Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Evaluation

Phases 3, 4 and 5 Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

ASE Project No: 180411
Site/Parish Code: BRG 077

ASE Report No: 2018364

November 2018

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NGR: TL 8855 6473

Planning Ref: DC/14/1881/HYB

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on Phases 3, 4 and 5 of land east of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, on 15-31 October 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Ltd in advance of residential development.

Preceding geophysical survey of the c.20.5ha development site, in 2014, identified no anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origin within the Phase 3, 4 and 5 areas; the results primarily reflect natural geology and modern land use associated with the former Rougham Airfield.

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken across Phases 3, 4 and 5 of the site (c.12ha) and comprised the investigation of seventy-six trenches, some of which were targeted on geophysical anomalies. Twenty-one of these trenches contained archaeological remains, generally comprising ditches and pits, with a slight concentration in the north-east of the site.

A small number of pits, including one interpreted to be a hearth/fire pit, have been broadly dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period, based on small quantities of pottery and worked flint. These features provide limited evidence of land use activity pre-dating the modern period.

The majority of recorded features, from which a small assemblage of building material, metalwork and glass was recovered, are dated to the first half of the 20th century. Several of the recorded ditches correspond with the geophysical linear anomalies and correlate with a road and runway associated with the former airfield, most likely functioning as drainage ditches. A small number of other ditches, pits and made-ground deposits, many correlating with the geophysical survey results, are most likely related to the former airfield land use.

A small number of features, comprising ditches and pits, recorded on site are undated; some may relate to earlier prehistoric land use or perhaps may be associated with medieval agricultural land use previously recorded further to the north of the current site in the Phase 2 development area.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of UCL's Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology, has been commissioned by CgMs Ltd, on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land proposed for residential development to the east of Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

1.1.2 The evaluation has been undertaken in fulfilment of an archaeological condition attached to planning consent.

1.1.3 Phases 1 and 2 of the development site were previously investigated in 2014 (Archaeological Solutions 2015) and 2018 (ASE 2018a; ASE in prep).

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The *c*.12ha site lies to the east of the historic market town of Bury St Edmunds, east of Moreton Hall (NGR TL 8855 6473; Fig. 1). The site is bounded by fields to the south and east, by Mount Road to the north and by Lady Miriam Way to the west.

1.2.2 The site is situated on a slightly undulating plateau on the north side of the valley of the River Lark at *c*.58-60m AOD. Phases 3, 4 and 5 are located in arable fields surrounding the former Flying Fortress public house.

1.2.3 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017), the solid geology of the site is Chalk (Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation). The superficial geology of the site is variable, comprising a band of Head (Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel) and deposits of the Lowestoft Formation.

1.2.4 The Phase 2 excavation, to the north of Mount Road, encountered *c.*0.30m of topsoil directly sealing the natural deposits at the north end of the site, with an increasing amount of mid brown clayey silt colluvium heading towards the south (in the direction of Phases 3, 4 and 5). The colluvium was *c*.0.60m thick at its deepest.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission (DC/14/1881/HYB) has been granted from St Edmundsbury Borough Council for residential development of land to the east of Moreton Hall, Mount Road. Condition 14 of the consent states:

"No development shall take place within the area indicated until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority."

1.3.2 This condition has been applied to all areas of the development site, as it has been advanced in phases. Archaeological fieldwork has already been

completed at the Phase 1 and 2 sites (Archaeological Solutions 2015; ASE 2018a; ASE in prep).

1.3.3 In accordance with the condition, an archaeological brief was issued by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS 2017a). CgMs Ltd subsequently commissioned ASE to undertake the archaeological fieldwork across the Phase 3, 4 and 5 areas, which together comprise *c*.12ha of the development site. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by ASE. This was submitted to and approved by SCCAS, as archaeological advisor to St Edmundsbury Borough Council, in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report describes and assesses the results of the archaeological evaluation of land east of Moreton Hall, undertaken on 15-31 October 2018.

1.4.2 The fieldwork was undertaken by James Alexander (Archaeologist) with survey undertaken by Rob Cullum (Archaeologist) and Nathalie Gonzalez (Senior Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and post-excavation by Mark Atkinson (Post-ex Project Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background information is drawn from the WSI (ASE 2018b) and a desk-based assessment (DBA) completed for a site to the north (ASE 2015a), based on evidence held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and other readily available sources. The results of the previous Phase 1 and 2 investigations are also cited where appropriate (Archaeological Solutions 2015; ASE 2018a; ASE in prep). The locations of specific known sites and findspots in the vicinity of the site are shown on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Suffolk is well known for its Palaeolithic sites, such as that at Hoxne (*c*.2.7km north-west of Bury St Edmunds) and at Lowestoft on the Suffolk coast. Artefacts of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date have been located in the Bury St Edmunds area and are considered to indicate that the area was also utilised during these early prehistoric periods.

2.2.2 Neolithic archaeological remains have been located within the Bury St Edmunds area, including a buried soil horizon and pottery (SHER RGH 044), *c*.700m south-west of the site. Bronze Age activity in the area is represented by scatters of flintwork recorded during fieldwalking to the north of the site (SHER BRG 043) and a palstave blade (SHER BRG 009).

2.2.3 Bronze Age and Iron Age features have been recorded in the Moreton Hall area, with probable prehistoric ditches having been found to the south of the railway line and *c*.260m west of the Phase 1 site (SHER BRG 027; SCCAS 2005).

2.3 Iron Age and Roman

2.3.1 Limited Early Iron Age remains have been located to the north of the site (SHER BRG 076; ASE 2015b). Middle Iron Age archaeological remains, including ditches and pits, have been recorded in the area to the south of the site (SHER RGH 066).

2.3.2 A large Iron Age ditch was identified in several trenches during an evaluation on land to the north-west of the current site (SHER BRG 076; ASE 2015). Its approximate projection would link it with a ditch identified by the geophysical survey on the current site, to the south-west of the Flying Fortress public House.

2.3.3 A site known as the Cattishall Tumulus (SHER BRG 001) is located to the north of the site. An excavation in 1957 produced 1st-century AD (Late Iron Age/Early Roman) artefacts in what was described as a ‘midden’. Late Iron Age/Roman remains have also been recorded to the north of the site and include a system of ditched rectilinear enclosures, pits and one inhumation burial (SHER BRG 076; ASE 2015b).

2.3.4 Dispersed Roman remains and findspots are recorded at Moreton Hall (SHER BRG 024; SCCAS 1999) and in the wider area around the site, including a Roman bracelet, complete but in two parts (SHER BRG 021).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 Anglo-Saxon artefacts have been recorded in the general vicinity of the site, particularly to the north and north-west. An Anglo-Saxon inhumation (late 7th-/early 8th-century AD) was found during an excavation (SHER BRG 027; SCCAS 2005), located to the west of Phase 1.

2.4.2 Metal-detecting finds, including a 6th/7th-century copper-alloy disc-shaped mount, an 8th/9th-century ansate-type brooch and two copper-alloy hooked tags (SHER RGH 039), have recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in the west of the Phase 3 site.

2.5 Medieval and Post-Medieval/Modern

2.5.1 A circuit court was held at Cattishall from the late 12th century. Although the exact location of the court is unknown, it was probably held in a shire hall located in the vicinity of Tyburn Barn and the Cattishall Tumulus, to the north of the site (SHER BRG 001).

2.5.2 Medieval artefacts have been found in fields to the north-west of the site (SHER BRG MISC). Archaeological investigations west and north-west of Phase 1 have produced evidence for industrial activity and various other features, including ovens and ditches associated with field systems (BRG 026-7; SCCAS 1999). The site also borders a medieval green.

2.5.3 Until the early 19th century, much of the site consisted of open fields, with only limited settlement in the vicinity of Cattishall Farm and Tyburn Barn, located to the north of the site. The open fields in the area were enclosed in 1805, establishing a pattern of land use that has, to some extent, survived until the present day. The site formed part of agricultural land to the south of 'Catsale Green'. Early 19th-century mapping shows it was part of the Bunbury Estates (e.g. Peachey 2013, fig. 5). Sir William of Bunbury had acquired estates in the area by 1746 and they remained in this family until 1915.

2.5.4 The railway to the north of the site was constructed by the Eastern Union Railway and opened in 1846.

2.5.5 The World War II Rougham Airfield (RGH 046) formerly extended across the Phase 3, 4 and 5 areas of the site and to the south of the site. It was constructed in 1941-2 and was a significant United States Army Air Force base, housing the 322nd Bomb Group, using the B-26b Marauder aircraft, until June 1943 when the 94th Bomb Group, flying the B-17 Flying Fortress, took up residence until the end of the war. It was disposed of by the military in 1948. It has since largely returned to agriculture. Former airfield structures that were located in Phases 3, 4 and 5 included a number of dispersal pans/aircraft sheds and technical stores (formerly a farmhouse and subsequently the Flying Fortress public house). An associated road and

part of the main runway also crossed Phases 3, 4 and 5. A geophysical survey to the south (RGH 083), in 2014, identified geophysical anomalies that were interpreted to be associated with the former airfield, as well as a small number of possible archaeological origin (Britannia Archaeology 2015; Fig. 3).

2.6 Previous work undertaken at the site (Fig. 4)

2.6.1 A geophysical survey of the *c*.20.5ha development site was undertaken in 2014; however, the Phase 1 area was under cultivation, limiting the survey area to Phases 2-5, measuring *c*.14.2ha (Stratascan 2014). In the Phase 2 site, the survey identified two anomalies of possible archaeological origin, as well as an anomaly indicative of a former field boundary or enclosure. Within the Phase 3, 4 and 5 areas (Fig. 3), no anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin were identified, except for those relating to Rougham Airfield; the results primarily reflect natural geology and modern land use (Stratascan 2014).

