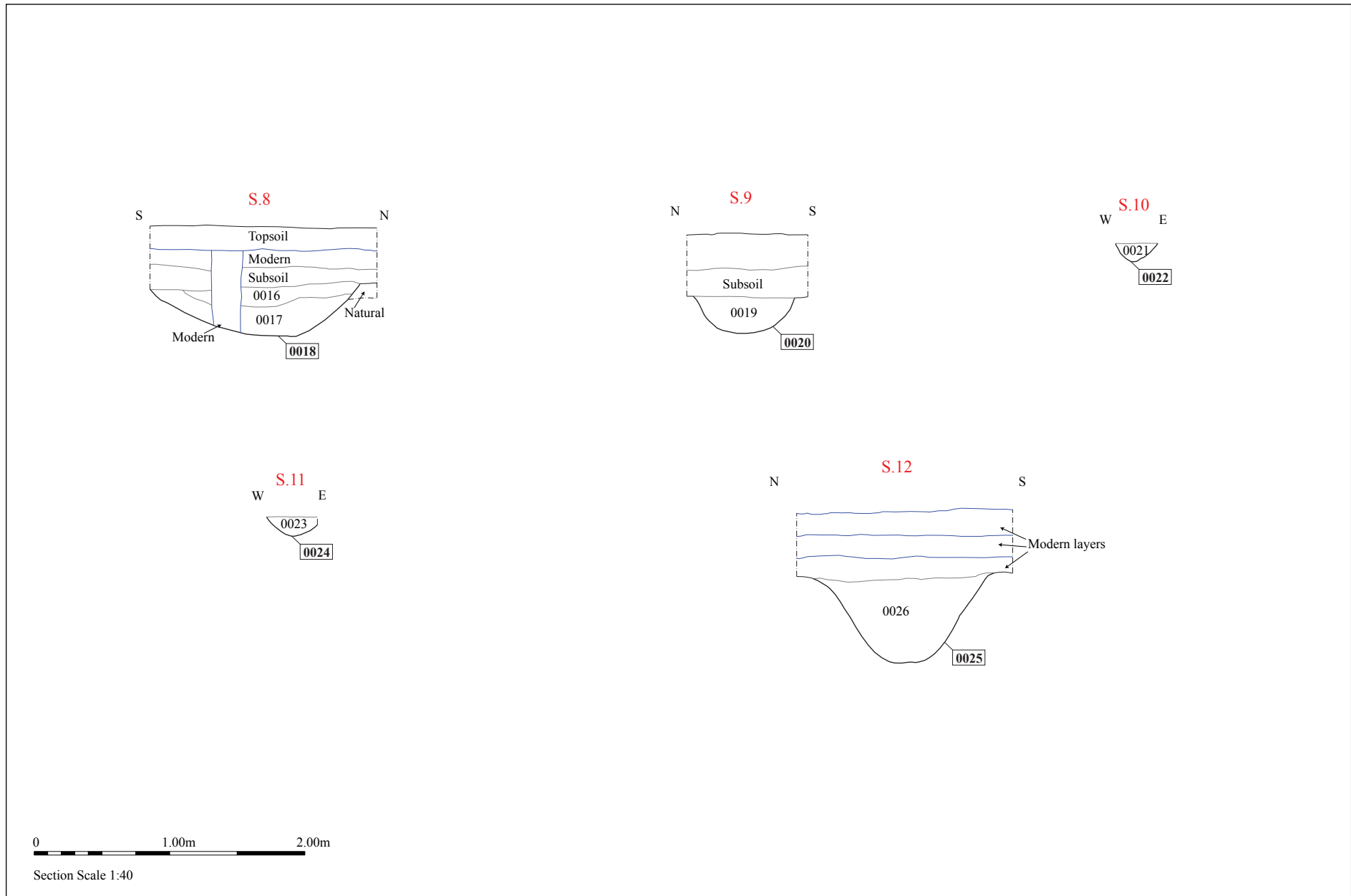


Figure 6. Trench 17, sections

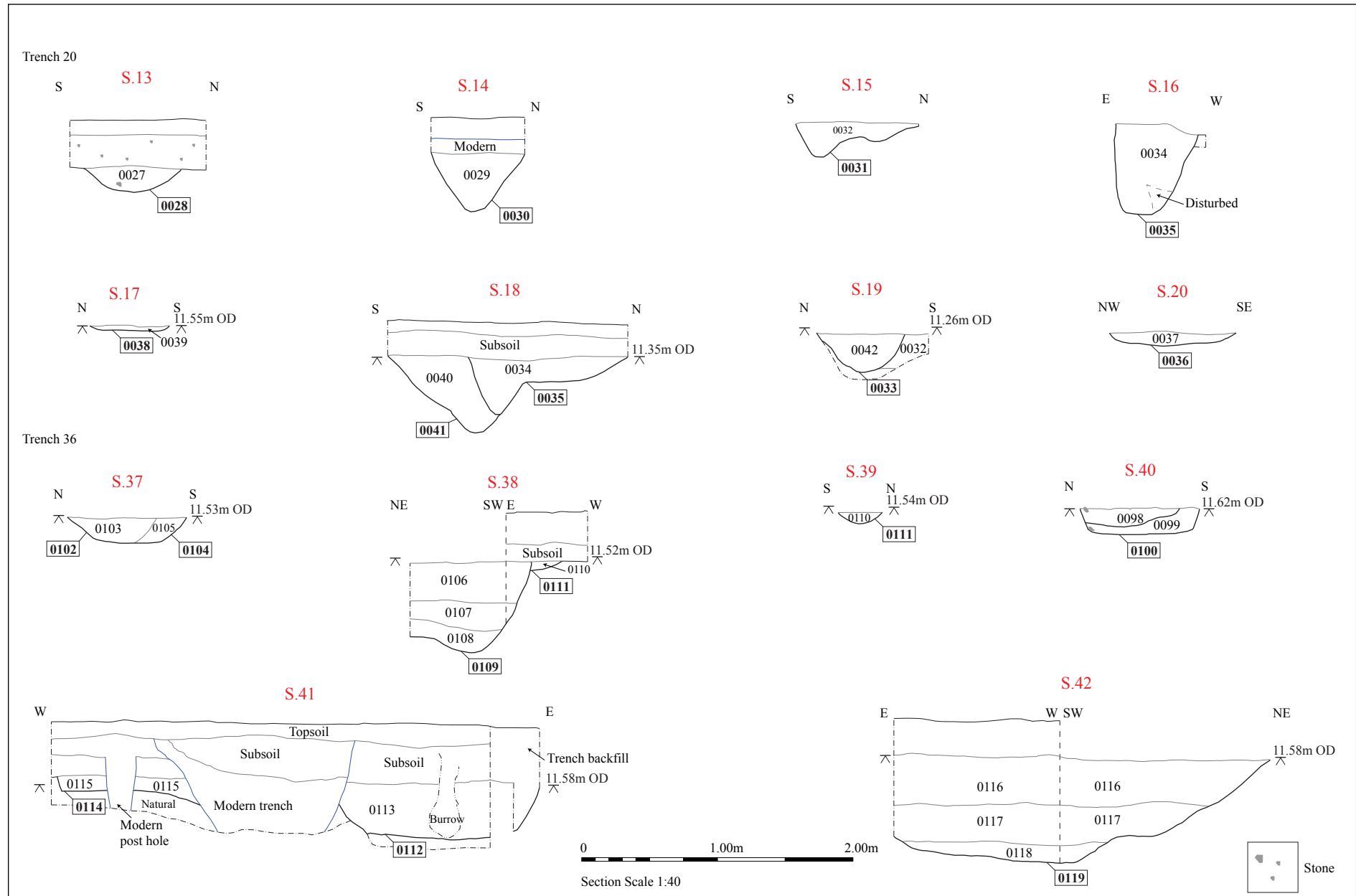


Figure 7. Trenches 20 and 36, sections

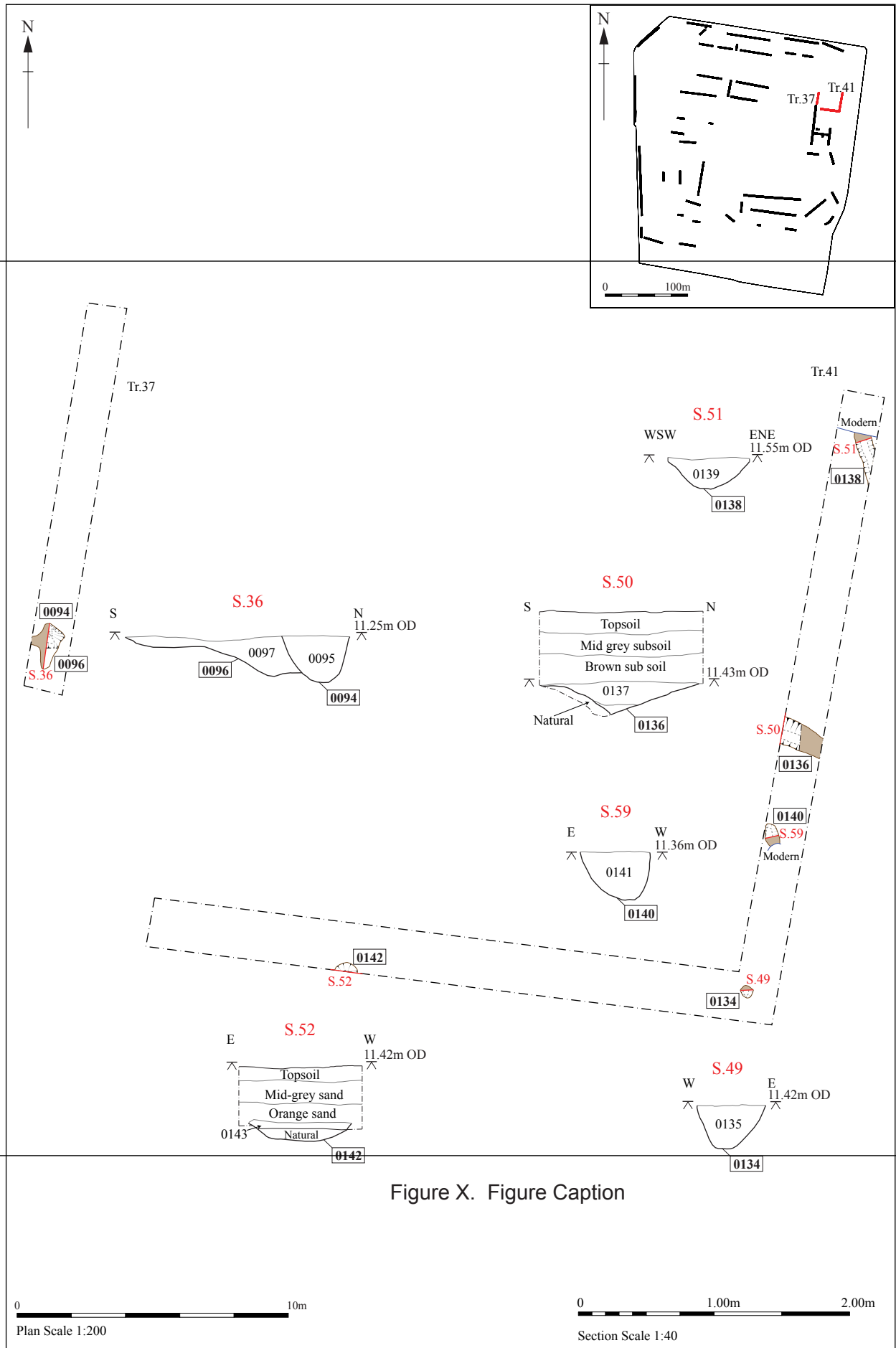


Figure 8. Trenches 37 and 41, plans and sections

Three pits were identified within the trench, 0100, 0112 and 0114. Eleven sherds of early/mid Iron Age pottery, and a bulk environmental sample (SS 08), were collected from 0100. 0112 was another part of pit 0018, having been originally identified in Trench 17. 0114, another pit with a charcoal rich fill was seen in the trench section to the west of 0112, having been overmachined due to the presence of a modern trench.

Trench 37 contained two possible intercutting and undated pits, 0094 and 0096, at its southern end.

Trench 41 contained three small pits, 0134, 0140 and 0142, the latter of which contained a sherd of early/mid Iron Age pottery and two small ditches, 0136 and 0138.

5.5. Trenches 14-16 and 28-29

These five trenches, placed within the gardens of a housing block near the centre of the estate ranged from 0.3m to 0.5m deep but showed a similar profile of ploughsoil overlying a buried soil layer of mid brown/orange sands. Six ditches, 0012, 0015, 0075, 0082, 0084, 0091, aligned north to south and one, 0089, aligned north-east to south-west were identified, together with one pit, 0092. 0012 and 0015 are likely to be parts of the same ditch, with 0082 and 0089 being parts of a second. None of the features contained any artefactual material and so all are undated.

5.6. Trenches 21 and 39

These two trenches in the north-western corner of the site were slightly isolated from the other blocks of trenches. Trench 21, which at 0.35m deep showed the ploughsoil overlying disturbed subsoil, contained two undated features. 0120 was an east to west aligned ditch and 0122 a possible small pit.

Trench 39, which was relatively deep at 0.7m, contained five features along its length. Two ditches, 0125 and 0131, aligned north-east to south-west, contained struck and burnt flint and animal bone and so may be of prehistoric date. The remaining two ditches, 0129 and 0133, and a possible pit or posthole, 0127, were undated.

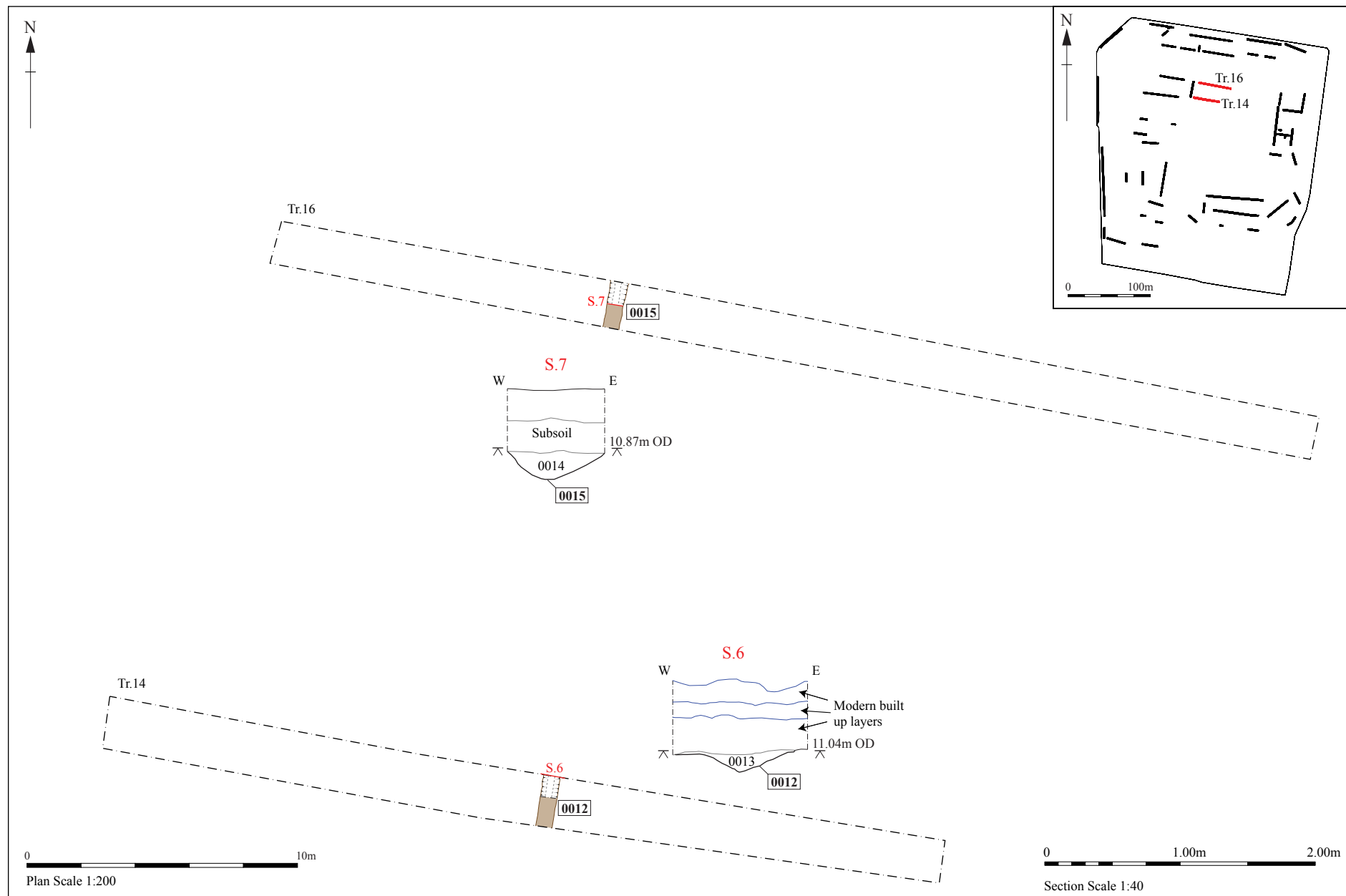


Figure 9. Trenches 14 and 16, plans and sections

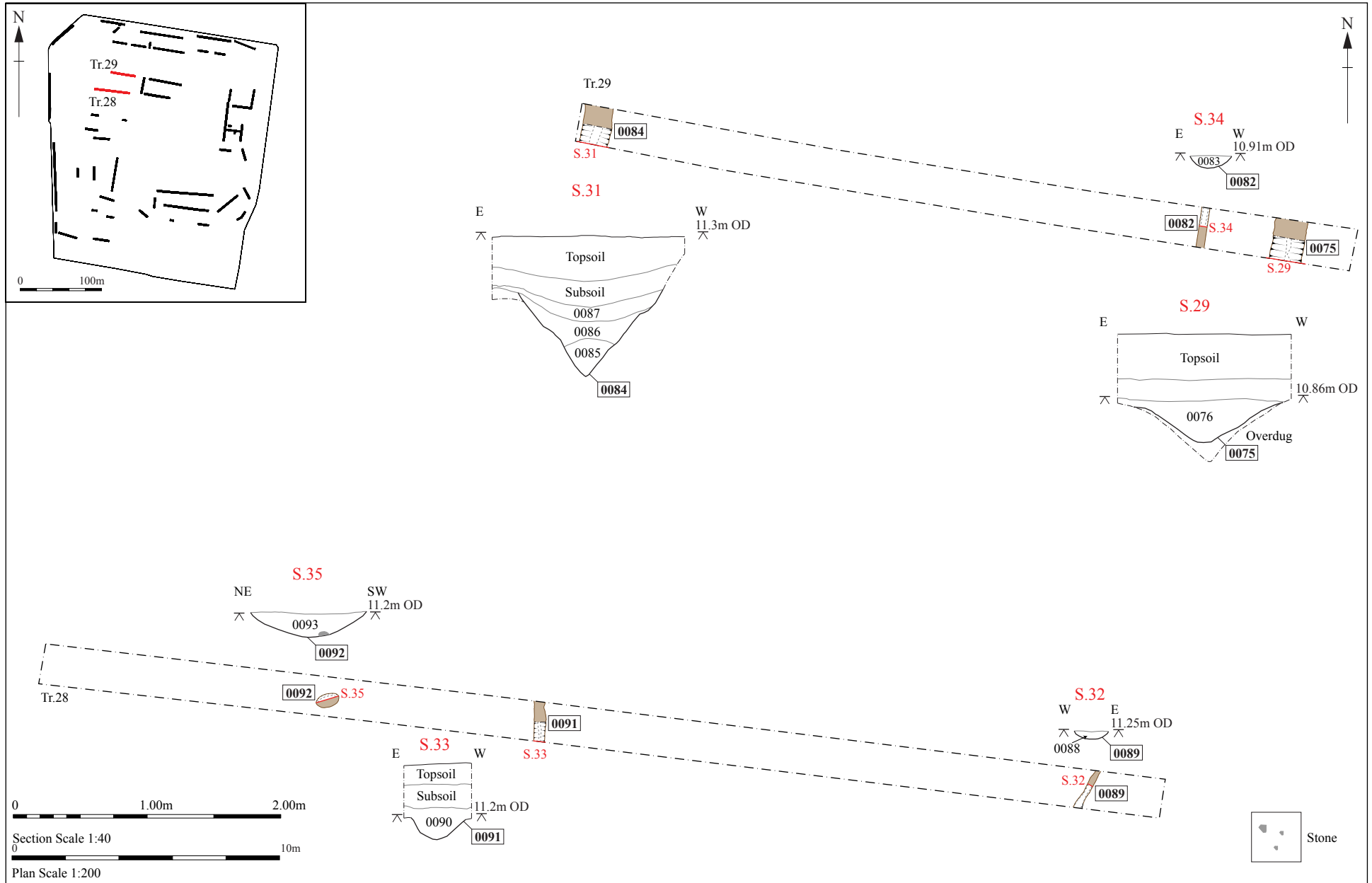


Figure 10. Trenches 28 and 29, plans and sections

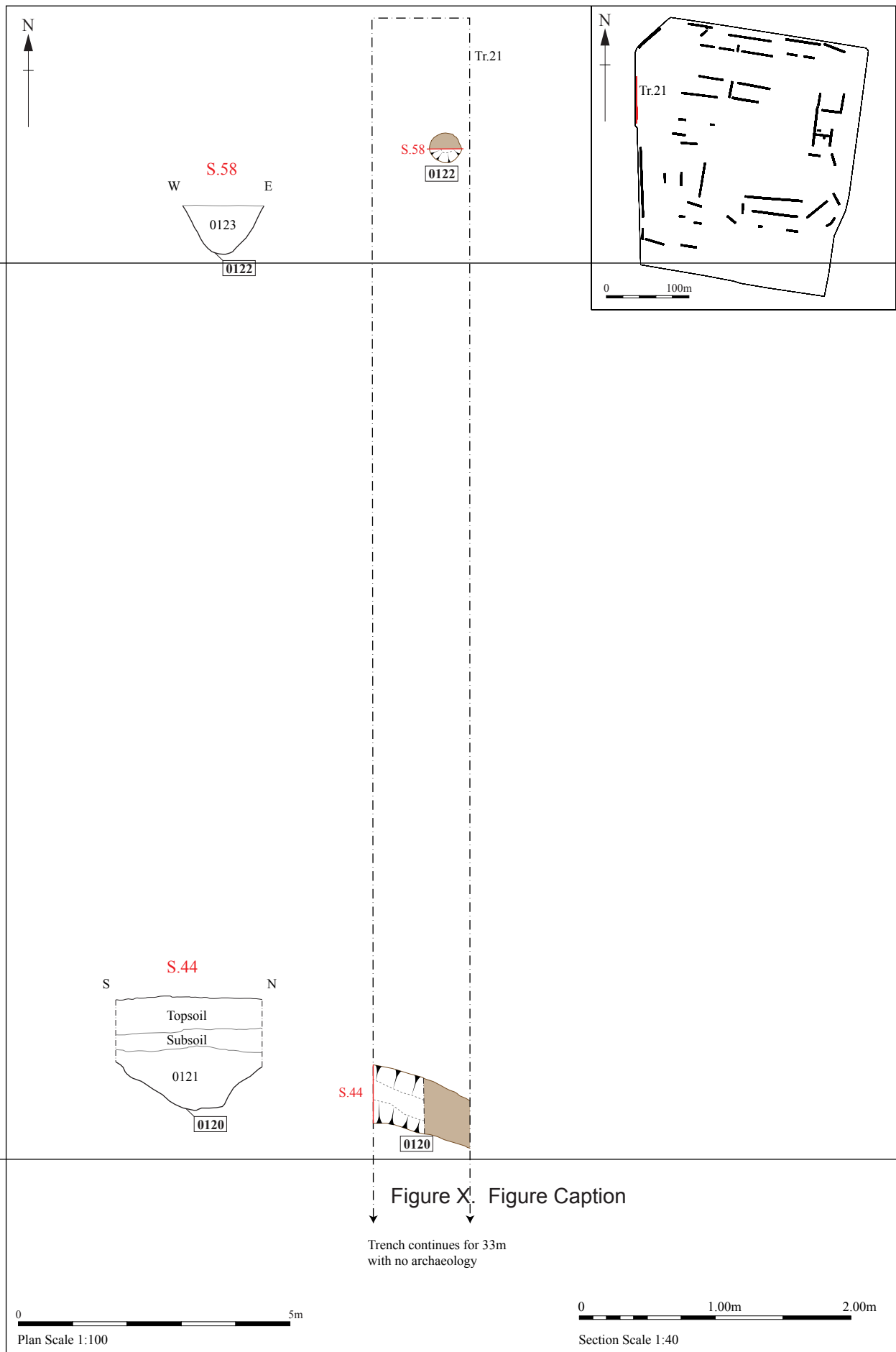


Figure 11. Trench 21, plan and sections

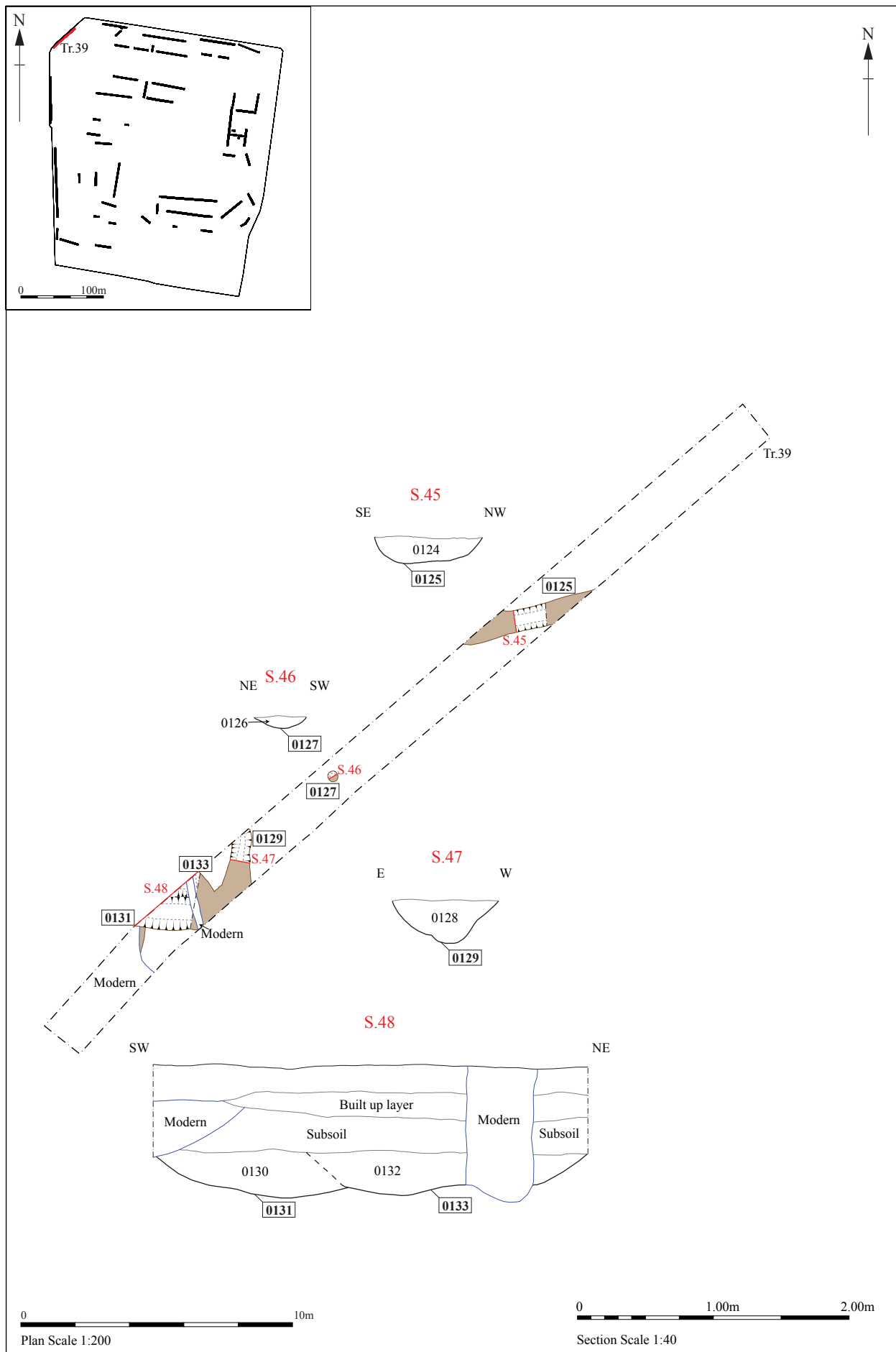


Figure 12. Trench 39, plan and sections

5.7. Trenches 24-27, 30-35 and 38

These eleven trenches lay both behind and in front of the range of houses along the northern edge of the site. Trenches 32-35, which were situated along the house frontages, were of a uniform 0.4m depth and, despite frequent modern service trenches, showed the ploughsoil overlying a buried soil layer of mid brown sands. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 24 contained a single cremation pit, 0043, lying to the east of a possible hollow forming part of the natural topography. The trench was extended to expose the entire feature which was subsequently 100% excavated. A distinct deposit of charcoal darkened sand, 0045, was identified and sampled (SS 5) in the centre of the pit. The assemblage of cremated human bone fragments was recovered from a separate fill, 0046, at the base of the feature whilst fragments of an early/mid Bronze Age collared urn were seen in the uppermost fill of the pit. Despite the limited space available Trench 38 was placed to see if any other features were present in the immediate vicinity but was devoid of archaeological deposits.