2.6.2 Archaeological investigations have been completed at both the Phase 1 and Phase 2 sites. Trial trench evaluation of the two phases was undertaken in 2014 by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (Archaeological Solutions 2015). Subsequent excavation was undertaken in the west of the Phase 2 area by ASE in 2018 (ASE 2018a); post-excavation analysis for the excavation is ongoing (ASE in prep).

2.6.3 In the Phase 1 site, an important green edge medieval industrial complex was recorded, including the remains of a building, a well and a series of ovens, most probably associated with a known medieval judicial court site located to the north (Archaeological Solutions 2015).

2.6.4 The Phase 2 area contained a series of ditches, largely on a north/south alignment and of a predominantly medieval date (ASE 2018a; ASE in prep). These were quite substantial in depth and the volume of 12th- to 13th-century pottery retrieved from them (particularly at the north end of the site, away from Phases 3, 4 and 5) is suggestive of nearby settlement. Large intercutting quarry pits indicated a second phase of medieval land use.

2.6.5 Previous evaluation and excavation, in 1999 and 2004 respectively, to the west of the site, extended slightly into the west of the Phase 3 area (BRG 024, RGH 039). Investigations revealed a scatter of pits, a small number of which contained small quantities of Bronze Age pottery, and a north/south aligned post-medieval ditch (SCCAS 1999; SCCAS in prep).

2.7 Project Aims and Objectives

2.7.1 The general aim of the archaeological investigation, as set out in the WSI (ASE 2018b), was to identify any archaeological features or deposits that would be impacted upon by the proposed development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented before commencement of the development.

2.7.2 Site-specific aims were:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- Is there any prehistoric activity within the site?
- Are there any Roman features within the site or is this land stretching too far into the hinterland, as suggested by the Phase 2 excavation?
- Are there any Saxon or medieval remains/outliers associated with the industrial complex identified in Phase 1?

2.7.3 With reference to the *East of England Research Framework* (Medlycott 2011), the archaeological works were identified to have the potential to contribute to the following regional research aims:

Prehistoric

- Can the evaluation prove the continuation of the Iron Age ditch identified during the evaluation at land north-east of Bury St Edmunds and the ditch identified during the geophysical survey?
- Is there associated settlement activity as would appear to be the case at land north-east of Bury St Edmunds?

Roman

- How does Roman agriculture fit the wider picture of the history of Roman Britain? (Medlycott 2011, 46)
- What forms do farms take and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there chronological/regional/ landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott 2011, 47)

Anglo-Saxon

- Is there evidence for Roman/Saxon transition at this site? The research framework identifies increasing evidence from excavations for sites, which span the transition between Roman Britain and Anglo-Saxon England (Medlycott 2011, 57).
- What forms do the farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Medlycott 2011, 57)

Medieval

- Is there any evidence for further medieval industrial activity this far to the south of the Phase 1 excavation? If so, what form does it take? Further work is needed on the medieval pottery industries, both at a local and regional scale (Medlycott 2011, 71).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of seventy-six trenches, the majority each measuring 30m by 2.2m, and positioned in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2018b; Fig. 2). This excludes Trenches 40, 51, 63, 65, 72 and 82-84, which were not excavated due to their position falling within a specified ecological buffer zone surrounding known badger setts along the eastern edge of the site. In addition, Trenches 34 and 45 were shortened to 20.24m and 15m long, respectively, in order to avoid this buffer zone.

3.1.2 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b), and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2017b).

3.1.3 The trenches were accurately located using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and were scanned for the presence of underground services using a CAT scanner prior to excavation.

3.1.4 All trenches were mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation continued to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of natural geology, whichever was uppermost. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon was cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, as required; any exposed archaeological deposits or negative features were planned as appropriate.

3.1.5 Where required, discrete features were half-sectioned and slots excavated across linear features by hand. Post-medieval and modern features were excavated, as necessary, in order to establish their date and significance. Trenches and features were recorded on ASE *pro forma* sheets and sections were recorded at 1:10 scale on A3 drawing film sheets.

3.1.6 Where present, finds were collected from excavated deposits, bagged, labelled and retained for specialist identification and study, in accordance with the ASE artefact collection policy and CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

3.1.7 Bulk soil samples were collected and processed for the purposes of the recovery of environmental material and small artefacts, in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2011). Samples were collected from dated/datable sealed deposits judged to have the potential for the survival of environmental remains.

3.1.8 A photographic record comprising colour digital images was made. All trenches and individual contexts were photographed (trench and context shots). In addition, a number of representative photographs of the general work on site were taken (working shots).

3.1.9 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned with a metal detector, as was the spoil derived from excavated features.

3.1.10 Backfilling and compaction was undertaken by the machine on completion of the work, but there was no reinstatement to existing condition.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 Guidelines contained in the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014d) and the SCCAS *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2017c) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition.

3.2.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Subject to agreement with the legal landowner, the archive will be deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archive Depository in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	60
Section sheets	4
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	240
Context register	0
Drawing register	2
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	76

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box, 0.5 bag)	*c*.3 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	4
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 Seventy-six trenches, the majority each measuring 30m by 2.2m, were excavated across the site, in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2018b). Trenches 40, 51, 63, 65, 72 and 82-84 were not excavated due to their location falling within a specified ecological buffer zone surrounding known badger setts. Trenches 34 and 45 were shortened to 20.24m and 15m long, respectively, in order to avoid this buffer zone. Trench locations are shown on Figure 2.

4.1.2 The majority of trenches were targeted upon anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). Of these, twenty-one trenches contained archaeological features, comprising ditches and a small number of pits (Trenches 10, 18-21, 30, 32-35, 37, 48, 49, 52, 54, 55, 62, 66, 68, 79 and 80). These remains are described and discussed by trench in sections 4.2-4.22.

4.1.3 The remaining fifty-five trenches (Trenches 1-9, 11-17, 22-29, 31, 36, 38, 39, 41-47, 50, 53, 56-61, 64, 67, 69-71, 73-78 and 81) were found to be devoid of archaeological remains. These trenches are summarised in section 4.23, with further details presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.4 The general stratigraphic sequence across the site consisted of topsoil over subsoil, which, in turn, sealed natural deposits. The topsoil generally comprised a dark greyish brown sandy silt that varied in thickness from 0.42m in the north-west (Trench 1) of the site to 0.28m in the south-east (Trench 81). The subsoil was a mid greyish brown silty sand that varied in thickness from 0.22 in the north-west (Trench 1) of the site to 0.08m in the south-east (Trench 81). Natural deposits exposed in the bases of the trenches comprised generally light greyish yellow sand and orange sandy clay with gravel inclusions.

4.1.5 Feature visibility was generally good. Archaeological remains comprised ditches of post-medieval/modern date, a post-medieval/modern pit, a pit dated to the Roman period and a small number of undated features. Only simple intercutting features were observed. The features were generally found directly below the subsoil, cutting into the natural deposits. However, a small number of features, notably of modern date, were observed to occur below the topsoil and cutting the subsoil.

4.2 **Trench 10** (Fig. 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height M AOD
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.21-0.28	59.71-59.59
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.07-0.14	-
10/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	-	59.18-59.33
10/004	Fill	Fill, single	4.63	0.61	0.40	-
10/005	Cut	Pit	4.63	0.61	0.40	-
10/006	Fill	Fill, single	1.63	0.46	0.52	-
10/007	Cut	Ditch	1.63	0.46	0.52	-

Table 3: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 10 was located in the north-west of the site, in the Phase 3 area, and orientated NE/SW. It was positioned to target a large ferrous geophysical anomaly. Within Trench 10, two archaeological features were recorded, one of which corresponds with the geophysical survey results.

4.2.2 Pit/trench [10/005] was located in the north-east of the trench. It was found cutting the subsoil, indicating its modern date. It was linear in plan shape, aligned north/south, and extended beyond the trench limits. The pit contained live ammunition and so, at the request of Suffolk Constabulary, the trench was extended to reveal its full extent so that it could be fully excavated and all live ammunition recovered for disposal. The pit measured 4.63m by 0.61m and 0.40m deep, and had steep/vertical sloping sides breaking sharply into a slightly uneven flat base. Its single fill, [10/004], comprised loose, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel and flint inclusions. This fill contained a mixed assemblage of earlier 20th-century items most likely relating to the former airfield, including two sherds of an earthenware plate, one complete brick, two glass bottles, iron tins, bicycle fittings, bulb bases, electrical fuses, a screwdriver, a camera film and a leather glove. Also recovered from this fill were the remains of approximately two extremely degraded wooden crates containing flare gun cartridge cases and a cache of live ammunition of 30.06 and 0.50 calibre rounds bearing inscriptions of D.M. 43 and L.C 43 on their casings, indicating that they were manufactured at the Des Moines factory, Iowa, and Lake City factory, Missouri, in 1943.

4.2.3 Possible pit/trench [10/007], also cutting the subsoil, was located towards the south-west end of the trench. It crossed the trench for 1.63m, ending in a squared terminal and continuing beyond the north-west trench limit. It measured 0.46m wide and 0.52m deep, and had steep to vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, [10/006], of dark grey brown sandy silt with very frequent plant remains and possible clay pigeon fragments.