Trenches 25-27 all showed the usual profile of ploughsoil overlying a thin buried soil layer of mid brown sands. A series of ditches, 0067, 0069, 0071 and 0073, aligned north to south was identified, together with other ditches of varying alignments (0048, 0050, 0051, 0061, 0064, 0066 and 0081). Two worked flints of Mesolithic/Neolithic date were collected from ditch 0048 and other isolated flakes of later prehistoric date from ditches 0071 and 0081. A bulk environmental sample (SS 07) was collected from the fill, 0072, of ditch 0071. Ditch 0061 appeared to be curving slightly and its fill, 0062, which was darker than in most other features, had finds of flint, animal bone and a single sherd of early/mid Iron Age pottery. A bulk environmental sample (SS 06) was also collected. A single pit, 0079, was seen cutting ditch 0081 in Trench 27.

Trenches 30 and 31 were shallow, with the modern topsoil directly overlying the natural subsoil and heavy disturbance from modern services. Although probably truncated an east to west aligned ditch, 0058/0060, was recorded in Trench 30 and two small pits, 0053 and 0055 in Trench 31.

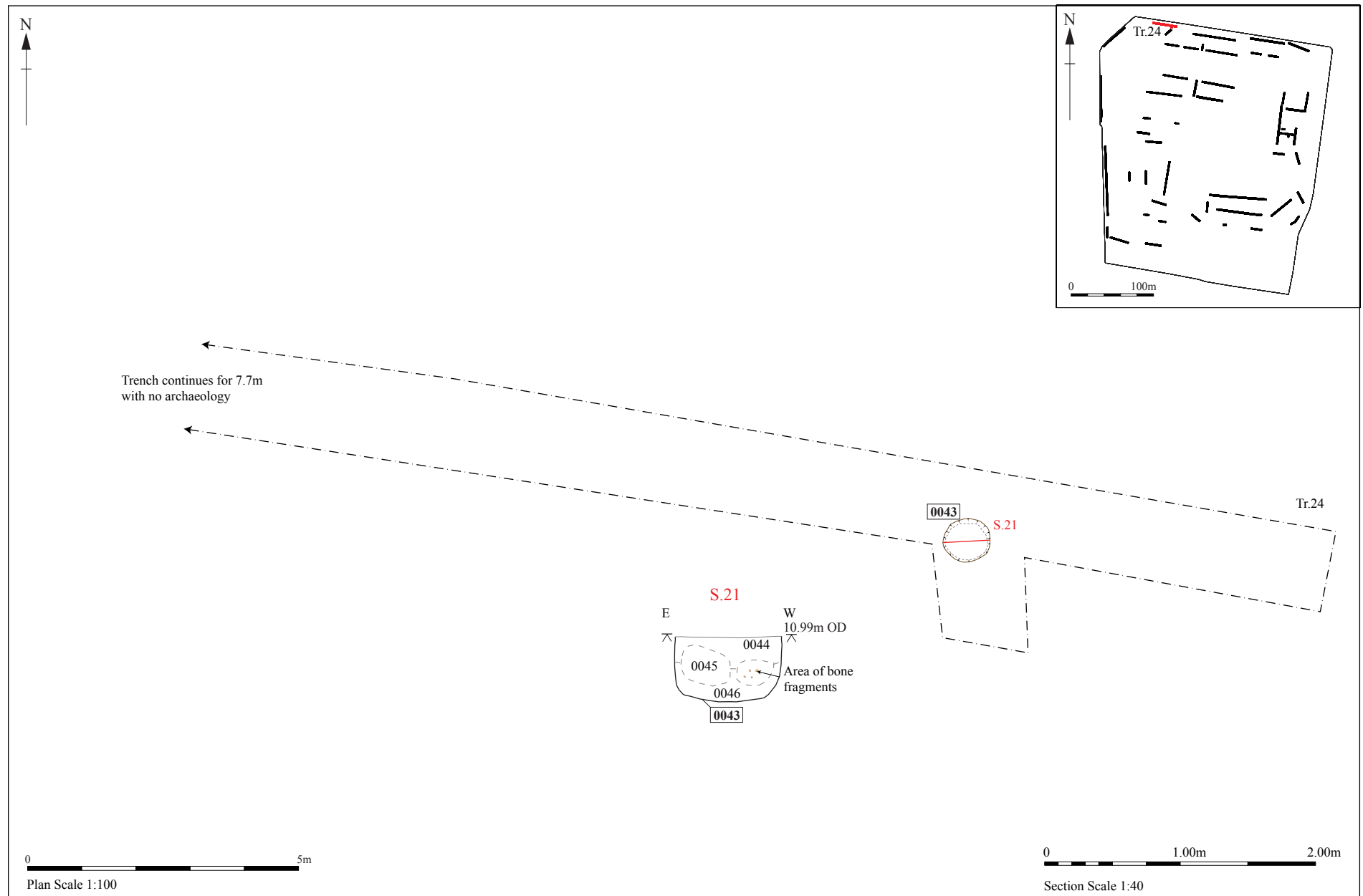


Figure 13. Trench 24, plan and section

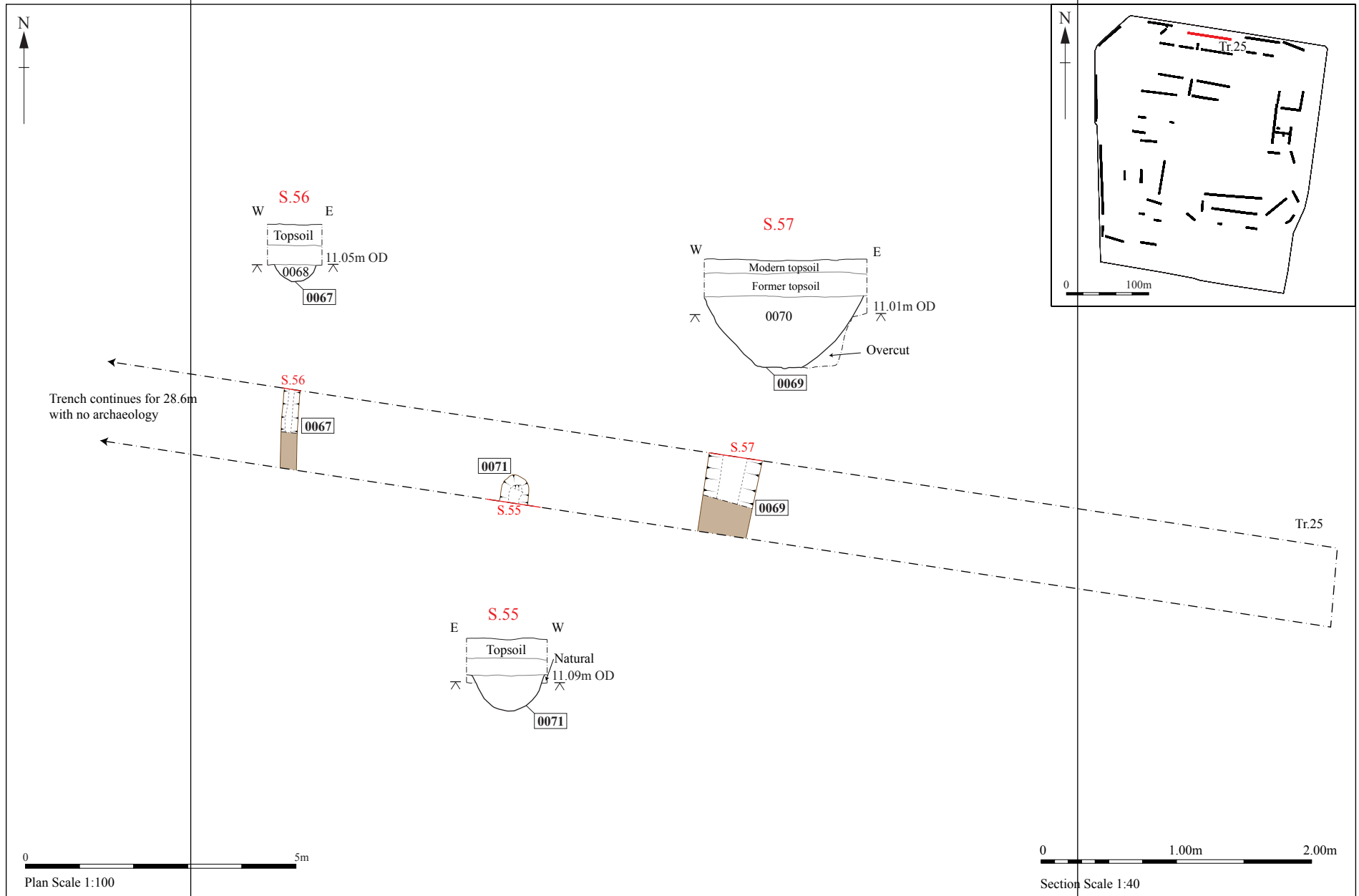


Figure 14. Trench 25, plan and sections

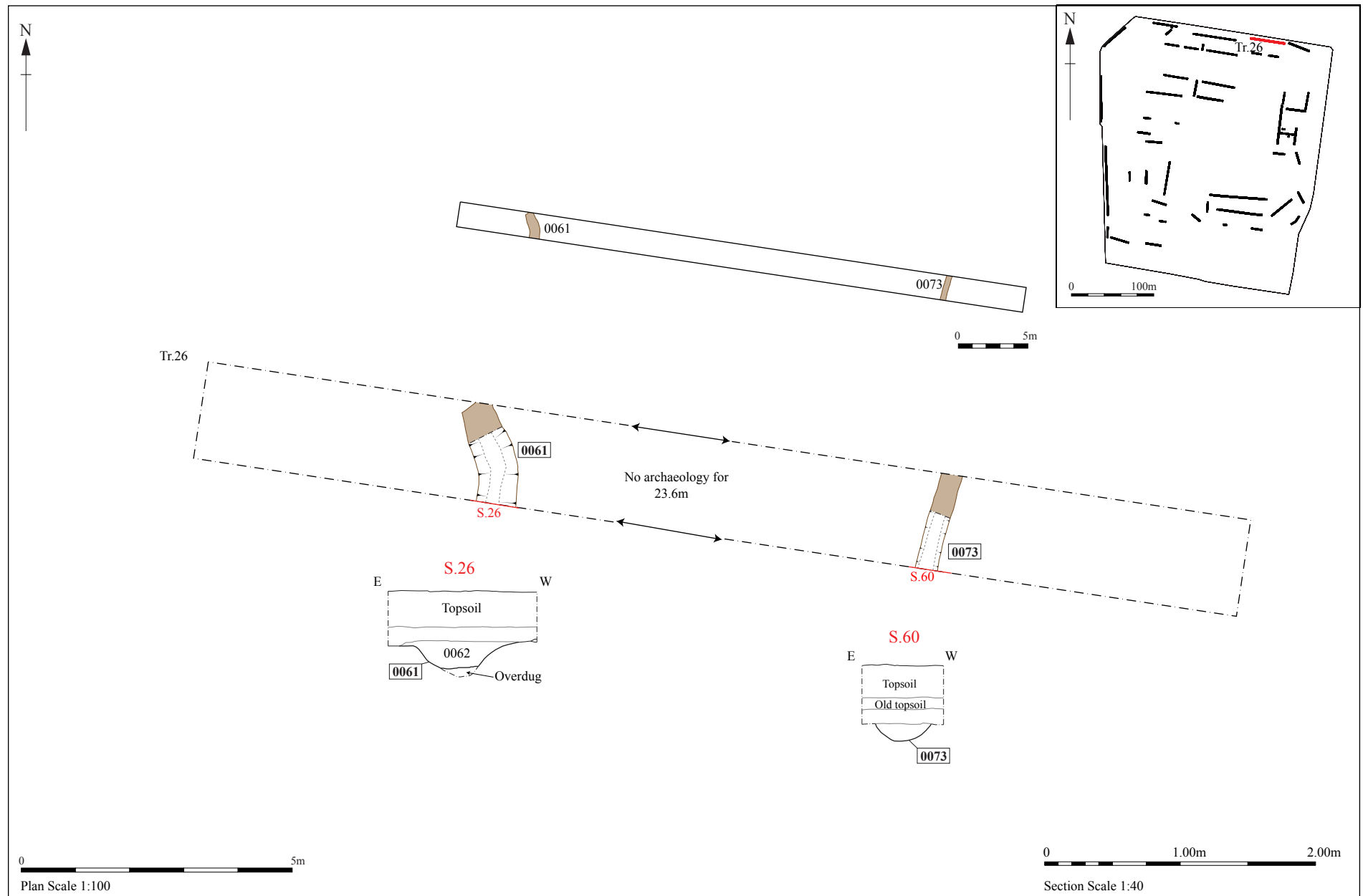


Figure 15. Trench 26, plan and sections

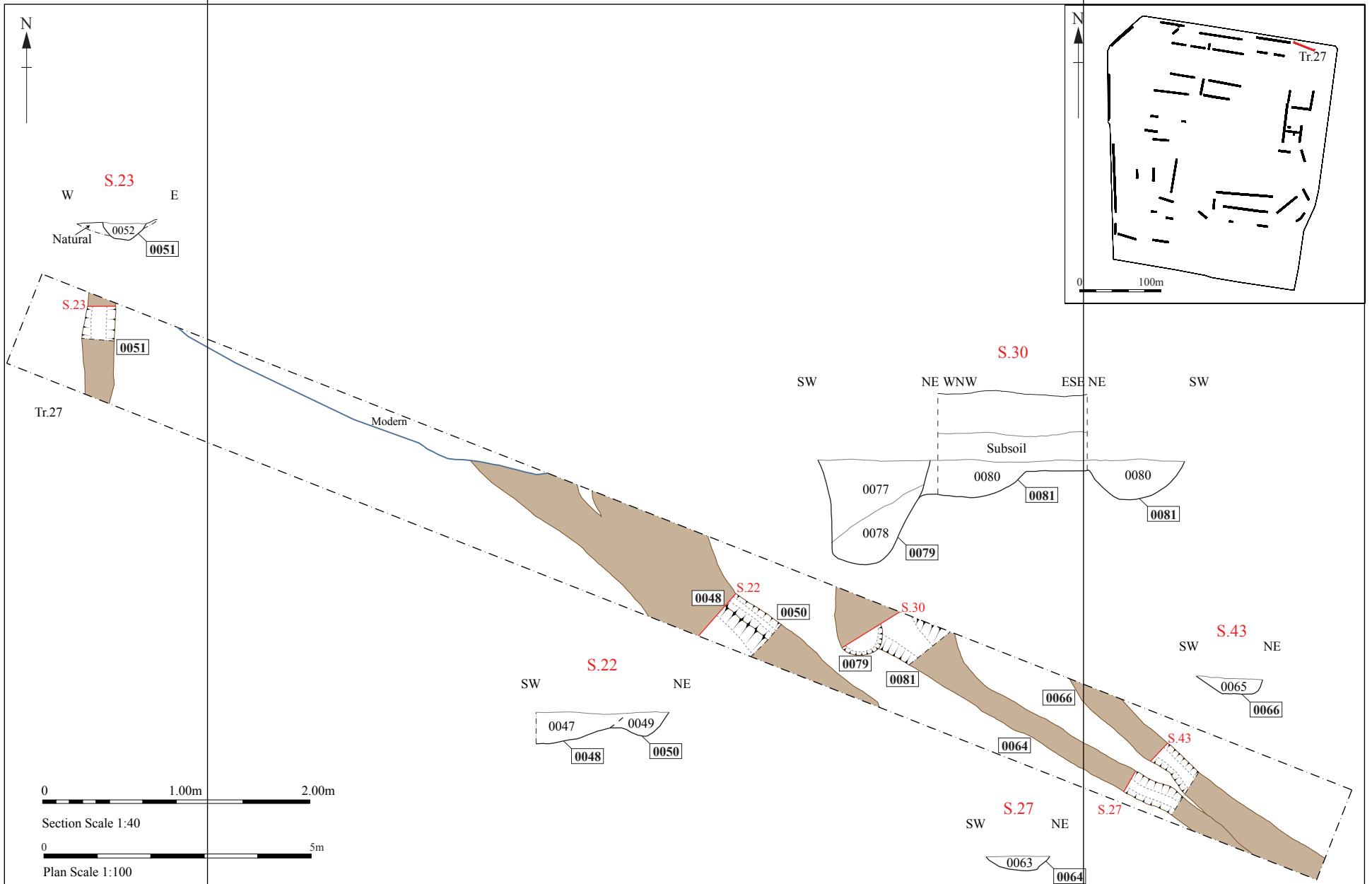


Figure 16. Trench 27, plan and sections

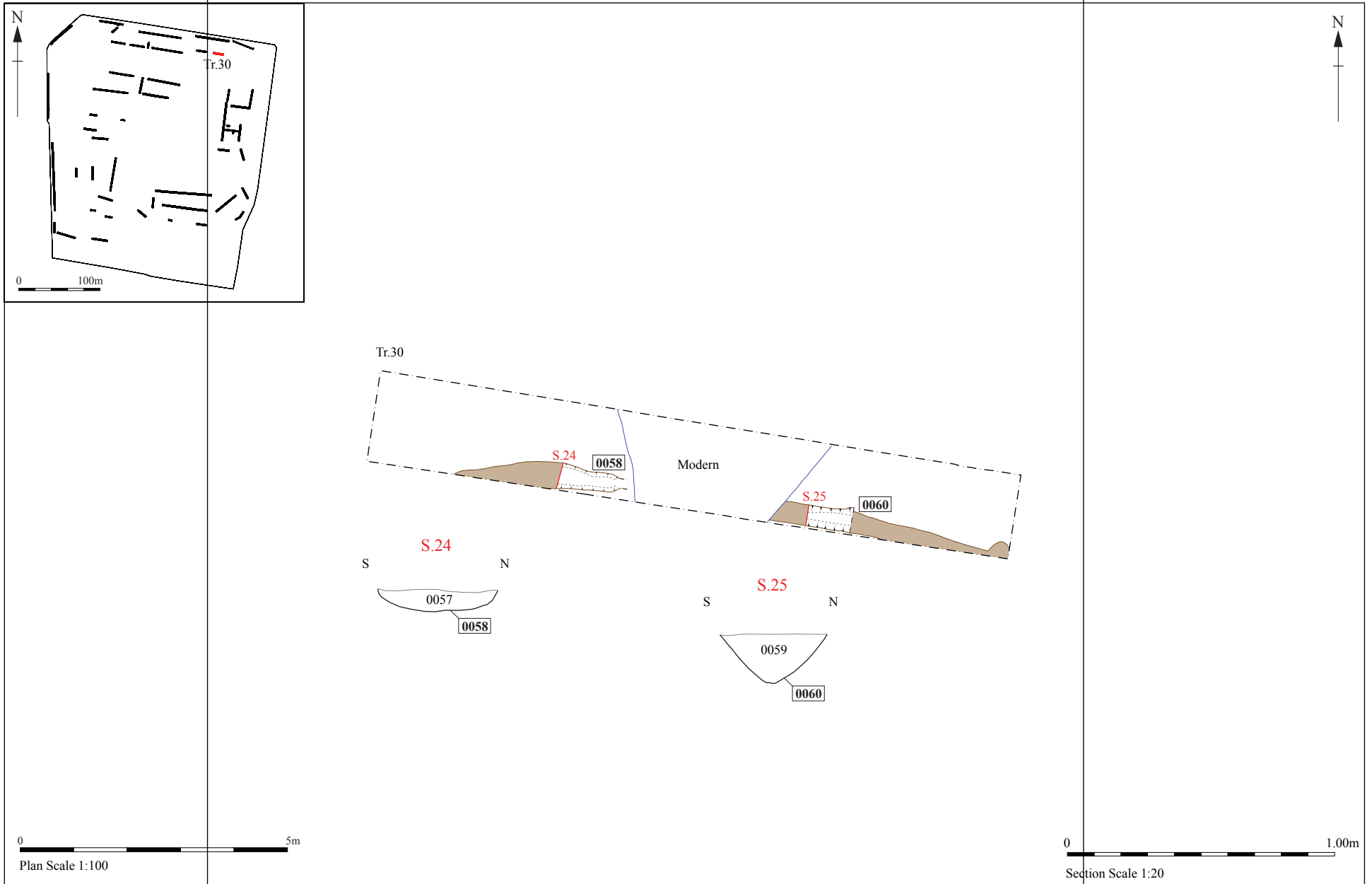


Figure 17. Trench 30, plan and sections

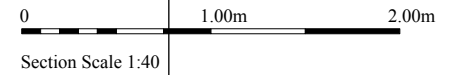
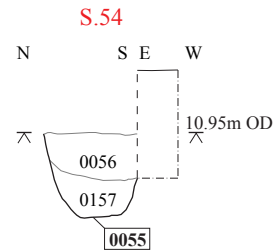
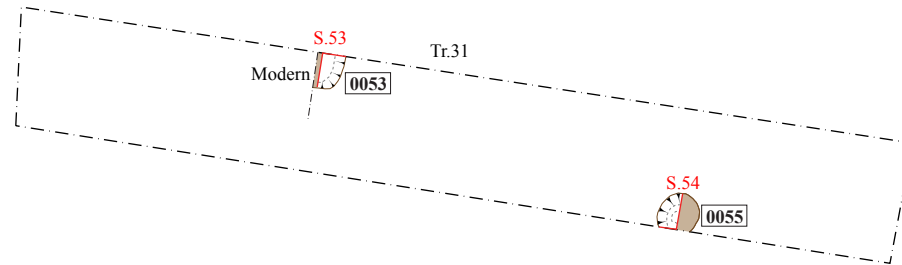
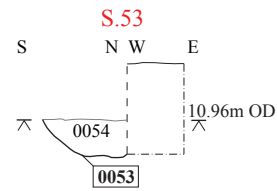
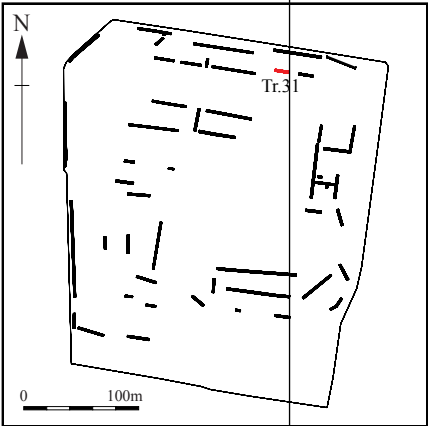


Figure 18. Trench 31, plan and sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett, December 2010.

6.1. Introduction

A total of 296 finds with a combined weight of 1125g was recorded from nineteen contexts. A breakdown of find types can be seen in Table 1 and a full contextual breakdown can be seen in Appendix 3.

Find type	No	Weight/g
Pottery	66	282
Fired clay	1	1
Flint	33	316
Burnt flint	94	228
Animal bone	102	298
Total	296	1125

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2. Pottery

With Edward Martin

Prehistoric

In total sixty-six sherds of pottery with an overall weight of 282g was recovered from eight contexts. With the exception of one unstratified sherd dated to the Saxon period all of the pottery is dated to the prehistoric era and within this, three time periods are represented (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age). A full contextual breakdown of the pottery can be seen in Appendix 4.

The largest part of the prehistoric assemblage is most likely dated to the Iron Age. Although the assemblage from this period is made up of body sherds, the combination of fabrics suggests the pottery can be dated from the Early/Mid to Late Iron Age (not into the later 'Roman' Iron Age). Two hand-made fabric types were noted. The first (HMSO) contains sand and organics (organic voids are sparse but are particularly noticeable on the sherd surface). The second fabric contains ill-sorted quartz sand (HMS). These fabric types, especially when few in number and represented by only body sherds, can often be quite easily confused with Early Anglo-Saxon pottery, therefore a Saxon date for this pottery cannot be entirely ruled out.

The largest assemblage of pottery was noted in pit fill 0034 (32 sherds @ 89g). All of the sherds in this context are flint-tempered (HMF) and dated to the Neolithic period; the flint is very ill-sorted with some quite large pieces within the fabric. Two rims were noted within this collection, and both are in the simple out-turned style. Worked flint was also recorded in this fill, some of which is potentially of a Neolithic date. Neolithic pottery and flint was also recorded a short distance south-west of Windsor Circle (ERL 129).

Pit fill 0044 contained nine fragmentary sherds (23g) most of which appear to have belonged to the same vessel, a collared urn. The sherds are grog-tempered (HMG), the grog being coloured grey, buff and orange; the fabric is low fired and quite friable. Although the overall date range for the fabric is Bronze Age, the sherds are dated to around the early/middle part of this overall date range. A further potential pottery sherd dated to the same period (<1g) was noted in fill 0045 of the same feature. The piece is very small and abraded, however the fabric does contain some grog within it, although unlike the previous fabric this one is oxidised. At nearby Red Lodge (RDL 001) fabrics of a similar nature were observed, which were dated to around the Middle Bronze Age (Fawcett & Martin 2010). Fill 0046, also part of the same pit feature 0043, contained a large collection of cremated human bone.

Middle Saxon

Identified by Richenda Goffin

A single abraded body sherd (31g) of Sandy Ipswich ware (SIPS) was noted in the unstratified context 0001. The sherd displays two rows of decoration with an upper row consisting of circular grid stamps and a lower row with possible diamond-shaped grid stamps. The sherd is dated from AD650 to 850.

6.3. Fired clay

A single piece of fired clay was noted in pit fill 0061. The fragment is extremely abraded and small (<0.5g). The fabric which is oxidised, sandy and displays some organic type striations (ms) was recorded alongside Iron Age pottery.

6.4. Worked flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton

A total of thirty pieces of worked flint with a weight of 316g was recovered during the evaluation, and a full contextual breakdown of these can be seen in Appendix 5. The majority of the flints were noted in pit fill 0034 (16 fragments @ 216g). This assemblage is mostly made up of flakes (eleven) and thereafter three blades and two shatter pieces were recorded. Most of the flakes are small, thin and squat, occasionally with hinge fractures or flake scars. The blades are all small and display parallel blade scars. All of the flints are unpatinated. The collection represents good quality thin flake production, with a significant blade element, and possibly denotes a primary production site. Some of these flints are possibly dated to the Neolithic period, however a substantial number can only be classed as later prehistoric (the pottery from this fill is dated to the Neolithic period). The remainder of the flint assemblage is also dominated by flakes, although also present is a single unpatinated side scraper in fill 0101 and a patinated blade in pit fill 0002. Heavily patinated flakes were also noted in ditch fill 0047.

As a whole, a small element of the assemblage may be dated to the Mesolithic, especially as none are patinated. Some of the flints from pit fill 0034 are dated to the Neolithic period, however the remainder of the assemblage is less easy to date and is likely to date from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age.

6.5. Burnt flint

Eight contexts contained burnt flint (94 fragments @ 228g). The assemblage is quite variable in terms of size and the contexts with a high number count are those from where burnt flint was retrieved in samples. The flint is also variable in colour, with elements in the red-pink/orange range and other pieces which are white to grey. These latter examples may be related to the 'pot boiling process' whereas the brighter coloured fragments may indicate some other form of fire event. Burnt flint only occurred with worked flint in four contexts, pit fills 0032, 0034, ditch fills 0062 0124. It accompanied prehistoric pottery in pit fills 0016, 0034, 0098 and ditch fill 0062.