4.2.4 Pit/trench [10/005], which contained an assemblage of mid 20th-century ammunition and other items, corresponds with the large ferrous anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical anomaly. Pit/trench [10/007] was not identified as a geophysical anomaly.

4.3 **Trench 18** (Fig. 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.35-0.64	59.71-60.02
18/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.20-0.32	-
18/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	-	59.19-59.25
18/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.20	0.63	0.17	-
18/005	Cut	Ditch	2.20	0.63	0.17	-

Table 4: Trench 18 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 18 was located in the west of the site, in the Phase 3 area, on a north/south alignment and was positioned to target a geophysical anomaly of scattered magnetic debris interpreted to be related to a former airfield road. A single feature was encountered in the trench, corresponding with the geophysical survey. A modern agricultural land drain was noted cutting the topsoil in the south of the trench.

4.3.2 Located towards the centre of the trench, cutting the subsoil, ditch [18/005] crossed the trench on an east/west alignment for 2.20m, extending beyond the trench limits. It measured 0.63m wide and 0.17m deep, and had steep sides and an uneven concave base. Its single fill, [18/004], comprised mid brownish grey silty sand with stone, coal, charcoal and concrete inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.3.3 The ditch corresponds with the position of the anomaly identified by the geophysical survey that was interpreted to be related to a former airfield road. The ditch also correlates with a road shown on historic mapping and aerial photographs depicting the former airfield. It is likely that the ditch ran along one side of the former airfield road, functioning as part of a drainage system. The eastward continuation of this ditch was recorded in Trenches 19, 20 and 52; however, it was not encountered further east in Trench 55. No deposits associated with the road itself were found.

4.4 **Trench 19** (Fig. 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.30-0.40	59.85-60.28
19/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.30-0.48	-
19/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	-	59.21-59.70
19/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.20	0.46	0.25	-
19/005	Cut	Ditch	2.20	0.46	0.25	-

Table 5: Trench 19 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Located in the west of the Phase 3 site and positioned on a north/south alignment, Trench 19 was targeted upon a geophysical anomaly interpreted as relating to a former airfield road. A single feature was recorded in the trench, corresponding with the geophysical survey results.

4.4.2 Crossing the centre of the trench on an east/west alignment and cutting the subsoil was ditch [19/005]. Extending beyond the trench limits, it measured 2.20m by 0.46m and 0.25m deep, and had steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill, [19/004], consisted of a mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal, coal and stone inclusions, from which no finds were recovered.

4.4.3 The ditch corresponds with the geophysical anomaly and correlates with a road associated with the former airfield, as shown on 20th-century maps and aerial photographs. The ditch likely ran along one side of the road, functioning as a drain. Eastward and westward continuations of the ditch were found in Trenches 18, 20 and 52, though not in Trench 55 further to the east. No deposits indicative of the road itself were identified.

4.5 Trench 20 (Fig. 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.20-0.28	60.23-60.72
20/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.17-0.41	-
20/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	-	59.59-60.29
20/004	Cut	Ditch	2.20	0.54	0.35	-
20/005	Fill	Fill, single	2.20	0.54	0.35	-

Table 6: Trench 20 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 20 was located in the centre of the site, in the east of the Phase 3 area, and positioned on a north/south alignment to investigate an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and interpreted to be associated with a former airfield road. A single archaeological feature was revealed in the trench, corresponding with the geophysical results.

4.5.2 Located on an east/west alignment, ditch [20/004] crossed the centre of the trench for 2.20m, extending beyond the trench limits. Cutting the subsoil, it measured 0.54m wide and 0.35m deep, and had steep sides sharply breaking into an uneven, flat base. It contained a single fill, [20/005], of mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and concrete inclusions. Eight fragments of building material, comprising three fragments of probably 19th-century salt-glaze pipe and five fragments of 20th-century concrete pipe, as well as a piece of brass wire comprising two intertwined strands, were recovered from this fill.

4.5.3 Corresponding with the geophysical anomaly interpreted to be a former airfield road, the ditch likely ran along one side of the road, functioning as a

drain. Continuations of the ditch were found in Trenches 18 and 19 to the west and Trench 52 to the east, though not in Trench 55 further eastwards. Deposits associated with the road itself were not found.

4.6 **Trench 21** (Fig. 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.26-0.28	61.03-61.47
21/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.11-0.16	-
21/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	0.05-0.07	60.61-60.80
21/004	Fill	Fill, upper	1.99	0.88	0.27	-
21/005	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1.99	1.10	0.02-0.11	-
21/006	Fill	Fill, basal	1.99	1.14	0.03-0.05	-
21/007	Cut	Pit	1.99	1.14	0.27	-

Table 7: Trench 21 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 21 was located in the centre of the Phase 3 area, in the west of the site. It was NE/SW aligned and targeted a geophysical anomaly indicative of magnetic ferrous disturbance. A single archaeological feature was recorded in the trench.

4.6.2 Located in the centre of the trench was oval pit [21/007]. Continuing beyond the east trench limit, the exposed extent of the pit measured 1.99m long by 1.14m wide and 0.27m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and contained a sequence of three fills. Upper fill [21/004] comprised mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent stone and moderate charcoal inclusions. Part of a flint blade of Mesolithic or Neolithic date and two fragments of fire-cracked flint were recovered from this fill. Intermediate fill [21/005] consisted of a deposit of dark bluish grey clayey charcoal, from which no finds were recovered. Bulk soil sample <102>, collected from this fill produced moderate quantities of oak and ash charcoal, as well as small quantities of possible fired clay/ironstone and fire-cracked flint, as well as a small number of charred grass-family stem fragments. Lower fill [21/006], in the base of the pit, comprised mid brownish red burnt clay, indicative of *in situ* burning. No finds were recovered from this fill. This feature may be interpreted as a hearth/fire pit.

4.6.3 The pit did not correspond with the geophysical ferrous anomaly targeted by the trench. The pit was perhaps not detected by the geophysical survey due to it being masked by magnetic disturbance from nearby ferrous fences or its fill was not conducive to detection.

4.7 Trench 30 (Fig. 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
30/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.29-0.33	62.95-63.76
30/002	Layer	Subsoil	23.00	2.20	0.18-0.28	-
30/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	0.07-0.08	62.31-62.83
30/004	Deposit	Made-ground	7.00	2.20	0.24	-
30/005	Deposit	Made-ground	7.00	2.20	0.29	-
30/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.56	0.62	0.42	-
30/007	Cut	Ditch terminus	0.56	0.62	0.42	-

Table 8: Trench 30 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 30 was positioned on an ENE/WSW alignment in the south of the Phase 3 area, in the south-west of the site. The trench was not targeted upon a geophysical anomaly. A single archaeological feature and two made-ground deposits were encountered in the trench,

4.7.2 Located in the north-east of the trench was possible ditch terminus [30/007], which was found cutting the subsoil, indicating its modern date. Extending beyond the south-east trench limit, it measured 0.56m by 0.62m and 0.42 deep. It had a sub-square terminus and had steep, near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, [30/006]], of mid brownish grey silty sand, from which seven fragments of clear window glass, dating to the first half of the 20th century, were retrieved. The feature was not found to continue into nearby trenches.

4.7.3 Two made-ground deposits extended into the south-west of the trench for *c*.7m. Underlying the topsoil, deposit [30/004] comprised a firm, light grey sandy gravel with frequent fragments of concrete, wood and plastic. Below this, and overlying the natural deposits, was deposit [30/005], which consisted of a dark greenish grey clayey sandy silt with occasional stones and brick fragments. These deposits are likely to be of modern date and perhaps associated with the former airfield.

4.8 Trench 32 (Fig. 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
32/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.28-0.31	56.24-56.63
32/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.15-0.18	-
32/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	0.02-0.05	55.89-56.20
32/004	Cut	Tree throw	1.30	0.97	0.39	-
32/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.30	0.97	0.39	-
32/006	Cut	Pit	1.40	1.60	0.70	-
32/007	Fill	Fill, basal	1.40	1.60	0.26	-
32/008	Fill	Fill, upper	1.40	1.60	0.44	-

Table 9: Trench 32 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Located in the north-east of the site, in the north of the Phase 4 area, Trench 32 was positioned on an east/west orientation, targeting a geophysical anomaly comprising a large area of magnetic variation interpreted to be of natural origin. Two discrete features were encountered within the trench.

4.8.2 Located in the centre of the trench was oval pit [32/006]. Extending beyond the south trench limit, the exposed extent of the pit measured 1.40m by 1.60m and 0.70m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and contained a sequence of two fills. Upper fill [32/008] comprised a mid greyish-brown silty sand with stone inclusions, from which no finds were recovered. Basal fill [32/007] consisted of a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. Retrieved from this fill was a damaged flint flake and a fragment of fire-cracked flint.

4.8.3 Situated *c*.5.60m to the east was pit [32/004], measuring 1.30m by 0.97m and 0.39m deep. It was sub-oval in plan shape and had slightly uneven, moderately sloping sides and a slightly uneven concave base. Its single fill, [32/005], of soft, mid greyish brown silty sand, similar to the subsoil, was devoid of archaeological finds. Given the nature of this feature and its sterile fill, it may be of natural origin, possibly a tree throw.

4.8.4 The two features recorded in this trench were not identified as discrete anomalies by the preceding geophysical survey, perhaps due to their shallowness and/or sterile fills. No evidence of the geophysical anomaly of probable natural origin targeted by the trench was found.