6.6. Human cremated remains

Sue Anderson

Introduction

This report examines the cremated bone collected from a cremation burial of probable Bronze Age date. Bone was recovered from the lowest fill, 0046, of a pit which contained fragments of Bronze Age pottery.

Methodology

Bone was collected as a bulk sample (SS 4) and sieved, the entire residue being retained as a single group. The bone was sorted into six categories: skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb, unidentified long bone, and unidentified. Where larger fragments could be identified and fitted together, these have been counted and weighed by bone type. All fragment groups were weighed to the nearest tenth of a gram. Measurements of maximum skull and long bone fragment sizes were also recorded. Observations were made, where possible, concerning bone colour, age, sex, dental remains and pathology. Identifiable fragments were noted. Methods used follow the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980) and McKinley (1994 and 2004).

The cremated bone

Table 2 shows the bone weights and percentages of identified bone from the burial, and the proportions of bone identified from the four areas of the skeleton (skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb). Expected proportions are provided based on McKinley (1994, 6).

Area	Total no.	Total wt/g	% identified	% expected
Skull	119	112.0	28.5	18.2
Axial	72	30.5	7.8	20.6
Upper limb	37	53.4	13.6	23.1
Lower limb	113	196.7	50.1	38.1
<i>Total identified</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>392.6</i>	<i>82.4</i>	<i>-</i>
Unidentified limb	41	17.0		
Unidentified	-	66.6		
Total	-	476.2		-

Table 2. Percentages of identified fragments out of total identified to area of skeleton

This shows that leg and skull fragments were considerably over-represented amongst the identifiable material, and that other areas of the skeleton were under-represented. It has been suggested that 'it should be possible to recognise any bias in the collection of certain areas of the body after cremation' (McKinley 1994, 6). However there is also

some bias inherent in the identification of elements, as fragments of skull, femur and tibia are often more readily identifiable than other limb bones. These figures therefore can only provide a rough guide to what was originally collected. However, in this case a very high proportion (82.4%) of the bone was identifiable, and it is likely that much of the central area of the torso and parts of the upper arms were missing. Also, fragments of toe and finger bones often survive intact in better preserved burials such as this one, and these were not present here, nor were there any fragments of tooth roots. This may indicate poor collection of the remains following cremation, rather than loss of material after burial, although the possibility that the remains were lost through truncation also has to be considered.

Identifiable pieces in this group included cranial vault including a large part of the occipital and adjoining fragments of temporal/parietal, part of the left zygoma, the left frontal supra-orbital, pieces of cervical vertebrae including the posterior arch of the atlas, ribs, ilium, fragments of all major long bones and a few fragments of metatarsals. There was no evidence to suggest that the bone from this burial represented more than one individual.

No joint surfaces had survived so it was not possible to determine the stage of epiphyseal fusion, but the bones were adult-sized. There was some evidence of osteophyte formation on the few fragments of cervical vertebral body, probably suggesting that the individual was a mature or older adult. Fragments of the occipital and frontal indicated that the skull was not particularly robust, and it is suggested that the individual was possibly female.

The total weight is low for a well preserved cremation burial. Mays (1998, Table 11.2) notes that the combusted weight of an adult skeleton has a mean of around 1500g for females and 2300g for males. The quantity of bone in this assemblage therefore represents only about a third of the combusted weight of an average adult female skeleton.

The degree of fragmentation was not high, as reflected in the identification rate of 82.4%. The largest fragment of skull was 50mm across, although three joining pieces measured 70mm across. The largest individual piece of long bone was a fragment of anterior tibia, 68mm long, although joining fragments of fibula measured 110mm in

length and joining fragments of femur and tibia also produced higher lengths of 82mm and 105mm respectively. Much of the unidentified fraction was less than 20mm in length.

The majority of bone in this group was fully oxidised and cream to white in colour, although some pieces of skull and a few unidentified fragments of cancellous bone were blue-grey in colour. The presence of a high proportion of white bone indicates firing temperatures in excess of c.600°C (McKinley 2004, 11). Mays (1999, 159) noted that the uniformity of colour in the surviving bone at Ardleigh in Essex may be due to poor survival of less well cremated bone, and this may also be true in the sandy subsoil of Eriswell.

Other finds

A fragment of a pierced pin, also calcined, was recovered from the cremated bone. It comprises part of the joint (proximal) end of a small mammal or bird bone which had been pierced close to the broad end with a hole c.2mm in diameter. The joint end is broken through the hole, but would have been c.14mm wide, and the shaft tapers to 7mm wide at the broken end (the surviving length is 33mm). The bone appears to have been split longitudinally and the rear edges have been polished, resulting in a shallow convex section to the shaft.

Summary and discussion

The burial contained the remains of one individual, a mature or older adult female. The total weight of bone indicates that the skeleton was incomplete. This may be due to poor collection following the cremation ritual, poor preservation of incompletely cremated material following burial, a token collection of remains for burial, or severe truncation. The latter is a possibility given that the remains of the urn presumably associated with this burial were recovered only from the upper fill, suggesting that the urn was inverted and some of its contents may have fallen into the lowest fill of the pit, whilst the remainder were removed with the rest of the urn at a later date.

A sample of bone has been selected for radiocarbon dating if required. A further seventy extremely small fragments of cremated bone (<10g) were noted in pit fill 0045 (SS 5). It may be worthwhile during the next stage of analysis to have these fragments briefly examined for any further diagnostic elements.

6.7. Animal bone

Identified by Michelle Feider

Animal bone was recorded in seven contexts (102 fragments @ 298g). As a whole the assemblage is very fragmentary and a large quantity of the bone cannot be closely identified. The largest assemblage was recorded in ditch fill 0062 (84 fragments @ 165g). Most of these pieces were fragments of skull, and tooth as well as long bone, all likely to have belonged to cow. Of note in ditch fill 0080 is a possible cow distal femur which has been sawn twice. This sort of butchery technique was not introduced until the Roman period and continued thereafter. The only other find in this fill is a single worked flint fragment (1g). Finally in ditch fill 0130 a single rib bone displays sawing on two sides. The technique looks rather clinical, and based upon this observation, the bone could even be dated to the post-medieval period. However, the piece could be worked and therefore an earlier date cannot be ruled out. No other finds were noted in this context.

6.8. Plant macrofossils

Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and methodology

The flots from seven bulk samples taken from features were submitted to the Environmental Department at Oxford Archaeology East for an initial assessment. This was in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. The features included pits and ditches dated from the Neolithic to Iron Age and possibly the Saxon period, as well as a potential Early to Middle Bronze Age cremation.

The flots were obtained by the manual flotation of bulk samples by SCCAS/FT using a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted in Appendix 7. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection.

Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories.

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance.

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

The results are recorded on Table 3 below.

Soil Sample No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approximate date of deposit	Flot Contents
SS 0001	0016	0018	Pit	Iron Age (EIA-MIA)	Charcoal ++, charred tuber, charred abraded grain # and weed seeds #, fish scale, eggshell,
SS 0002	0032	0031	Pit cut by ditch	BA?	Charcoal rich +++
SS 0003	0034	0035	Pit	Neolithic	Charcoal rich +++, charred wheat grains #
SS 0005	0045	0043	Cremation	Early/mid BA	Charcoal rich +++, Charred droppings ###, burnt snail
SS 0006	0062	0061	Ditch	Iron Age (EIA-MIA)	Charcoal ++, charred grain #, Charred saw-sedge leaves and nutlets, charred bean fragment, charophyte gyrogonite
SS 0007	0072	0071	Ditch	Preh?	Charcoal +++, fragmented grain, charred seed
SS 0008	0098	0100	Pit	Iron Age (EIA-MIA)	Charcoal +++, fragmented grain, hazelnut fragment

Table 3. Plant macrofossils

Preservation is by charring and is generally poor. The charred grains are fragmented and/or abraded, making identification impossible. Charred weed seeds are rare and are restricted to single specimens in Sample 0001, fill 0016 of pit 0018, including a single tuber of false-oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), and goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*)

and a single dock (*Rumex sp.*) seed in both Sample 0001 and Sample 0007, fill 0072 of ditch 0071.

Saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) in the form of leaf fragments and nutlets occur in sample 0006, fill 0062 of ring ditch 0061 along with a single gyrogonite of charophyte stonewort (*Chara sp.*).

Modern contaminants in the form of rootlets, straw and earthworm eggs were common in most of the samples and may have caused the movement of plant material from other deposits.

A significant quantity of charred droppings were noted in Sample 0005, fill 0045 of cremation 0043. The 2mm x 0.75mm objects are fully carbonized and their identification has been confirmed by Elizabeth Huckerby and Denise Druce of Oxford Archaeology North.

Discussion

The charred plant remains in this assemblage are dominated by charcoal in the form of wood charcoal and shrub/heather elements and saw-sedge. All of the samples, other than that from ditch 0061, produced significant quantities of charcoal although this may be due to sampling bias (sampling of productive-looking deposits). The cereal grains recovered were extremely abraded and were only identifiable as cereals by their characteristic dense honeycomb structure. No chaff elements were recovered that would have aided identification. The presence of charred grain in Sample 0003, fill 0034 of Neolithic pit 0035 is significant as it suggests the early occupation of the first farmers in this area.

The weed seed assemblage is consistent with grassland plants that may have been included in fuel. False-oat (or Couch) grass tubers are commonly encountered in hearth/pyre deposits where turf has been used.

A single bean fragment in Sample 0006, fill 0072 of ditch 0071, along with a few fragmented grains may indicate a deliberate deposit of domestic hearth material in feature. Pulses are less likely to be burnt accidentally than grain as they do not need to be exposed to heat as cereals do. Sample 0001, fill 0016 of pit 0018 and Sample 0008,

from fill 0098 of pit 0100 are also both provisionally dated to the Iron Age and contain similar deposits of domestic waste.

The presence of fish scale in Sample 0001 is an anomaly. It is generally accepted that fish consumption was uncommon in the Iron Age (Dobney & Ervynck, 2007). It may be that this deposit is of a later Saxon date or that bioturbation has resulted in contamination from later contexts.

Saw-sedge was one of the major vegetation types of the Fen and was commonly used for thatching and as fuel. Its direct association with the curvilinear ditch 0061 may indicate the presence of a structure. Charophytes (also known as stoneworts) are macrophytic green algae that are commonly found in rivers, streams and wetland places. The gyrogonite is the calcified egg (oogonia) that are preserved as fossils. The occurrence of a single specimen in Sample 0006 does not necessarily suggest that the ditch was filled with water as the fossil is most likely to have been brought in with the Saw-sedge that was collected for thatching/fuel.

The discovery of charred droppings is extremely rare despite their occurrence presumably being common as rodent or beetle droppings would have been ubiquitous. This particular deposit is thought to be a cremation and possibly the droppings were included in the pyre material. A burnt snail was also recovered from this deposit perhaps suggesting that the pyre material had been selected from a collected pile of dried wood.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. Charcoal is common in all of the samples in varying quantities. It may be possible to obtain radiocarbon dates from charcoal for those deposits that remain undated. The few cereal grains recovered were all poorly preserved probably due to taphonomic factors such as redeposition or repeated burning and would not therefore be suitable for dating.

If further excavation is planned, sampling should be undertaken. This would be done in order to investigate the nature of cereal waste and possible weed assemblages which are likely to provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources and agricultural activity and thus provide economic evidence for this multi-period site.

The charred droppings are a rare find (particularly from a Bronze Age dated deposit) and further investigation into the species of rodent or insect should be considered.

6.9. Discussion of the finds evidence

The landscape surrounding the current site is well documented with sites/find spots dated from the Neolithic through to the Anglo-Saxon period. The focus of this finds assemblage is clearly prehistoric and provides important new information about the known landscape during this period. Of particular importance are the two small pottery assemblages dated to the Neolithic and Early/Middle Bronze Age, the latter collection being recorded in association with human cremated bone and the rare examples of charred droppings.

Further archaeological investigation at the site will hopefully help to clarify the extent of any Iron Age activity at Windsor Circle.

Although the single Middle Saxon sherd was collected from an unstratified context its presence cannot be considered a surprise due to the well documented Anglo-Saxon activity in the area, particularly the Middle Saxon burials recorded at ERL 203, c.250m to the south-west.

7. Discussion

The evaluation has identified evidence of predominantly prehistoric activity across much of the site, with particular areas to the north and east indicating possible foci for past occupation, particularly in the Iron Age. Despite the often shallow depth of archaeological deposits or the natural chalk/sand subsoil, modern disturbance or truncation was often relatively minor within the areas available for trenching. The creation of the housing estate does not appear to have involved any significant landscaping and across much of the site the mid 20th century ploughsoil was seen to overlie deposits of mixed sands which sealed the subsoil surface or archaeological horizons. Certain areas however, particularly on house frontages, were affected by multiple service trenches and plough damage was occasionally seen truncating the subsoil surface.

This is in contrast to the results seen in nearby excavations. At ERL 154, immediately to the north, the finds assemblage suggested a predominantly Early Anglo-Saxon date for the identified occupation evidence, with only some Roman and occasional prehistoric activity. To the west at sites such as ERL 089, 120 and 154 occupation evidence of Late Iron Age/Early Roman and then Roman settlement and agriculture has been recorded.

Here there was no datable evidence of any Late Iron Age or Roman occupation in any of the trenches, indicating that the site lies outside the areas of known activity around Thunderbird Way/Kennedy Street to the west or Caudle Head to the north. Nor were there any datable features relating to the Anglo-Saxon occupation and funerary activity to the north.

A substantial proportion of the features identified, c.25%, appear to be elements of a rectilinear field system, consisting of several, broadly parallel, north to south aligned ditches (Fig. 19). Further ditches, aligned east to west, may also be related. Finds evidence however, as at ERL 154, was relatively sparse, with the bulk of the datable material coming from two individual pits. This means that the majority of these ditches were undated or contained small quantities of prehistoric material which could easily be residual. Several of these ditches (e.g. 0012, 0015, 0067 and 0069) are probable continuations of features seen at ERL 154 and so may be of Mid Anglo-Saxon date. It is

equally possible that the ditches could be related to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman field systems to the west, or belong to several different phases of activity.

The main focus of activity was on the eastern side of the site, in Trenches 17, 20, 36 and 41. Although many of the features are undated they are probably contemporary with those which did contain prehistoric, particularly early/mid Iron Age material. This denser spread of features continues to the north, with a series of features, including cremation pit 0043, being seen in the trenches to the south of ERL 154, particularly in Trench 27.

Apart from the Bronze Age cremation in pit 0043 there was no evidence of prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon funerary activity on the site, to go with that previously identified to the north, west and south. It is unlikely therefore that any substantial evidence, such as ring ditches or clusters of burials are present on the site, although there were several significant gaps in the evaluation trench layout. The cremation in pit 0043 does demonstrate however that isolated and scattered inhumations or cremations, from any period, may exist across the site.

Evidence from the analysis of environmental soil samples was limited, although it did indicate potential for further works to produce useful results.

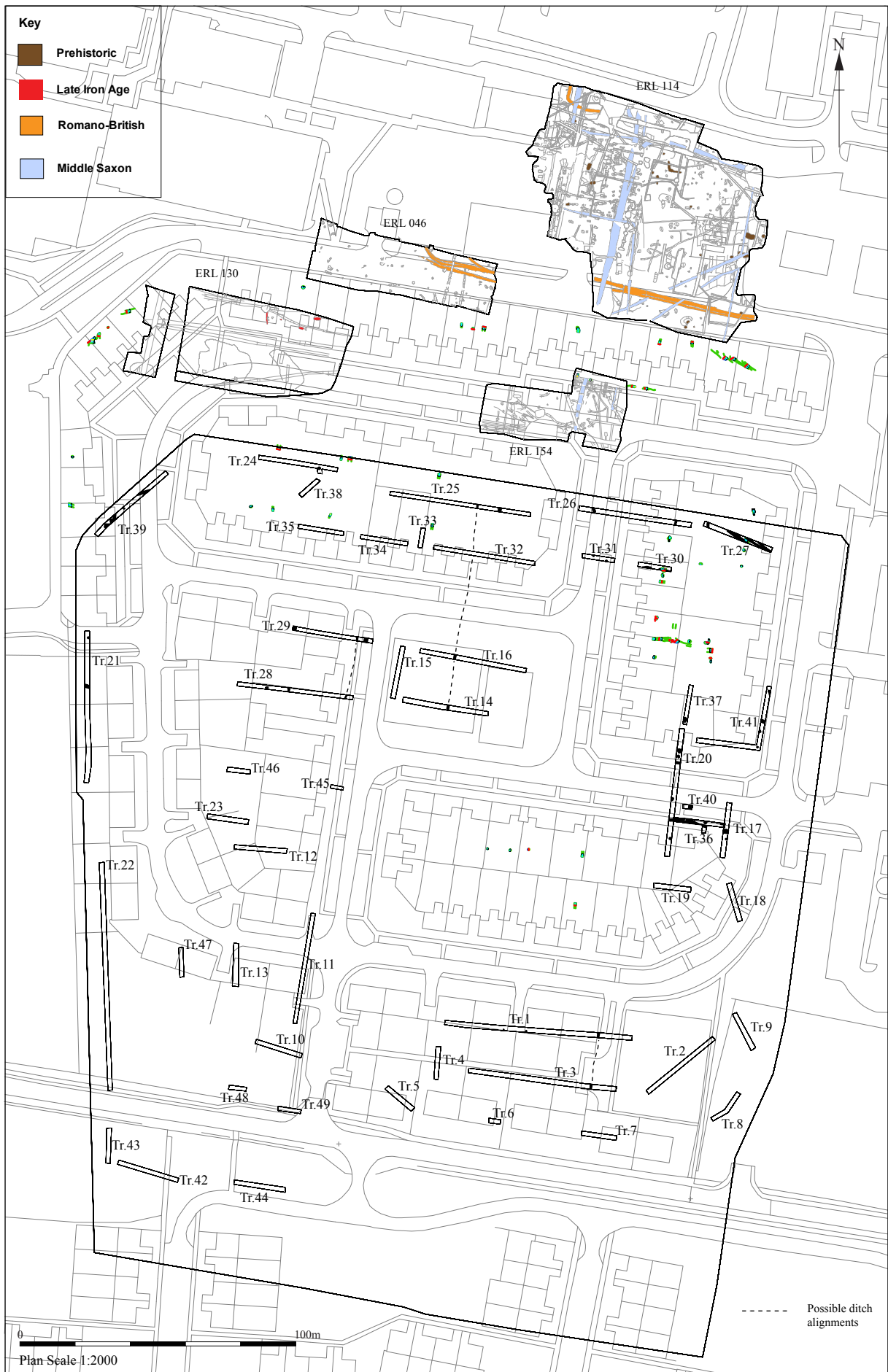


Figure 19. Feature distribution and ditch network in relation to other sites

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evidence of predominantly prehistoric activity identified in the evaluation trenching is unevenly distributed across the site, with substantial areas being devoid of archaeological deposits and others, particularly to the north and east, containing relatively dense spreads of features indicating past occupation. The archaeological deposits in these areas form an integral part of the evidence for the multi-period occupation of the airbase, predominantly in this case for the Iron Age period.

With archaeological deposits generally lying at a depth of 0.4m-0.5m they are highly vulnerable to disturbance from the planned redevelopment of the site and so a range of further works is recommended, both before and during demolition and building works, to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource (Fig. 20).

Excavation will help to further the study of the archaeology of the airbase, the site in particular occupying a geographical gap between the Bronze and Iron Age activity to the south of Lord's Walk, the Roman activity to the west and the Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity to the north. The results could help address research aims in the Regional Research Agenda such as the integration of prehistoric monuments with fields and settlements or the development of the agrarian economy in the Iron Age.

Phases 1 and 2 of the proposed development, an area of c.2.6ha covered by Trenches 1-13, 22-23 and 42-49, were almost totally devoid of archaeological deposits and so demolition and groundworks will have only a limited affect upon archaeological heritage assets. However a program of archaeological monitoring of any development groundworks is recommended as there is still potential for scattered features or burials, particularly of prehistoric date, in this general area of multi-period activity, which may have been missed by the trenching.

Two areas totalling c.1.6ha, to the south under the current development compound and in the centre, once the playground is removed, still require trial trench evaluation. Some additional trenching in an area of c.0.4ha in the north-west quadrant, where access was particularly limited, could also be placed once trees are felled, houses vacated and services disconnected. These areas are likely to become available during 2011. It

should be noted that further archaeological mitigation work, such as excavation or monitoring, could also be required in these areas, dependent on the evaluation results.

Two areas, totalling c.1.4ha, along the northern and eastern edges of the site, should be subjected to full archaeological excavation, prior to development, to fully record the deposits. The evidence for prehistoric activity appears to be focused in these areas and the shallow depth of the archaeological horizon means that deposits will be heavily disturbed or totally destroyed by the redevelopment of the estate. These areas should be excavated prior to the demolition of the existing buildings. After demolition the footings should be removed under archaeological supervision and the housing footprints archaeologically excavated, although it is currently unknown whether modern disturbance has destroyed the archaeology here.

A further two areas totalling c.1.6ha, along the western edge and north of the centre of the site, contained dispersed evidence of human activity which is most likely to be of prehistoric date. Although not as dense or well-dated as the evidence seen in the proposed excavation areas, these deposits also form part of the overall picture for the airbase, with several instances of north to south aligned ditches apparently forming part of an extensive network that is known to extend northwards through and beyond ERL 154. A less intense program of 'strip and map' investigation should therefore be carried out during the development in these areas. A principal aim of these works will be to establish the layout of the apparent north to south aligned ditch network and to confirm that there are no small intense foci of activity which have been missed by the trenching.

Following the assessment of results obtained from any future programs of excavation and monitoring it is likely that results will be included within, or appended to the archaeological publication for RAF Lakenheath currently in preparation by Joanna Caruth of SCCAS/FT.

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.



Figure 20. Recommended further stages of work

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds T:arc\archive field proj\RAF Lakenheath\ERL
213 Windsor Circle eval

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff (Andy Beverton, John Craven, John Sims, Alan Smith, Jonathan Van Jennians and Adam Yates) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by John Craven, and managed by Joanna Caruth, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians and the processing of environmental samples by Anna West. The production of digital site plans and sections was managed by Crane Begg and carried out by Andrew Beverton and Ellie Hillen. The specialist finds report was produced by Andy Fawcett, with specialist identification and advice being provided by Sue Anderson (CFA Archaeology), Michelle Feider, Rachel Fosberry (OA East), Richenda Goffin, Edward Martin and Colin Pendleton. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1. Trench list

Trench	Length (m)	Orientation	Natural geology	Depth	Trench profile	Notes	Associated contexts
01	69	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m-0.5m	Up to 0.4m of modern turf and former topsoil overlying up to 0.2m of mixed yellow/brown sands.	Ploughline damage evident to higher areas of gently undulating subsoil surface.	0002-0009
02	31	NE-SW	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m-0.5m	Up to 0.4m of modern turf and former topsoil overlying up to 0.2m of mixed yellow/brown sands.		0001
03	54	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m-0.5m	Up to 0.4m of modern turf and former topsoil overlying up to 0.2m of mixed yellow/brown sands.		0010-0011
04	12	N-S	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m-0.5m	Up to 0.4m of modern turf and former topsoil overlying up to 0.2m of mixed yellow/brown sands.	Shortened due to presence of gas pipe.	-
05	12.5	NW-SE	Mid yellow/orange sands.	0.3m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over 0.1m disturbed subsoil.		-
06	5	E-W	Chalk with occasional areas of yellow sands.	0.4m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over 0.1m disturbed subsoil.		-
07	13	E-W	Chalk with occasional areas of yellow sands.	0.4m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over 0.1m disturbed subsoil.	Areas of modern disturbance.	-
08	14	NE-SW	Chalk with occasional areas of yellow sands.	0.4m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over 0.1m disturbed subsoil.		-
09	15	NW-SE	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m-0.5m	0.3m-0.4m of modern turf and former topsoil over 0.1m disturbed subsoil.		-
10	18	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands.	0.3m-0.4m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.2m thick layer of mid brown/orange sands.	Western 5m of trench affected by modern disturbance.	-
11	40	N-S	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.3m-0.4m	0.2m-0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown/orange sands.		-
12	19	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.35m-0.45m	0.25m of modern turf and former topsoil over a layer of mid brown/orange sands up to 0.2m thick.		-

Trench	Length (m)	Orientation	Natural geology	Depth	Trench profile	Notes	Associated contexts
13	15.5	N-S	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.6m	0.3m of modern built up topsoil over 0.15m of former topsoil, then 0.15m of mid orange/brown sands.	Modern landscaping has raised groundlevels in this area.	-
14	30	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.5m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.2m thick layer of mid brown/orange sands.		0012-0013
15	19.5	N-S	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.3m	0.2m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown/orange sands.	Frequent root disturbance.	-
16	39	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.5m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.2m thick layer of mid brown/orange sands.		0014-0015
17	20	N-S	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.55m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.25m thick layer of mid brown/orange sands.		0016-0026
18	14	NW-SE	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m	0.25m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.15m thick layer of mid brown/orange sands.		-
19	13.5	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.5m	0.25m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.15m thick layer of mid brown/orange sands.		-
20	46.5	N-S	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m-0.5m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.1m-0.2m thick layer of mid brown/orange sands.		0027-0042
21	55	N-S	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.35m	0.25m of modern turf and former topsoil over 0.1m of disturbed subsoil.		0120-0123
22	83	N-S	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.35m-0.45m	0.25m-0.35m of modern turf and former topsoil over 0.1m of disturbed subsoil.	Frequent root disturbance.	-
23	15	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.45m	0.35m of modern turf and former topsoil over 0.1m of disturbed subsoil.	Several modern services.	-

Trench	Length (m)	Orientation	Natural geology	Depth	Trench profile	Notes	Associated contexts
24	30	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands to west, chalk and mid orange sand to east. occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.3m-0.8m	In eastern part of trench, 0.2m of modern turf and former topsoil over 0.1m of disturbed subsoil. From centre of trench subsoil slopes down to west until 0.5m of modern turf and former topsoil overlies 0.3m of mid brown/yellow sands.	Possible natural hollow in western part of trench.	0043-0046
25	52	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown sands.		0067-0072
26	41	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.3m-0.4m	0.25m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.05m-0.1m thick layer of mid brown sands.		0061-0062, 0073-0074
27	27	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m	0.2m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.2m thick layer of mid brown sands.		0047-0052, 0063-0066, 0077-0081
28	43	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.3m-0.35m	0.25m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.05m-0.1m thick layer of mid brown sands.	Traces of ploughline damage to subsoil.	0088-0093
29	31	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown sands.		0075-0076, 0082-0083
30	12	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.35m	0.35m of modern turf and former topsoil.	Modern disturbance in centre.	0057-0060
31	12	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.35m	0.35m of modern turf and former topsoil.	Modern disturbance in centre.	0053-0056, 0084-0087
32	38	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown sands.	Frequent modern service trenches.	-
33	8.5	N-S	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown sands.		-
34	18	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown sands.	Frequent modern service trenches.	-
35	17.5	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown sands.	Frequent modern service trenches.	-
36	19.5	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown sands.		0098-0119

Trench	Length (m)	Orientation	Natural geology	Depth	Trench profile	Notes	Associated contexts
37	15.5	N-S	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m-0.6m	0.35m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.05m- 0.25m thick layer of mid brown sands.		0094-0097
38	9.5	NE-SW	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.35m	0.25m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown sands.	Several modern services.	-
39	33.5	NE-SW	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.7m	0.4m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.3m thick layer of mid brown/orange sands.		0124-0133
40	4	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands.	0.4m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown sands.	Ditch seen extending from Trench 36 but not investigated.	-
41	45.5	E-W & N-S	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown sands.	L shaped trench	0134-0143
42	23	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.6m-0.8m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.25m thick layer of mid orange sands, then 0.25m of mid grey/brown sands.		-
43	13	N-S	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.7m	0.4m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.3m thick layer of mid orange/brown sands.		-
44	18.5	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.7m	0.45m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.25m thick layer of mid orange/brown sands.		-
45	4.5	E-W	-	0.5m	At least 0.5m of modern disturbance.	Abandoned due to services.	-
46	7	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.6m	0.4m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.2m thick layer of mid brown sands.	Modern services running along length.	-
47	10.5	N-S	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.35m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.05m thick layer of mid brown sands.	Modern disturbance in north half.	-
48	6	NE-SW	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown sands.	Occasional disturbance	-
49	8.5	E-W	Mid yellow/orange sands with occasional outcrops of chalk.	0.4m	0.3m of modern turf and former topsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown sands.	Two services running along length.	-