4.9 Trench 33 (Fig. 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
33/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.24-0.31	55.54-55.98
33/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.12-0.19	-
33/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	0.03-0.04	55.82-56.64
33/004	Deposit	Made-ground	5.00	2.20	0.39	-
33/005	Fill	Fill, single	2.20	2.05	0.63	-
33/006	Cut	Ditch	2.20	2.05	0.63	-

Table 10: Trench 33 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 33 was located in the north-east of the site, within Phase 4, and positioned on a north/south alignment to investigate a geophysical anomaly comprising a large area of magnetic variation interpreted to be of natural origin. A single archaeological feature was recorded in the trench.

4.9.2 Situated towards the centre of the trench, ditch [33/006] was WNW/ESE aligned and measured 2.20m long by 2.05m wide and 0.63m deep, continuing beyond the east and west trench limits. It generally had steep

sides and a concave base creating a V-shaped profile; the ditch was stepped on its north side, however, perhaps indicating that it had been widened during construction. It contained a single fill, [33/005], of mid reddish brown clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions. Recovered from this fill were seven fragments of animal bone, comprising ovicaprid and horse, and fifteen pieces of common mussel shell.

4.9.3 In the south of the trench, extending for *c*.5.00m into the trench, was made-ground [33/004]. It comprised a mixture of dark grey sandy silt and orange gravelly clay with occasional modern brick fragments, suggestive of its association with the former airfield.

4.9.4 The ditch was not found to continue into nearby trenches. Neither the ditch nor the made-ground deposit were identified as anomalies by the preceding geophysical survey. No evidence of the targeted geophysical anomaly of probable natural origin was found in the trench.

4.10 Trench 34 (Fig. 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
34/001	Layer	Topsoil	20.24	2.20	0.27-0.32	55.92-56.64
34/002	Layer	Subsoil	20.24	2.20	0.16-0.20	-
34/003	Deposit	Natural	20.24	2.20	0.01-0.04	55.54-55.82
34/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.20	2.33	0.50	-
34/005	Cut	Ditch	2.20	2.33	0.50	-

Table 11: Trench 34 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Located in the north-east corner of the site, in Phase 4, Trench 34 was east/west orientated and targeted upon a geophysical anomaly comprising a large area of magnetic variation interpreted to be of natural origin. A single feature was recorded within the trench.

4.10.2 Crossing the centre of the trench on a north/south alignment was ditch [34/005]. Extending beyond the trench limits, it measured 2.20m long by 2.33m wide and 0.50m deep, and had uneven, moderately sloping sides sharply breaking into an uneven flat base. Its single fill, [34/004], comprised a mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent stone and occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered within this fill.

4.10.3 The ditch was not found to continue into nearby trenches and it was not specifically identified as a linear anomaly by the previous geophysical survey. The geophysical anomaly of probable natural origin that was targeted by the trench was not identified.

4.11 Trench 35 (Fig. 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
35/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.28-0.29	58.03-58.27
35/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.09-0.12	-
35/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	0.03-0.08	57.69-57.91
35/004	Cut	Pit	1.00	0.74	0.17	-
35/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.00	0.74	0.17	-

Table 12: Trench 35 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 35 was located in the north of the site, in the north-west of the Phase 4 area, and positioned on a NW/SE alignment. The trench was not targeted upon a geophysical anomaly. A single archaeological feature was encountered within the trench.

4.11.2 Located towards the centre of the trench was pit [35/004]. It was sub-oval in plan shape, measuring 1.00m by 0.74m and 0.17m deep, and had shallow, moderately sloping sides and an uneven, slightly concave base. It contained a single fill, [35/005], of mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions, from which a single sherd of pottery, broadly dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, was recovered. Bulk soil sample <101>, collected from this fill, contained small quantities of charcoal, pottery and fire-cracked flint, as well as a small amount of plant remains, comprising charred caryopses of hulled barley, wheat and wheat/barley, and uncharred seeds of knotgrass, ivy-leaved speedwell and goosefoot, indicating a degree of disturbance .

4.12 Trench 37 (Fig. 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
37/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.20-0.27	57.08-57.74
37/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.20-0.23	-
37/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	0.01-0.05	56.72-57.11
37/004	Cut	Pit	1.40	0.70	0.30	-
37/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.40	0.70	0.30	-

Table 13: Trench 37 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 Located in the north-east of the site, within the Phase 4 area, Trench 37 was north/south aligned and not positioned to investigate a geophysical anomaly. A single feature was recorded in the trench. A metal-detected iron spring was recovered from the topsoil.

4.12.2 Situated in the centre of the trench was possible pit [37/004], measuring

1.40m by 0.70m and 0.30m deep, continuing beyond the east trench limit. It was sub-oval in plan shape and had moderately sloping sides and an undulating base. It appeared to have been heavily disturbed by rooting. The pit contained a single fill, [37/005], of soft, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions, from which no finds were retrieved. Given the uneven nature of this feature and the similarity of its fill to the subsoil, it is possibly natural in origin, perhaps a tree throw.

4.13 Trench 48 (Fig. 16)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
48/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.37-0.51	59.24-59.31
48/002	Deposit	Made-ground	30.00	2.20	0.18-0.74	-
48/003	Deposit	Made-ground	9.00	2.20	0.24	-
48/004	Masonry or other construction	Concrete pad/culvert	6.00	2.20	1.15	-
48/005	Deposit	Made-ground	3.50	2.20	0.05-0.36	-
48/006	Deposit	Made-ground	4.00	2.20	0.38	-
48/007	Deposit	Natural	8.00	2.20	0.04	58.16-58.36

Table 14: Trench 48 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 Trench 48 was east/west aligned and situated towards the centre of the site, within Phase 4. It was targeted upon a geophysical anomaly interpreted to be indicative of modern made-ground. A sequence of five made-ground deposits forming an area of hardstanding and a concrete pad/culvert were identified in the trench, corresponding with the results of the preceding geophysical survey.

4.13.2 Found directly below the topsoil and extending across the full length and width of the trench was deposit [48/002]. A *c*.8m-long sondage was machine-excavated in the west end of the trench to investigate this deposit. It comprised a compact, light brownish grey deposit of concrete and rubble, which was excavated to a depth of 0.74m.

4.13.3 Located *c*.8m from the west end of the trench was a modern concrete pad/culvert, [48/004], *c*.6.0m long and continuing beyond the north and south trench limits. It was machine excavated to a depth of 1.15m and comprised compact, light grey concrete.

4.13.4 A *c*.8m-long sondage was machine excavated towards the centre of the trench, to a depth of *c*.0.66m, to investigate the made-ground deposit sequence. Found directly below the topsoil were deposits [48/002] and [48/006]. The latter comprised compact mid brownish orange sandy gravel, *c*.0.38m deep. Underlying [48/002] were deposits of compact, mid orangey brown sandy gravel, [48/003], and light grey concrete, [48/004]. Underlying

[48/006] was a deposit of compact dark brown clayey sand, [48/005], from which two fragments of 20th-century ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered.

4.13.5 The made-ground deposits forming an area of hardstanding correspond with the anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and are most likely associated with the former airfield. Similar made-ground deposits were also observed in blank Trench 47 to the west. It is possible that the concrete pad is indicative of the position of a temporary/prefabricated structure, perhaps relating to the former WWII airfield.

4.14 Trench 49 (Fig. 17)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
49/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.27-0.34	58.48-59.21
49/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.09-0.19	-
49/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	0.03-0.08	58.16-58.82
49/004	Cut	Pit	0.27	0.15	0.06	-
49/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.27	0.15	0.06	-
49/006	Masonry or other construction	Concrete culvert	2.20	0.76	unex	-

Table 15: Trench 49 list of recorded contexts

4.14.1 Trench 49 was located in Phase 4 towards the east of the site. It was north/south aligned and was not positioned to target a geophysical anomaly. A single archaeological feature and a modern concrete drainage pipe were recorded in the trench.

4.14.2 Located in the north of the trench was sub-oval pit [49/004]. It measured 0.27m by 0.15m and 0.06m deep, and had shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill, [49/005], consisted of a soft, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions and evidence of extensive rooting. No finds were recovered from this feature. Given the nature of this feature and its sterile similar to the subsoil, it is possible that this pit is natural in origin.

4.14.3 A modern concrete culvert, [49/006], was noted cutting the subsoil and crossing the centre of the trench, for 2.20m, on an east/west alignment, continuing beyond the trench limits. This modern feature was not excavated but may have been associated with the hardstanding recorded in Trench 48 to the west, relating to the former airfield.

4.15 **Trench 52** (Fig. 18)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
52/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.27-0.46	60.16-60.50
52/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.15-0.14	-
52/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	0.03-0.08	59.54-59.81
52/004	Cut	Ditch	2.20	0.75	0.22	-
52/005	Fill	Fill, single	2.20	0.75	0.22	-
52/006	Cut	Drain	2.20	1.13	unex	-

Table 16: Trench 52 list of recorded contexts

4.15.1 Trench 52 was located in the centre of the site, in the south-west corner of Phase 4. North/south aligned, the trench was positioned to investigate a geophysical anomaly interpreted to be related to a former airfield road. A single archaeological feature and a land drain were recorded in the trench, correlating with the geophysical survey results.