Appendix 2. Context list

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Section no	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Finds	Soil sample
0001	0001	02	-	Finds	-	Unstratified finds from Trench 02.						
0002	0003	01	Fill	Pit	1	Dark/mid grey/brown silty sand. Occasional flints and some root disturbance. 50% removed.			0003		Y	
0003	0003	01	Cut	Pit	1	Possible oval pit, partially within trench. Concave sides and flat base. 0.32m long and 0.12m deep.				0002		
0004	0005	01	Fill	Pit	2	Dark/mid grey/brown silty sand.			0005			
0005	0005	01	Cut	Pit	2	Circular pit, concave sides and base. Measured 0.55m by 0.5m and 0.16m deep.				0004		
0006	0007	01	Fill	Ditch	3	Mid/pale orange/brown silty sand.			0007			
0007	0007	01	Cut	Ditch	3	Ditch, aligned north to south. 0.55m wide and 0.3m deep. Moderate straight sides and a flat base. Same as 0011?				0006		
0008	0009	01	Fill	Pit	4	Mid grey/brown silt/sand with occasional flints and heavy root disturbance.			0009			
0009	0009	01	Cut	Pit	4	Oval pit, steep sided with concave base. 0.5m by 0.6m and 0.3m deep.				0008		
0010	0011	03	Fill	Ditch	5	Mid orange/brown silty sand with occasional fragments of chalk.			0011			
0011	0011	03	Cut	Ditch	5	Ditch, aligned north to south. Gentle concave sides and base. Same as 0007? 0.62m wide and 0.18m deep.				0010		
0012	0012	14	Cut	Ditch	6	Ditch, aligned north to south. Gentle concave sides and base. 0.7m wide and 0.14m deep. Same as 0015.				0013		
0013	0012	14	Fill	Ditch	6	Mid orange/brown silty sand with occasional small flints.			0012			
0014	0015	16	Fill	Ditch	7	Mid red/orange/brown silty sand with occasional small flints.			0015			

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Section no	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Find	Soil sample
0015	0015	16	Cut	Ditch	7	Ditch, aligned north to south. Gentle concave sides and base. 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. Same as 0012.				0014		
0016	0018	17	Fill	Pit	8	Upper fill of pit. Dark grey/brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional flints. 0.12m thick.			0017		Y	1
0017	0018	17	Fill	Pit	8	Basal fill of pit. Pale grey/brown silty sand with frequent flints. 0.2m thick.			0018	0016		
0018	0018	17	Cut	Pit	8	Possible oval pit, partially within trench and cut by a modern posthole. 1.6m long and 0.38m deep. Moderate concave sides and base. Same as 0112.				0017		
0019	0020	17	Fill	Pit	9	Mid orange/brown silty sand with occasional flints.			0020			
0020	0020	17	Cut	Pit	9	Possible pit, partially within trench. Unclear in plan, 0.74m by 0.25m and 0.25m deep. Moderate concave sides and base.				0019		
0021	0022	17	Fill	Posthole	10	Mid red/brown silty sand.			0022			
0022	0022	17	Cut	Posthole	10	Sub-circular posthole, moderate sides, concave base. 0.25m diameter and 0.15m deep.				0021		
0023	0024	17	Fill	Posthole	11	Mid red/brown silty sand. Occasional flints and charcoal flecks.			0024		Y	
0024	0024	17	Cut	Posthole	11	Sub-circular posthole, partially within trench. Moderate sides, concave base. 0.4m diameter and 0.15m deep.				0023		
0025	0025	17	Cut	Ditch	12	Ditch, aligned east to west. 1.35m wide and 0.65m deep with moderate concave sides and base.				0026		
0026	0025	17	Fill	Ditch	12	Mid grey/brown silty sand with frequent flints.			0025			
0027	0028	20	Fill	Ditch	13	Mid brown/yellow/grey silty sand with occasional gravel.			0028			
0028	0028	20	Cut	Ditch	13	Ditch, aligned east-west, 0.75m wide and 0.21m deep with gentle concave sides and base.				0027		
0029	0030	20	Fill	Ditch	14	Pale red/brown silty sand with occasional flints.			0030			

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Section no	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Finds	Soil sample
0030	0030	20	Cut	Ditch	14	Ditch, aligned east to west, 0.7m wide and 0.42m deep. Steep sided with narrow concave base.				0029		
0031	0031	20	Cut	Pit	15, 19	Oval pit, 0.9m wide and 0.24m deep. Aligned east-west, slightly irregular sides and base, may be more than one feature but, as cut through by ditch 0033, its difficult to tell.				0032		
0032	0031	20	Fill	Pit	15, 19	Mid grey/brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional flints.		0033	0031		Y	2
0033	0033	20	Cut	Ditch	19	Ditch, aligned east to west, cutting across pit 0031. 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	0032			0042		
0034	0035	20	Fill	Pit	16, 18	Mid/dark grey/brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and flint.			0035		Y	3
0035	0035	20	Cut	Pit	16, 18	Irregular pit, so heavily affected by tree roots and an animal burrow that original shape and size is unclear. 0.66m deep. See 0041.				0034		
0036	0036	20	Cut	Pit	20	Oval pit, aligned north-west to south-east, 0.96m by 0.6m and 0.08m deep. Shallow with flat base.				0037		
0037	0036	20	Fill	Pit	20	Dark grey/brown silty sand with frequent charcoal.			0036			
0038	0038	20	Cut	Pit	17	Base of possible irregular truncated pit, 0.5m by 0.3m and 0.05m deep. Very shallow and affected by root and animal disturbance.				0039		
0039	0038	20	Fill	Pit	17	Dark grey sand with charcoal and frequent flints.			0038			
0040	0041	20	Fill	Natural feature	18	Mid orange/red/brown silty sand with occasional flints.					Y	
0041	0041	20	Cut	Natural feature	18	Probable tree hole, unclear in plan and section, going through pit 0035. May be man-made in which case it pre-dates 0035.						
0042	0033	20	Fill	Ditch	19	Mid brown silty sand.			0033			

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Section no	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Finds	Soil sample
0043	0043	24	Cut	Pit	21	Circular pit, near vertical sides and a slight concave base, measuring 0.8m diameter and 0.5m deep. 100% excavated. Possible cremation, with quantity of burnt bone recovered.				0046		
0044	0043	24	Fill	Pit	21	Upper fill. Mid/dark brown sand with occasional chalk.			0045			
0045	0043	24	Fill	Pit	21	Middle fill. Very dark grey/brown sand, some charcoal.			0046	0044	Y	5
0046	0043	24	Fill	Pit	21	Basal fill. Mid brown sand, contained a deposit of burnt bone but no charcoal.			0043	0045		4
0047	0048	27	Fill	Ditch	22	Mid orange/brown silty sand with frequent flints.			0048		Y	
0048	0048	27	Cut	Ditch	22	Ditch, aligned north-west to south-east. Shallow concave sides and broad flat base.	0049			0047		
0049	0050	27	Fill	Ditch	22	Mid yellow/brown silty sand with occasional flints.		0048	0050			
0050	0050	27	Cut	Ditch	22	Ditch, aligned north-west to south-east. Full profile not seen as cut by ditch 0048. 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep, concave sides and base.				0049		
0051	0051	27	Cut	Ditch	23	Ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, partly removed by modern disturbance. 0.5m wide and 0.17m deep, concave sides and base.				0052		
0052	0051	27	Fill	Ditch	23	Mid grey/brown silty sand with frequent flints.			0051			
0053	0053	31	Cut	Pit	53	Possible small pit, truncated by modern disturbance. 0.4m diameter and 0.2m deep. Moderate sides and concave base. May be natural.				0054		
0054	0053	31	Fill	Pit	53	Mid grey sand.			0053			
0055	0055	31	Cut	Pit	54	Circular pit, 0.6m diameter and 0.4m deep. Unclear base- probable root disturbance. Sealed under modern topsoil, may be relatively modern as well.				0056		
0056	0055	31	Fill	Pit	54	Stony mid grey/brown silty sand.			0055			
0057	0058	30	Fill	Ditch	24	Pale/mid grey/orange/brown silty sand with occasional flints and chalk.			0058			

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Section no	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Finds	Soil sample
0058	0058	30	Cut	Ditch	24	Curvilinear ditch, generally aligned east -west. To west it turns south and leaves trench, to east it runs into modern disturbance before reappearing as 0060. 0.52m wide and 0.08m deep, concave sides and flat base.				0057		
0059	0060	30	Fill	Ditch	25	Mid grey/brown silty sand.			0060			
0060	0060	30	Cut	Ditch	25	Curvilinear ditch, generally aligned east -west. To east it turns south and leaves trench, to west it runs into modern disturbance before reappearing as 0058. 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep, concave sides and base.				0059		
0061	0061	26	Cut	Ditch	26	Ditch, aligned north to south, slightly curvilinear. Moderate sides, flat base. 0.62m wide and 0.3m deep.				0062		
0062	0061	26	Fill	Ditch	26	Mid/dark grey/brown silty sand with frequent flints			0061		Y	6
0063	0064	27	Fill	Ditch	27	Mid orange/brown/grey silty sand.			0064			
0064	0064	27	Cut	Ditch	27	Ditch, aligned south-east to west. 0.48m wide, 0.11m deep with gentle sides and flat base. Same as 0081.				0063		
0065	0066	27	Fill	Ditch	43	Mid orange/brown/grey silty sand.			0066			
0066	0066	27	Cut	Ditch	43	Ditch, aligned north-west to south-east. 0.49m wide and 0.12m deep, Moderate side to NE, steeper on SW, flat base				0065		
0067	0067	25	Cut	Ditch	56	Narrow gully, aligned north to south. 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep. Concave sides and base.				0068		
0068	0067	25	Fill	Ditch	56	Mid grey/brown sands.			0067			
0069	0069	25	Cut	Ditch	-	Broad ditch, aligned north to south, 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep. Moderate, straight slope on west side, steep on east side but probably overcut due to area of pale grey sand disturbance in natural. Flat base. Appears to cut layer of mid brown sand that overlies subsoil and features in most trenches. Mod disturbance through centre of feature.				0070		
0070	0069	25	Fill	Ditch	-	Mid brown sands.			0069			

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Section no	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Find	Soil sample
0071	0071	25	Cut	Pit	55	Narrow oval shape partially within trench, could be pit or ditch terminus. Aligned north to south, moderate sides and concave base. 0.53m wide and 0.3m deep.				0072		
0072	0071	25	Fill	Pit	55	Mid/dark grey sand.			0071		Y	7
0073	0073	26	Cut	Ditch	48	Narrow gully, aligned north to south. 0.3m wide and 0.18m deep.				0074		
0074	0073	26	Fill	Ditch	48	Pale/mid brown sand.			0073			
0075	0075	29	Cut	Ditch	29	Ditch, aligned north to south. 1.2m wide and 0.37m deep. Moderate sides, concave base.				0076		
0076	0075	29	Fill	Ditch	29	Light grey/brown silty sand with occasional flints.			0075			
0077	0079	27	Fill	Pit	30	Mid orange/brown silty sand with frequent gravel. 0.52m thick.			0078			
0078	0079	27	Fill	Pit	30	Basal pit fill. Mid/dark grey/brown silty sand with occasional flints and frequent charcoal.			0079	0077		
0079	0079	27	Cut	Pit	30	Oval pit, 0.86m wide and 0.78m deep, only partially within trench. Steep sided and concave base.	0080			0078		
0080	0081	27	Fill	Ditch	30	Mid/pale orange/brown silty sand with frequent flints.		0079	0081		Y	
0081	0081	27	Cut	Ditch	30	Ditch, aligned north-west to south-east. 0.72m wide and 0.3m deep. Concave sides and base. Same as 0064.				0080		
0082	0082	29	Cut	Ditch	34	Narrow ditch, aligned north to south, measuring 0.32m wide and 0.11m deep with a concave base. Same as 0089.				0083		
0083	0082	29	Fill	Ditch	34	Pale grey/brown sand.			0082			
0084	0084	31	Cut	Ditch	31	Ditch, aligned north to south, 1m wide and 0.54m deep. Moderate sides and narrow concave base. Same as 0091.				0085		
0085	0084	31	Fill	Ditch	31	Basal fill of ditch. Light grey/brown silty sand with frequent flints.			0084	0086		

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Section no	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Finds	Soil sample
0086	0084	31	Fill	Ditch	31	Mid fill of ditch. Light grey/orange silty sand with frequent flints.			0085	0087		
0087	0084	31	Fill	Ditch	31	Upper fill of ditch. Mid grey/brown silty sand with occasional flints.			0086			
0088	0089	28	Fill	Ditch	32	Pale grey/brown sand.			0089			
0089	0089	28	Cut	Ditch	32	Ditch, aligned north-east to south-west, 0.3m wide and 0.06m deep with a concave base. Same as 0082.				0088		
0090	0091	28	Fill	Ditch	33	Mid orange/brown silty sand.			0091			
0091	0091	28	Cut	Ditch	33	Ditch, aligned north to south, 0.44m wide and 0.22m deep. Moderate sides and concave base. Same as 0084.				0090		
0092	0092	28	Cut	Pit	35	Oval pit, aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 0.9m by 0.5m and 0.16m deep, with moderate/steep sides and a concave base.				0093		
0093	0092	28	Fill	Pit	35	Pale grey sand. Some animal disturbance.			0092			
0094	0094	37	Cut	Pit	36	Small pit cutting north side of pit 0096. 0.4m diameter and 0.35m deep. Steep sided and concave base				0095		
0095	0094	37	Fill	Pit	36	Mid grey/brown sands.	0097		0094			
0096	0096	37	Cut	Pit	36	Irregular oval pit, possibly natural, measuring 1.6m by 0.6m and upto 0.3m deep.				0097		
0097	0096	37	Fill	Pit	36	Mid grey/brown sands.		0094	0096			
0098	0100	36	Fill	Pit	40	Upper fill of pit. Mid/dark grey/black/brown sandy silt with occasional flints and charcoal.			0099		Y	8
0099	0100	36	Fill	Pit	40	Pale/mid orange/brown/grey silty sand with some root disturbance.			0100	0098		
0100	0100	36	Cut	Pit	40	Sub-circular pit, 0.88m by 0.96m and 0.2m deep. Steep sided, flat base.				0099		
0101	-	36	Finds	Unstratified	-	Unstratified finds from Trench 36.					Y	