4.15.2 Cutting the subsoil, ditch [52/004] crossed the north of the trench on an east/west alignment and measured 2.20m by 0.75m and 0.22m deep, continuing beyond the trench limits. It had moderately sloping sides and a slightly uneven flat base. It contained a single fill, [52/005] of soft, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions. A piece of glass of mid 18th- to mid 19th-century date and two fragments of 20th-century concrete pipe were retrieved from this fill.

4.15.3 A land drain, [52/006], was observed crossing the south of the trench on an east/west alignment, measuring 2.20m long and *c*.1.13m wide. This feature was not excavated.

4.15.4 Both the ditch and land drain correspond with the geophysical anomaly that was interpreted to be a road associated with the former airfield. These features likely functioned as drains running along either side of the road. Continuations of the ditch were found in Trenches 18, 19 and 20 to the west, though not in Trench 55 further eastwards. The land drain was found to continue eastwards in Trenches 54, 55 and 62. No deposits associated with the road itself were found.

4.16 **Trench 54** (Fig. 19)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
54/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.16-0.22	59.73-60.50
54/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.13-0.18	-
54/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	0.03-0.05	59.42-60.09
54/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.20	0.50	unex	-
54/005	Cut	Ditch	2.20	0.50	unex	-

Table 17: Trench 54 list of recorded contexts

4.16.1 Located in the south of the Phase 4 area, towards the centre of the site, Trench 54 was north/south aligned and targeted upon a geophysical anomaly interpreted to be related to a former airfield road. A single archaeological feature was encountered, corresponding with the geophysical anomaly.

4.16.2 Crossing the north of the trench on an east/west orientation was ditch [54/005]. Extending beyond the trench limits, its exposed extent measured 2.20m by 0.50m. The ditch was not excavated in this trench, as it was a clear continuation of the drainage ditch recorded in Trenches 52, 55 and 62. The ditch corresponds with the geophysical anomaly, relating to a former airfield road, as shown on 20th-century maps and aerial photographs, and presumably ran along one side of the road, forming part of a drainage system. No deposits associated with the road itself were identified.

4.17 **Trench 55** (Fig. 20)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
55/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.31-0.36	59.40-59.93
55/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	0.06-0.08	58.99-59.34
55/003	Fill	Fill, single	3.15	0.60	0.26	-
55/004	Cut	Ditch	3.15	0.60	0.26	-

Table 18: Trench 55 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 Trench 55 was situated in the east of the site, in the south of Phase 4, and was positioned on a NE/SW orientation to investigate a geophysical anomaly interpreted to be related to a former airfield road. One archaeological feature was revealed in the trench, correlating with the geophysical survey results.

4.17.2 Ditch [55/004] crossed the south of the trench on an east/west alignment and measured 3.15m by 0.60m and 0.26m deep, continuing beyond the trench limits. It had steep sides sharply breaking into a flat base. Its single fill, [55/003], comprised a mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent stone

inclusions, as well as frequent fragments of a former ceramic land drain, though these were not retained.

4.17.3 The ditch corresponds with the geophysical anomaly relating to a former airfield road. The ditch, presumably functioning as a drain running along one side of the road, was found to continue into Trenches 52 and 54 to the west and Trench 62 to the east. The eastward continuation of the ditch recorded in Trenches 18, 19, 20 and 52, also relating to the former airfield road, was not found in the north of the trench, nor was it identified as a geophysical anomaly within this trench. No deposits associated with the road itself were found.

4.18 Trench 62 (Fig. 21)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
62/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.24-0.32	59.68-60.39
62/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.08-0.11	-
62/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	0.04-0.06	59.37-59.82
62/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.20	0.22	unex	-
62/005	Cut	Ditch	2.20	0.22	unex	-

Table 19: Trench 62 list of recorded contexts

4.18.1 Trench 62 was positioned on a north/south orientation in the east of the site, within the north-east of the Phase 5 area. It was not targeted upon a geophysical anomaly. A single archaeological feature was revealed in the trench.

4.18.2 Ditch [62/005] crossed the north end of the trench on an east/west alignment. It measured 2.20m by 0.22m, continuing beyond the north, east and west trench limits. The ditch was not excavated, as it was a clear continuation of the drainage ditch recorded to the east in Trenches 52, 54 and 55, associated with a former airfield road.

4.19 Trench 66 (Fig. 22)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
66/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.19-0.25	61.76-61.90
66/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.22-0.38	-
66/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	0.05-0.07	61.17-61.41
66/004	Cut	Ditch terminus	0.90	0.65	0.34	-
66/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.90	0.65	0.34	-
66/006	Cut	Ditch terminus	0.90	0.41	0.27	-
66/007	Fill	Fill, single	0.90	0.41	0.27	-

Table 20: Trench 66 list of recorded contexts

4.19.1 Trench 66 was located in the west of the site, within the Phase 5 area. It was east/west aligned and not positioned to investigate a geophysical anomaly. Two archaeological features were encountered within the trench.

4.19.2 Located towards the centre of the trench, ditch terminus [66/004] was north/south aligned and measured 0.90m by 0.65m and 0.34m deep, extending beyond the north trench limit. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill, [66/005], comprised dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions. Recovered from this fill were two flint flakes, one of which is likely to be of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, and a single sherd of broadly Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery. Bulk soil sample <100>, collected from this fill, yielded small quantities of charcoal, pottery and fire-cracked flint.

4.19.3 Truncating the east side of ditch [66/004] was similarly aligned ditch terminus [66/006]. It measured 0.90m by 0.41m and 0.27m deep, and had steep sides gradually breaking into a flat base. It contained a single fill, [66/007], of soft, mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were retrieved from this fill; however, it is possible that this feature is of similar date, perhaps constituting a recut/modification of the earlier ditch terminus.

4.19.4 Neither of the ditch terminals were found to continue into nearby trenches and neither were previously identified as anomalies by the geophysical survey.

4.20 Trench 68 (Fig. 23)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
68/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.29-0.31	61.70-61.79
68/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.15-0.16	-
68/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	0.07-0.08	61.18-61.25
68/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.69	1.02	0.34	-
68/005	Cut	Pit	0.69	1.02	0.34	-
68/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.51	0.49	0.11	-
68/007	Cut	Pit	0.51	0.49	0.11	-

Table 21: Trench 68 list of recorded contexts

4.20.1 Trench 68 was located towards the south of the site, within the centre of Phase 5. It was east/west orientated and was not positioned to target a geophysical anomaly. Two archaeological features were identified in this trench.

4.20.2 Located in the centre of the trench was pit [68/005]. Continuing beyond the south trench limit, its exposed extent appeared to be circular in plan shape, measuring 0.69m by 1.02m and 0.34m deep, and had steep sides and a

generally flat base. Its single fill, [68/004], comprised a dark reddish grey silt sand, from which twenty-seven sherds of Late Neolithic and/or Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery were retrieved. Bulk soil sample <103>, collected from this fill, contained a further forty-seven fragments of similarly-dated pottery fragments and small quantities of charcoal, fire-cracked flint and un-/burnt animal bone but no charred plant remains.

4.20.3 Situated *c*.2.25m to the north-east was pit [68/007]. Sub-circular in plan shape, it measured 0.51m by 0.49m and 0.11m deep, and had shallow sloping sides gradually breaking into a concave base. Its single fill, [68/006], consisted of mottled dark grey silty sand. No finds were recovered from this fill.

4.21 Trench 79 (Fig. 24)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
79/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.32-0.33	62.08-62.38
79/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.13-0.19	-
79/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	0.04-0.07	61.61-61.75
79/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.73	1.22	0.61	-
79/005	Cut	Pit	1.73	1.22	0.61	-

Table 22: Trench 79 list of recorded contexts

4.21.1 Trench 79 was located in the south-east of the site, within the Phase 5 area, and positioned on a NW/SE alignment. It was not situated to investigate a geophysical anomaly. A single archaeological feature was recorded in the trench.

4.21.2 Located in the north-west of the trench was pit [79/005]. Extending beyond the north-east trench limit, its exposed extent appeared to be sub-circular in plan shape, measuring 1.73m by 1.22m and 0.61m deep, and had steep sides sharply breaking into a generally flat base. It contained a single fill, [79/004], consisting of dark orangey brown clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from this fill.

4.22 Trench 80 (Fig. 25)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
80/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.20	0.28-0.33	62.68-62.75
80/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.20	0.17-0.22	-
80/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.20	0.05-0.08	62.05-62.11
80/004	Fill	Fill, single	16.58	0.80	0.19	-
80/005	Cut	Ditch	16.58	0.80	0.19	-
80/006	Fill	Fill, single	8.80	0.84	0.27	-

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
80/007	Cut	Ditch terminus	8.80	0.84	0.27	-
80/008	Void	-	-	-	-	-
80/009	Fill	Fill, single	25.77	0.91	unex	-
80/010	Cut	Ditch	25.77	0.91	unex	-

Table 23: Trench 80 list of recorded contexts

4.22.1 Located in the south-east of the site and the Phase 5 area, Trench 80 was east/west aligned and targeted upon a geophysical anomaly interpreted to be related to the former airfield. Three archaeological features were recorded in the trench, corresponding with the geophysical survey results.

4.22.2 Crossing the west of the trench for 16.58m on an ENE/WSW alignment was ditch [80/005]. Measuring 0.80m wide and 0.19m deep, it had steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill, [80/004], comprised a mid greyish brown clayey sand with occasional stones, from which an iron nut and bolt were retrieved.

4.22.3 Parallel to this, located *c*.0.90m to the south-east, was ditch [80/007], which ended in a rounded terminus. It measured *c*.8m long, continuing beyond the south trench limit, and was 0.84m wide and 0.27m deep. It had uneven, moderately sloping sides and an uneven concave base. It contained a single fill, [80/006], of mid greyish brown clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.22.4 Extending 25.77m across the trench, also on an ENE/WSW alignment, was ditch [80/010], which cut the subsoil. Situated between ditch [80/005] and ditch terminus [80/007], ditch [80/010] measured 0.91m wide. It was only partially excavated, revealing a large modern concrete drainage pipe, and was not fully recorded. It is possible that this drainage ditch replaced ditches [80/005] and [80/007].

4.22.5 The ditches closely correspond with the anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey, interpreted to be related to the former airfield. It is likely that at least two of the ditches formed drainage ditches associated with a former airfield runway, with the third possibly constituting a later replacement.

4.23 Archaeologically Negative Trenches (Figs 26-31)

4.23.1 Fifty-five trenches (Trenches 1-9, 11-17, 22-29, 31, 36, 38, 39, 41-47, 50, 53, 56-61, 64, 67, 69-71, 73-78 and 81) were found to be devoid of archaeological remains.

4.23.2 The majority of these trenches demonstrated a general stratigraphic sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural deposits. The composition and thickness of these deposits was comparable to those presented above. In Trenches 1, 8, 9, 22, 29 and 47, modern made-ground deposits were also recorded within the stratigraphic sequence, in some cases entirely replacing the subsoil deposits. Such deposits varied in composition, comprising varying colours and quantities of silt, sand, gravel

and clay, with concrete, brick, plastic, wood and metal inclusions. Further details, with dimensions, are recorded in Appendix 1.

4.23.3 Metal-detected objects were collected from the topsoil in Trenches 37, 45, 57 and 78. These include iron fittings and nails, copper-alloy fittings, wire and shotgun casings, lead wire and miscellaneous fragments of lead, iron, copper-alloy and aluminium (see 5.7 and Appendix 2). A piece of 20th-century moulded cement was also recovered from the topsoil in Trench 57.

4.23.4 Many of these negative trenches were targeted upon anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey that had been interpreted to be indicative of variations in the natural deposits, modern made-ground deposits, ferrous metal objects and magnetic disturbance caused, for example, by nearby ferrous fences and services. Made-ground deposits recorded in Trenches 1, 8, 9, 29 and 47 correspond with the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

4.23.5 Variations in the natural deposits were recorded in a number of blank trenches. These variations typically comprised areas of yellow sand and orange clay with more frequent gravel inclusions. Sondages were excavated in Trenches 2, 9, 17, 45, 57, 58, 60 and 71 to investigate and confirm these variations as being of geological origin.

4.23.6 Modern impacts, notably land drains and former modern services, were observed in blank Trenches 1 and 17. Areas of modern rooting and plant remains were also noted in Trenches 74 and 76.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the current evaluation (Phases 3, 4 and 5) on land east of Moreton Hall, Mount Road. All finds were washed and dried, or air-dried, as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Table 24; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 3a. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014c).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Other Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
10/004			2	44	1	282									2	40				
20/005					3	266			1	8							5	508		
21/004	1	2											2	78						
30/006															7	86				
32/007	1	18											1	38						
33/005											7	22							15	8
35/005			1	8																
37/001							1	584												
45/001									16	316										
48/005					2	2686														
52/005															1	4	2	638		
57/001									14	272										
66/005	2	22	1	4																
68/004			27	108																
78/001									44	470										
80/004							1	46												
Total	*4*	*42*	*31*	*164*	*6*	*3234*	*2*	*630*	*75*	*1066*	*7*	*22*	*3*	*116*	*10*	*130*	*7*	*1146*	*15*	*8*

Table 24: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 **Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The evaluation has produced four pieces of hand-collected worked flint, weighing 42g, and three fragments of unworked burnt flint, weighing 116g. The pieces of worked flint are all manufactured from mid grey flint with a very thin (<1mm) stained cortex. They display moderate to heavy edge modification that implies some degree of post-depositional movement. Context [21/004] contained the medial part of a blade. It is likely to be of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. Context [32/007] contained a damaged flake with a plain obtuse platform. Context [66/005] produced two flakes, one of

which is not particularly diagnostic, though the second flake displays thin removal scars on the dorsal face and a plain narrow platform with evidence of abrasion. The latter would not be out of place in a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age context.

5.2.2 The burnt unworked flint fragments were heavily calcined to a white colour. They were recovered from contexts [32/007] and [21/004].

5.2.3 The small assemblage of struck flint has produced limited evidence for prehistoric presence. No diagnostic pieces were found; however, based on morphological traits, the flints are likely to belong to the early prehistoric (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age) period.

5.3 Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small assemblage of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery, totalling twenty-nine sherds, weighing 120g, was hand-collected from three contexts during the evaluation ([35/005], [66/005], [68/004]), in addition to a further forty-seven highly fragmented sherds, weighing 65g, from environmental samples (<100>, <101>, <103>).

5.3.2 The largest group of prehistoric pottery, twenty-seven hand-collected sherds, weighing 108g (and forty-seven sherds, weighing 65g, from environmental sample <103>), comes from fill [68/004] of pit [68/005]. Almost all of the sherds appear to be from one, or possibly two similar, vessels, made with a fabric containing sparse, fairly fine grog of 1-2mm, sparse coarse quartz of around 0.6mm, very rare flint, mostly of <2mm, but with one or two examples up to 8mm and rare rounded voids of 1-3mm, visible on surfaces, which may imply the presence of some leached argillaceous/calcareous inclusions.

5.3.3 Most of the bodysherds are decorated with columns of fingernail impressed 'crow's feet'. It is uncertain whether they represent Late Neolithic Grooved Ware (*c*.2900-2100 BC), Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker (*c*.2475-1810 BC) or a mixture of both. The majority of sherds are moderately thick-walled (*c*.8mm) and suggest a tub-like profile with a body diameter of up to *c*.160mm. These attributes are probably more in keeping with Grooved Ware, although a single bodysherd, possibly from the same vessel, appears to have a shoulder neck/profile similar to that of S-profile Beakers. At least one small hand-collected bodysherd, and several fragments collected from the sample, appear to be from a separate vessel in a similar fabric with a thinner walled profile (*c*.5mm) and some form of linear incised or impressed decoration that is obscured by abrasion. These seem more likely to belong to the Beaker tradition.

5.3.4 Fill [66/005] of ditch [66/004] and fill [35/005] of pit [35/004] each contained a single hand-collected bodysherd in similar sandy grog-tempered wares to those recorded in [68/004], alongside other comparable undiagnostic fragments from environmental samples <100> and <101>, respectively. No diagnostic features are present on these sherds; however, based on fabric type, they are likely to be of broadly similar Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date.

5.4 Post-Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty (based on comments by Luke Barber)

5.4.1 Context [10/004] produced two sherds of a refined white earthenware plate with polychrome floral transfer-print and a maker's mark: 'Wood & Sons; Fine English Tableware; Made in England'. This firm, based at the Trent and New Wharf Potteries, Burslem, Staffordshire, started production in 1865, although the 'Made in England' wording suggests a 20th-century date. The piece is earlier than 1954, from which date the company traded as Wood & Sons (Holdings) Ltd. Based on the general finish, a 1930s-early 1950s date is considered probable.

5.5 Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 Fourteen pieces of ceramic and other building material (CBM) were collected from six contexts: [10/004], [20/005], [48/005], [52/005] and [57/001]. The assemblage was probably of a mid 20th-century date, and composed primarily of Fletton bricks (MOLA 3038) and pieces of concrete and cement pipe casing.

5.5.2 One complete Fletton brick and two non-co-joining fragments of two further bricks were collected, respectively from [10/004] and [48/005]. All had 'CENTRAL WHITTLESEA' in the frog, indicating they were made at the Whittlesea Central Brick Company, which was active between 1898 and 1968. The curved fragments of concrete pipe casing, and a further moulded cement item, suggest a 20th-century date for [20/005], [52/005], and [57/001].

5.5.3 The only material that suggests a pre-20th-century date are three pieces of salt-glaze pipe, which could be as early as Victorian, from [20/005]; however, the assemblage, as a whole, is clearly very recent.

5.6 Glass by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A small assemblage comprising ten fragments of glass, weighing 130g, was recovered from three different contexts: [10/004], [30/006], [52/005]. The earliest comprises a green tinged body shard from a cylindrical bottle of mid 18th- to mid 19th-century date from [52/005].

5.6.2 The remaining material probably relates to the airfield and includes seven fragments of clear window glass (2.5mm thick) representing just one windowpane and dating to the first half of the 20th century ([30/006]).

5.6.3 A cobalt blue jar with white alloy screwed on lid and embossed "VICKS VAPOUR" on the base was found with a small ribbed oval bottle with external screw thread. The latter likely contained perfume or another toiletry. Both date between the 1920s and 1950s but were found as part of a group of airfield debris ([10/004]), which included material dated to the 1940s.

5.7 **Bulk Metalwork/WWII Material** by Justin Russell

5.7.1 A large quantity of earlier 20th-century items, the majority being made of metal, were found during the evaluation; the artefacts are quantified in Appendix 2. These were collected from seven trenches (Trenches 10, 20, 37, 45, 57, 78 and 80), although many of these items were metal-detected and collected from topsoil deposits (Trenches 37, 45, 57 and 78). Only Trench 10 had any significant finds recovered from a feature, fill [10/004] of pit/trench [10/005], notable within which were two degraded wooden crates. A number of live rounds (30.06 and 0.50 inch Browning rounds) found within the crates were of Second World War date (*c*.1943) and of US origin. Five 0.50 calibre Browning machine gun links and four flare cartridge cases (fired bases only) were also found within the crates, suggesting the disparate material (both fired and live rounds of varying calibres) had been collected as part of a clear up.