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Section no	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Find	Soil sample
0102	0102	36	Cut	Ditch	37	Ditch, aligned east to west, 0.64m wide and 0.2m deep. For part of visible length runs partially over ditch 0104 before separating.	0105			0103		
0103	0102	36	Fill	Ditch	37	Mid brown sand.			0102			
0104	0104	36	Cut	Ditch	37	Ditch, aligned east to west, 0.2m deep. Unclear width as, for part of visible length, is partially cut by ditch 0104 before separating. Same as 0111.				0105		
0105	0104	36	Fill	Ditch	37	Mid/dark orange/brown sand.		0102	0104			
0106	0109	36	Fill	Ditch	38	Upper ditch fill, mid orange/brown silty sand with occasional flints.			0107			
0107	0109	36	Fill	Ditch	38	Mid ditch fill, mid orange/yellow silty sand with occasional chalk and flints.			0108	0106		
0108	0109	36	Fill	Ditch	38	Basal ditch fill, mid/dark orange/grey/brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flints.			0109	0107		
0109	0109	36	Cut	Ditch	38	Probable ditch, aligned north to south, only partially visible within trench but at least 0.66m deep. Unclear relationship with 0119. Steep sides, concave base.	0110			0108		
0110	0111	36	Fill	Ditch	38, 39	Mid orange/grey/brown silty sand with occasional flints.		0109	0111			
0111	0111	36	Cut	Ditch	38, 39	Ditch, aligned east to west, 0.32m wide and 0.08m deep. Broad concave base. Same as 0104.				0110		
0112	0112	36	Cut	Pit	41	Sub-rectangular pit, aligned east to west, measuring 1.05m wide and 0.4m deep. Partially seen and excavated in Trench 17 as 0018. Moderate sides, flat base.				0113		
0113	0112	36	Fill	Pit	41	Mid grey/brown silty sand with heavy charcoal and occasional flints.			0112		Y	
0114	0114	36	Cut	Pit	41	Probable pit, seen in the trench section only. 0.1m deep, flat base. Cut by modern disturbance.				0015		
0115	0114	36	Fill	Pit	41	Charcoal blackened silty sand with occasional flints.			0114			

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Section no	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Find	Soil sample
0116	0119	36	Fill	Ditch	42	Upper fill. Mid orange/grey silty sand with frequent flints.			0117			
0117	0119	36	Fill	Ditch	42	Middle fill. Mid/dark orange/grey/brown silty sand.			0118	0116		
0118	0119	36	Fill	Ditch	42	Basal fill. Mid/dark grey/brown silty sand with occasional flints.			0119	0117		
0119	0119	36	Cut	Ditch	42	Large ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, curving slightly towards north. Unclear width in section but 0.78m deep. Unclear relationship with 0109.				0118		
0120	0120	21	Cut	Ditch	44	Ditch, aligned west to east, moderate sides and concave base.				0121		
0121	0120	21	Fill	Ditch	44	Pale/mid grey/brown silty sand with occasional flints.			0120			
0122	0122	21	Cut	Pit	58	Possible circular pit, 0.5m diameter and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Cut was very indistinct, perhaps a natural feature or caused by water leaching.				0123		
0123	0122	21	Fill	Pit	58	Mid/dark grey/yellow sands.			0122			
0124	0125	39	Fill	Ditch	45	Mid red/brown silty sand with occasional flints.			0125		Y	
0125	0125	39	Cut	Ditch	45	Ditch, aligned north-east to south-west, 0.78m wide and 0.2m deep with broad, shallow profile.				0124		
0126	0127	39	Fill	Posthole	46	Mid grey/brown silty sand with occasional flints.			0127			
0127	0127	39	Cut	Posthole	46	Circular posthole, 0.38m diameter and 0.08m deep. Concave sides and base.				0126		
0128	0129	39	Fill	Ditch	47	Mid red/brown silty sand with occasional flints.			0129			
0129	0129	39	Cut	Ditch	47	Ditch, aligned north to south but curving slightly, 0.76m wide and 0.32m deep. Narrow concave base.				0128		
0130	0131	39	Fill	Ditch	48	Pale yellow/brown silty sand with occasional flints.			0131		Y	
0131	0131	39	Cut	Ditch	48	Ditch, aligned north-east to south-west. Broad and shallow profile, concave sides and base. Relationship with 0133 unclear.				0130		

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Section no	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Finds	Soil sample
0132	0133	39	Fill	Ditch	48	Pale yellow/brown silty sand with occasional flints.			0133			
0133	0133	39	Cut	Ditch	48	Truncated ditch, shape and profile unclear. Relationship with 0131 uncertain but is possibly later.				0132		
0134	0134	41	Cut	Pit	49	Small irregular pit, maybe natural. 0.5m wide and 0.32m deep. Concave base.				0135		
0135	0134	41	Fill	Pit	49	Mid/dark grey silty sand.			0134			
0136	0136	41	Cut	Ditch	50	Ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, irregular sides and base.				0137		
0137	0136	41	Fill	Ditch	50	Mid/dark grey/brown silty sand with occasional flints.			0136			
0138	0138	41	Cut	Ditch	51	Ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, irregular steep sides and base. 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep.				0139		
0139	0138	41	Fill	Ditch	51	Mid orange/brown silty sand with occasional flints.			0138			
0140	0140	41	Cut	Pit	59	Oval pit, partially truncated by modern disturbance. 0.8m by 0.5m and 0.35m deep. Steep sided and concave base.				0141		
0141	0140	41	Fill	Pit	59	Mid/dark grey silty sand.			0140			
0142	0142	41	Cut	Pit	52	Circular pit, partially within trench. 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep. Shallow sides and concave base.				0143		
0143	0142	41	Fill	Pit	52	Mid/dark grey/brown silty sand with occasional flints.			0142			

Appendix 3. Finds quantities

Context	Pot No	Pot Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	Burnt flint No	Burnt flint Wt	A. bone No	A. bone Wt	Miscellaneous	Overall date range
0001	1	31								AD650-850
0002			2	11						Mesolithic-Later prehistoric
0016	10	5			11	2	1	1		Early/mid-late Iron Age
0023					1	31				
0032			1	10	2	7				Later prehistoric (?BA)
0032					43	59				
0034	12	53	16	216			4	3		Neolithic
0034	20	36			19	15	11	1		Neolithic
0040			1	5						Later prehistoric
0044	9	23								Early-mid Bronze Age
0045	1	1							c 70 @10g HSR	?Early-mid Bronze Age
0046									382 @ 476g HSR	
0047			2	6						Mesolithic/Neolithic
0062							21	15	1 @1g Fired clay	
0062	1	63	3	12	6	67	63	150		Early-mid Iron Age+*
0072			1	6						Later prehistoric
0080			1	1			1	114		Later prehistoric
0098	8	12			8	3				Early/mid Iron Age+*

Context	Pot No	Pot Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	Burnt flint No	Burnt flint Wt	A. bone No	A. bone Wt	Miscellaneous	Overall date range
0098	3	45	3	31						Early/mid Iron Age+*
0101			1	12						Later prehistoric
0113					3	22				
0124			1	12	1	22				Later prehistoric
0130							1	14		
0142	1	13								Early/mid Iron Age+*

Appendix 4. Pottery

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Context date
0001	Saxon	SIPS	Body	1	31	Abr	Grey fabric with stamped decoration. Two rows, the upper circular grids, the second diamonds	AD650-850
0016	Prehistoric	HMS	Body	10	5	Abr	Brown surfaces, black body - ill sorted quartz sand.	Early/mid-late Iron Age
0034	Prehistoric	HMF	Body	12	53	Sli	Brown surfaces, black core. Flint is very ill-sorted, but significant sand also present.	Neolithic
0034	Prehistoric	HMF	Body	18	13	Sli	Fabric as above.	
0034	Prehistoric	HMF	Rim	1	16	Sli	Fabric as above.	
0034	Prehistoric	HMF	Rim	1	7	Sli	Light brown surface. Ill-sorted sand on the finer side with sparse large flint, black core.	
0044	Prehistoric	HMG	Body	9	23	Sli	Friable/loose. Abundant grey, buff and orange grog. Sherds join, collared urn fragments.	Early-mid Bronze Age
0045	?Prehistoric	HMS	Body	1	1	Abr	Less than 1g, could be fired clay.	?Early-mid Bronze Age
0062	Prehistoric	HMS	Body	1	63	Sli	Patchy dark surface and black core. Ill-sorted sand with sparse organic voids on surface (micaceous).	Early/mid Iron Age+*
0098	Prehistoric	HMSO	Base	3	45	Sli	Patchy dark surfaces, ill-sorted sand with organic striations. Sherds join.	Early/mid Iron Age+*
0098	Prehistoric	HMSO	Body	8	12	Sli	As above.	
0142	Prehistoric	HMSO	Body	1	13	Sli	Black with sparse brown clay pellets/grog, micaceous and ill sorted quartz.	Early/mid Iron Age+*

Appendix 5. Flint

Ctxt	Type	No	Pat	Notes	Date
0002	Blade	1	P	Small with parallel blade scars on the dorsal face as well as some cortex.	Meso or Neo
0002	Flake	1	P	This has a triangular cross-section and cortex on one long edge.	Meso or Later Preh
0032	Flake	1	U	Slightly irregular with some cortex on the distal end; hard hammer struck.	Later Preh (BA?)
0034	Shatter piece	1	U	Large and irregular.	Later Preh
0034	Flake	1	U	This is natural with a single flake removed.	Later Preh
0034	?Shatter piece	1	U	A fragment from a shatter piece.	Later Preh
0034	Blade	1	U	With parallel blade scars on the dorsal face which is mostly cortical.	?Neo
0034	Blade	1	U	Small with parallel blade scars on the dorsal face as well as some cortex.	?Neo
0034	Blade	1	U	Small and snapped with parallel blade scars on the dorsal face as well as some cortex.	?Neo
0034	Flake	1	U	Core rejuvenation.	?Neo
0034	Flake	1	U	Thin and snapped with serrated/denticulate retouch along one edge. It also has parallel flake scars on the dorsal face and cortex on	?Neo
0034	Flake/blade	1	U	Incomplete and long with steep limited edge retouch on the cortical edge. It appears to be fire damaged and displays a natural striki	Later Preh
0034	Flake	1	U	Mainly cortical on the dorsal face.	Later Preh
0034	Flake	1	U	Squat with pronounced ripples. It is heavily abraded on one edge and was possibly part of a core.	Later Preh
0034	Flake	1	U	Thin, squat and small with hinge fractures as well as transverse flake scars on the dorsal face.	Later Preh
0034	Flake	1	U	Squat with a natural striking platform and transverse flake scars on the dorsal face as well as cortex on one edge.	Later Preh
0034	Flake	1	U	Small and is mainly cortical.	Later Preh
0034	Flake	1	U	Small and mainly displays cortical on the dorsal face.	Later Preh
0034	Flake	1	U	Very small and squat with hinge fractures and some cortex.	Later Preh
0040	Flake	1	P	Small and irregular with limited but crude edge retouch.	Later Preh

Ctxt	Type	No	Pat	Notes	Date
0047	Flake/blade	1	P	Heavily patinated and long with hinge fractures (coarse flint).	Meso or Neo
0047	Flake	1	P	Heavily patinated and snapped with parallel flake scars on the dorsal face (the break is less patinated, indicating more recent?).	Meso or Neo
0062	Natural	2	U	Both of these have mortar attached.	Unknown
0080	Flake	1	U	Small and irregular, cortex forms one edge.	Later Preh
0098	Flake	1	U	Irregular and is mainly cortical with natural striking platforms.	Later Preh
0098	Shatter piece	1	U		Later Preh
0098	Shatter piece	1	U		Later Preh
0101	Scraper	1	U	Side and end scraper that is oval in shape. The opposite side is cortical.	Later Preh
0124	Flake	1	U	Squat with hinge fractures also displays crude edge retouch/use wear and flake scars on the transverse face.	Later Preh
0072	flake	1	U	Squat with hinge fracture.	Later Preh

Appendix 6: HSR quantification and measurements

Context	Skull			Axial			Upper limb			Lower limb			Unident long bone			Unident	Totals	max skull (mm)*	max l.b. (mm)*
	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	Wt/g	Wt/g		
0046	119	112.0		72	30.5								41	17.0		66.6		50 [70]	
..humerus							31	42.9											54
..rad/ulna							6	10.5											64
..femur										60	123.0								60 [82]
..tibia										23	48.4								68 [105]
..fibula										27	23.0								45 [110]
..feet										3	2.3								
Total	119	112.0		72	30.5		37	53.4		113	196.7		41	17.0		66.6	476.2		

* max measurements in [] are reconstructed lengths from joining fragments

Catalogue

Cremation burial 0046: mature adult ?female

Quantification: Total weight 476.2g: Skull 119 (112.0g), axial 72 (30.5g), upper limb 37 (53.4g), lower limb 113 (196.7g), unidentified long bone 41 (17.0g), unidentified (66.6g).

Description: ?Urned cremation burial.

Condition: Good, many large fragments.

Determination of age: Size of bones, presence of osteophytes.

Determination of sex: Medium occipital crests and glabella, bones appear gracile.

Identified elements: Fragments of cranial vault (including occipital, left zygoma, petrous temporals, frontal left supra-orbital), cervical vertebral facets and posterior arch of atlas, ribs, ilium, humerus shaft, ulna shaft, femur shaft, tibia shaft, fibula shaft.

Measurements: Max skull frag size 50mm (occipital), max long bone frag size 68mm (tibia). max lengths of joining fragments 110mm (fibula).

Colours: White and cream/buff. Occasionally grey on parts of skull.

Teeth: None present.

Pathology: Osteophytes on two fragments of cervical vertebrae.