5.7.2 Many of the other items found in fill [10/004] (external to the crates) would comfortably sit within the period of American occupation of the airfield. These include a leather glove, a leather boot, large electrical fuses, small switch/panel bulbs, scraps of cut aluminium, an aluminium folding seat, a US-made plastic spark plug slot protector and a 1942 dated battery pack. Aluminium, a major component in aircraft construction (as it is both light and resistant to decay), was used in great quantities by the RAF and USAAF, often at the expense of other industries, so the relatively large amount recovered in Trench 10 could safely be associated with aircraft repair work. Trench 10 is located directly between two circular dispersal pans/aircraft sheds (Fig. 33), where such routine light maintenance would have taken place.

5.7.3 Finds from the remaining trenches, while reflecting the Second World War dating seen in Trench 10, have no diagnostic elements amongst them, save perhaps further fragments of aluminium.

5.8 **Animal Bone** by Emily Johnson

5.8.1 An assemblage of seven animal bones, weighing approximately 23g, was analysed. Hand-collected from ditch fill context [33/005] was one ovicaprid tibia diaphysis, fragmented into four fragments post-excavation, and one horse left mandibular third molar. Bulk sampled pit fill context [68/004] <103> yielded two indeterminate fragments, one of which was burnt (carbonised). The material was moderately preserved and may have more significance if combined with other phases of excavation from this site/area.

5.9 **Shell** by Elke Raemen

5.9.1 A small assemblage consisting of fifteen fragments (weight 8g) of common mussel was recovered from [33/005]. Just two different mussels are represented.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Four bulk soil samples were collected from fills of pits, including a probable hearth, in order to recover environmental material, such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. The sampled pits were all dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, whilst the hearth was more broadly dated to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and discusses the information provided by the charred plant remains and charcoal on diet, agrarian economy, vegetation environment and fuel selection and use.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The samples, each measuring 40L in volume, were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank, and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively, before being air-dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm, and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3a). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 3b). Identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997) and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 3a.

6.3 Results

Samples <100> [66/005], <102> [35/005], <102> [21/005] and <103> [68/004]

6.3.1 Samples from the pits produced relatively small flots with an uncharred material content ranging from 40% to 60%. This material, indicative of a degree of disturbance through root action, included rootlets, as well as seeds of knotgrass family (Polygonaceae), ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.). Charred plant macrofossils

were scarce and comprised a small number of caryopses of hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and wheat/barley, all from pit [35/004]. Fill [21/005] might relate to the last use of the hearth and presents signs of *in situ* burning. This context produce a charcoal-dominated sample, with only 10% of uncharred material, mostly sporadic rootlets. Charred plant macrofossils were not present, except for a small amount of grass family stem fragments (Poaceae).

6.3.2 Charcoal was retrieved from all sampled features but was particularly abundant in hearth fill [21/005]. The context contained mostly fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.) with a smaller amount of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). The fragments displayed radial cracks and some showed evidence of vitrification. The latter happens when the wood anatomy fuses, creating a glossy appearance. It is generally linked to the use of high temperatures, although a secure cause for this phenomenon is not yet known, despite experimental work (McParland *et al.* 2010).

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The bulk soil samples from the Phases 3, 4 and 5 evaluation have yielded sporadic charred plant remains and charcoal. Sampling has indicated the presence of wheat and six-row barley in Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features. These remains, however, are not numerous enough to characterise the agrarian economy and diet at the site. The paucity of plant remains could be due to circumstances of deposition or to the very early date of the features.

6.4.2 Charcoal was preserved in all features but particularly in fill [21/005]. The feature contained signs of *in situ* burning and this fill is likely to relate to the very last use of the hearth. This context was broadly dated to the Mesolithic or Neolithic period. Oak and ash are both excellent fuels and oak can also be successfully used for timber and joinery (Taylor 1981). Both trees are indicative of mixed deciduous woodland, although ash can also grow in scrub and hedgerows.

6.4.3 These samples show that there is some potential for nearby deposits to preserve environmental remains and any future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting well-sealed primary deposits.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 The evaluation has established a general stratigraphic sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposits. In a small number of trenches, modern made-ground deposits were also observed, in some instances replacing the subsoil deposits.

7.1.2 The topsoil generally comprised a dark greyish brown sandy silt that varied in thickness from 0.42m in the north-west (Trench 1) of the site to 0.28m in the south-east (Trench 81). The subsoil was typically a mid greyish brown silty sand that varied in thickness from 0.22 in the north-west (Trench 1) of the site to 0.08m in the south-east (Trench 81). Where present, made-ground deposits comprised mixed deposits of dark greenish grey brown clayey/silty sand or mid yellowish grey silty sand and gravel, with modern concrete, brick, plastic and wood inclusions.

7.1.3 Natural deposits exposed in the bases of the trenches comprised generally light greyish yellow sand and orange sandy clay, with variations typically comprising areas with more frequent gravel inclusions. These deposits were encountered between 57.06m AOD in the north of the site (Trench 5) and 61.82m AOD in the south-east (Trench 81).

7.1.4 Eighty-four evaluation trenches were to be investigated, though eight were not excavated. A small number of archaeological features were recorded in twenty-one of the seventy-six evaluation trenches excavated across the site, with a slight concentration in the north-east of the site. Several pits generally dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age were largely concentrated in the southern half of the site, providing limited evidence of activity pre-dating the modern period. The majority of archaeological remains generally comprised modern ditches, but also made-ground, possible building foundations and dumps relating to the former WWII airfield. A small number of undated pits and ditches were also recorded. The archaeological features were generally found below the topsoil and subsoil, cutting into the natural deposits; however, a number of modern features were observed cutting the subsoil.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 The archaeological features appeared to be relatively well preserved, generally surviving beneath 0.40-0.52m of overburden deposits comprising topsoil and subsoil (excluding those features found cutting the subsoil).

7.2.2 Modern impacts, notably land drains and modern services, were observed in a small number of trenches distributed across the site, the majority of which are considered to have been associated with the former airfield. The upper portions of archaeological features present in the site have been removed and disturbed by modern land usage, most likely relating to the former airfield or else by subsequent agricultural activity.

7.3 Correlation between geophysical and archaeological evaluation results

7.3.1 A number of the evaluation trenches were positioned to investigate and verify the results of the preceding geophysical survey that had identified no anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin within the Phase 3, 4 and 5 areas, except for those relating to Rougham Airfield (Fig. 3). The results of the evaluation largely confirmed the archaeological or natural origins of the targeted geophysical anomalies.

7.3.2 A broadly east/west aligned linear anomaly, suggestive of magnetic debris associated with a former airfield road, correlates with the remains of two parallel east/west aligned ditches extending across Trenches 18, 19, 20, 52, 54, 55 and 62. The ditches most likely ran along either side of the road functioning as drains (Fig. 33). No deposits associated with the road itself were found.

7.3.3 A similar broadly east/west aligned geophysical anomaly in the south of the site corresponds with two ENE/WSW aligned ditches in Trench 80. The ditches most likely functioned as drainage ditches running along one side of a former airfield runway (Fig. 33). No deposits indicative of the runway were identified.

7.3.4 Trench 10 in the north-west of the site was targeted upon a geophysical anomaly indicative of nearby ferrous objects. A pit/trench recorded in the north-east of the trench contained an assemblage of WWII airfield-related artefacts and debris, including small ammunition, corresponded with this anomaly.

7.3.5 Discrete features recorded in Trenches 21 and 32 were not previously identified as discrete anomalies by the geophysical survey. Similarly, the two ditches encountered in Trenches 33 and 34 were not identified as geophysical anomalies. It is possible that their fills were not conducive to detection or that these features were masked by areas of magnetic variation or disturbance, resulting from nearby ferrous fences and services.

7.3.6 Made-ground deposits recorded in Trenches 1, 8, 9, 22, 29, 47 and 48, all located in the northern half of the site, correspond with anomalies indicative of strong magnetic debris, which most likely is related to former airfield land use.

7.3.7 Geophysical anomalies interpreted to be of probable natural origin were investigated in Trenches 27, 32-34 and 73; however, variations in the natural deposits were not discerned as below-ground remains.

7.4 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

7.4.1 Archaeological remains encountered within the Phase 3, 4 and 5 site comprised a low density and low complexity of ditches and pits, layers and possible structural features. The recorded features, where possible, have been dated on the basis of their diagnostic artefact content and are discussed below by broad period. The locations of dated and undated

features are shown on Figure 32.

Prehistoric

7.4.2 A small number of pits are indicative of a low level of land use activity during the prehistoric period. Pits recorded in Trench 35 in the north-east of the site and in Trenches 66 and 68 towards the south were broadly dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, based on small quantities of Late Neolithic and/or Late Neolithic/Early Bronze age pottery and worked flint recovered from their fills.

7.4.3 In Trench 21, in the west of the site, a pit with evidence of *in situ* burning may have been the remains of a hearth/fire pit. Part of a flint blade, recovered from this feature, was of either Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

7.4.4 The limited prehistoric remains recorded across the Phase 3, 4 and 5 areas correspond with the similarly limited prehistoric remains recorded in the Phase 1 and 2 areas, which were also broadly Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age in date. Similar evidence, indicative of low levels of activity during the earlier prehistoric period, was also recorded to the north-west (BRG 076; ASE 2015b) and west (BRG 024, BRG 027, RGH 039; SCCAS 1999; 2005; in prep) of the site.

Modern

7.4.5 The majority of the features recorded on site were of modern date, generally dating to the first half of the 20th century and relating to the former Rougham Airfield (Fig. 33). Located towards the centre of the site, two parallel, east/west aligned ditches crossed Trenches 18, 19, 20, 52, 54, 55 and 62. Recovered from these features were small quantities of modern building material, glass, and metalwork. Correlating with both the results of the geophysical survey and historic plans and aerial photographs of the site, these two ditches correlate with a road associated with the former airfield. It is likely that the ditches ran along either side of the road, functioning as drains. No deposits associated with the road itself were found.

7.4.6 Two ENE/WSW aligned ditches were also recorded in Trench 80 in the south-east of the site. These features correlate with the geophysical anomalies and documentary evidence, demonstrating their association with the main runway of the former airfield, likely functioning as drainage ditches alongside it.

7.4.7 A small number of others features, comprising ditches and pits, as well as made-ground deposits, recorded across the site have been dated to the first half of the 20th century and can be interpreted as relating to former airfield land use. Most specifically, a pit/trench recorded in Trench 10 in the north-west of the site, contained a large dump assemblage of artefacts and debris clearly associated with the WWII airfield use and subsequent abandonment.

Undated

7.4.8 A small number of features, generally concentrated in the north-east of the

site, are undated. Two ditches, one WNW/ESE aligned and the other north/south aligned, were recorded in Trenches 33 and 34, respectively. The only finds recovered from these to features were small quantities of undiagnostic animal bone and shell, all from the ditch in Trench 33. It is possible that the ditches are related to medieval agricultural land use recorded to the north in the Phase 2 area (ASE 2018a; ASE in prep); however, a prehistoric date for these features cannot be ruled out.

7.4.9 A pit recorded in Trench 32 in the north-east of the site contained a flint flake and a piece of fire-cracked flint. Whilst the nature of these finds was not diagnostic of their date, it is possible that they are broadly prehistoric, and therefore potentially indicative of a prehistoric date for the pit itself.

7.4.10 Two undated, irregular-shaped pits were recorded in Trenches 32 and 37. Given the nature of these features and their sterile fills, it is likely that they are natural in origin, perhaps constituting the remains of tree throws.

7.4.11 Two further pits were recorded in Trenches 68 and 79, located towards the south-east of the site. Given the lack of finds retrieved from these features, they remain undated, though it is possible that they are associated with the earlier prehistoric land use at the site.

7.5 Consideration of research aims

7.5.1 The archaeological evaluation has succeeded in determining the presence and nature of archaeological remains within the site. The majority of the recorded features are of modern date and are indicative of land use associated with the former airfield. The potential for the evaluation results to address identified project research aims (2.7) is therefore limited.

7.5.2 A small number of pits containing small quantities of earlier prehistoric pottery and worked flint, typically Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age in date. These limited remains are indicative of low-level activity during this period and inform little on the nature of land use at this time. Prehistoric remains recorded to the north-west of the site (BRG 076; ASE 2015b) were generally Iron Age in date, with Neolithic and Bronze Age material found residually in later features. The Iron Age ditch recorded during the evaluation was not found to continue into the Phase 3, 4 and 5 areas. To the west of the site (BRG 024, BRG 027, RGH 039; SCCAS 1999; 2005; in prep), limited earlier prehistoric remains comprised a small number of Bronze Age pits. No evidence of prehistoric land use has been recorded in the Phase 1 and 2 areas of the development site.

7.5.3 The archaeological ditch identified by the preceding geophysical survey was located in the Phase 2 area and corresponds with features encountered during the 2018 excavation in this area, which are indicative of agricultural land use during the medieval period (ASE 2018; ASE in prep). The two ditches recorded in Trenches 33 and 34, in the north-east of the Phase 4 area, may also be associated with this period of land use; however, due to the lack of dated finds recovered from these two features, this remains uncorroborated. Given the earlier prehistoric remains found on site, it is possible that these ditches instead relate to this period of earlier land use.

7.5.4 No evidence of Roman, Anglo-Saxon or medieval land use was found during the evaluation of Phases 3, 4 and 5, and so the results of the current evaluation cannot inform on the nature of settlement and agricultural land use in these periods.

7.6 Conclusions

7.6.1 The evaluation has demonstrated archaeological remains to be present in twenty-one of the seventy-six trenches investigated. These comprise a low density and low complexity of ditches and pits, as well as made-ground deposits and possible modern structural features, with a slight concentration in the north-east of the site. These features generally correspond with identified geophysical anomalies and, therefore the evaluation results corroborate the geophysical survey results.

7.6.2 A small number of pits generally dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age are largely concentrated in the south of the site, providing limited evidence of land use activity during the earlier prehistoric period.

7.6.3 The majority of the recorded features relate are of modern date. The ditches dated to the earlier 20th century likely functioned as drains running along either side of a road and a runway associated with the former WWII airfield. Other similarly dated features, made-ground deposits, drains and possible structural features are most likely associated with this period of land use.

7.6.4 A small number of recorded features, comprising ditches and pits remain undated; some may be associated with the earlier prehistoric use of the landscape. It is also possible that two undated ditches in the north-east corner of the site are associated with the medieval agricultural land use previously recorded to the north in Phase 2.

7.6.5 Given the correspondence between the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation results, it is likely that a similar type, range and density of archaeological remains is present within the unevaluated parts of the development area.

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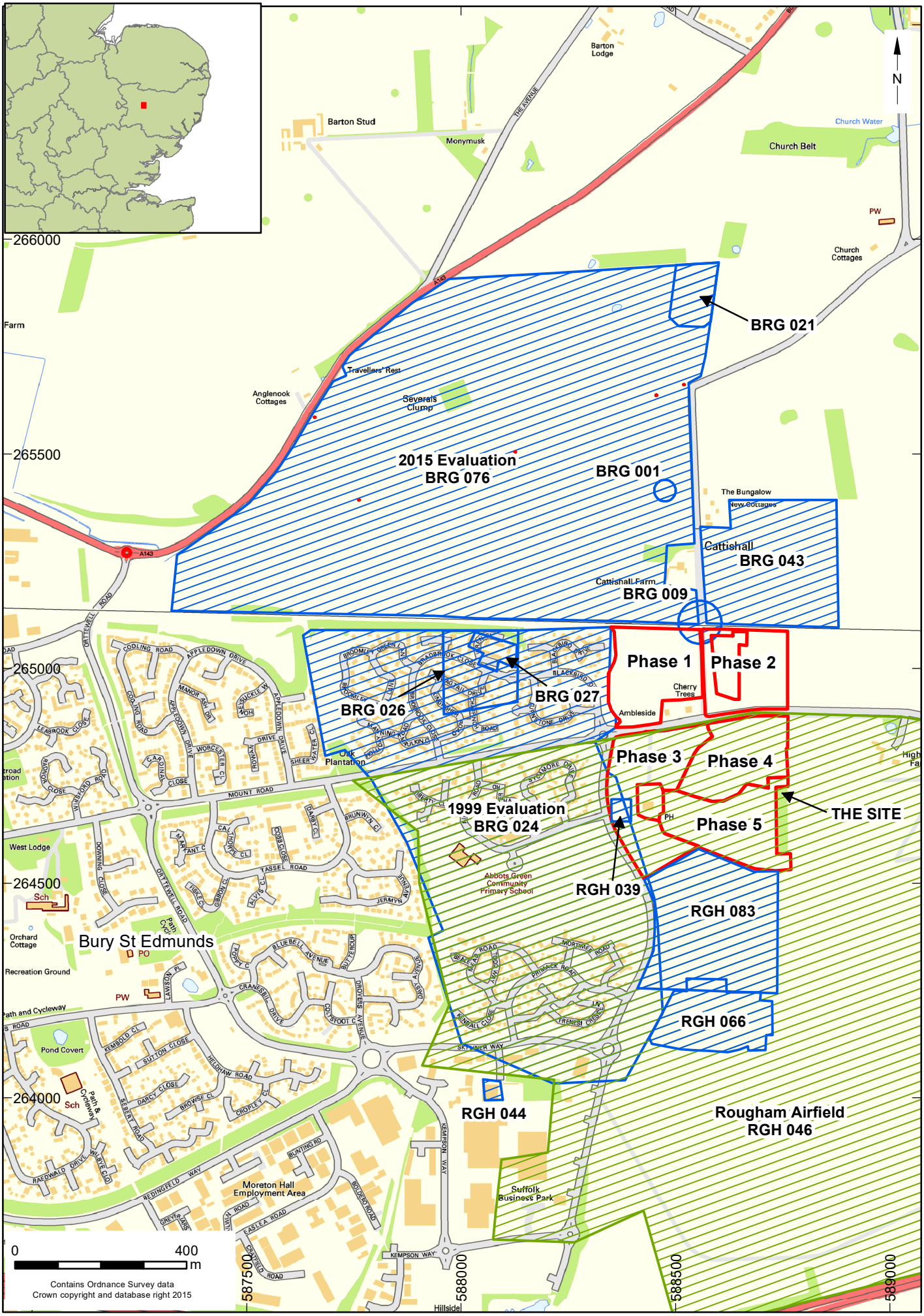
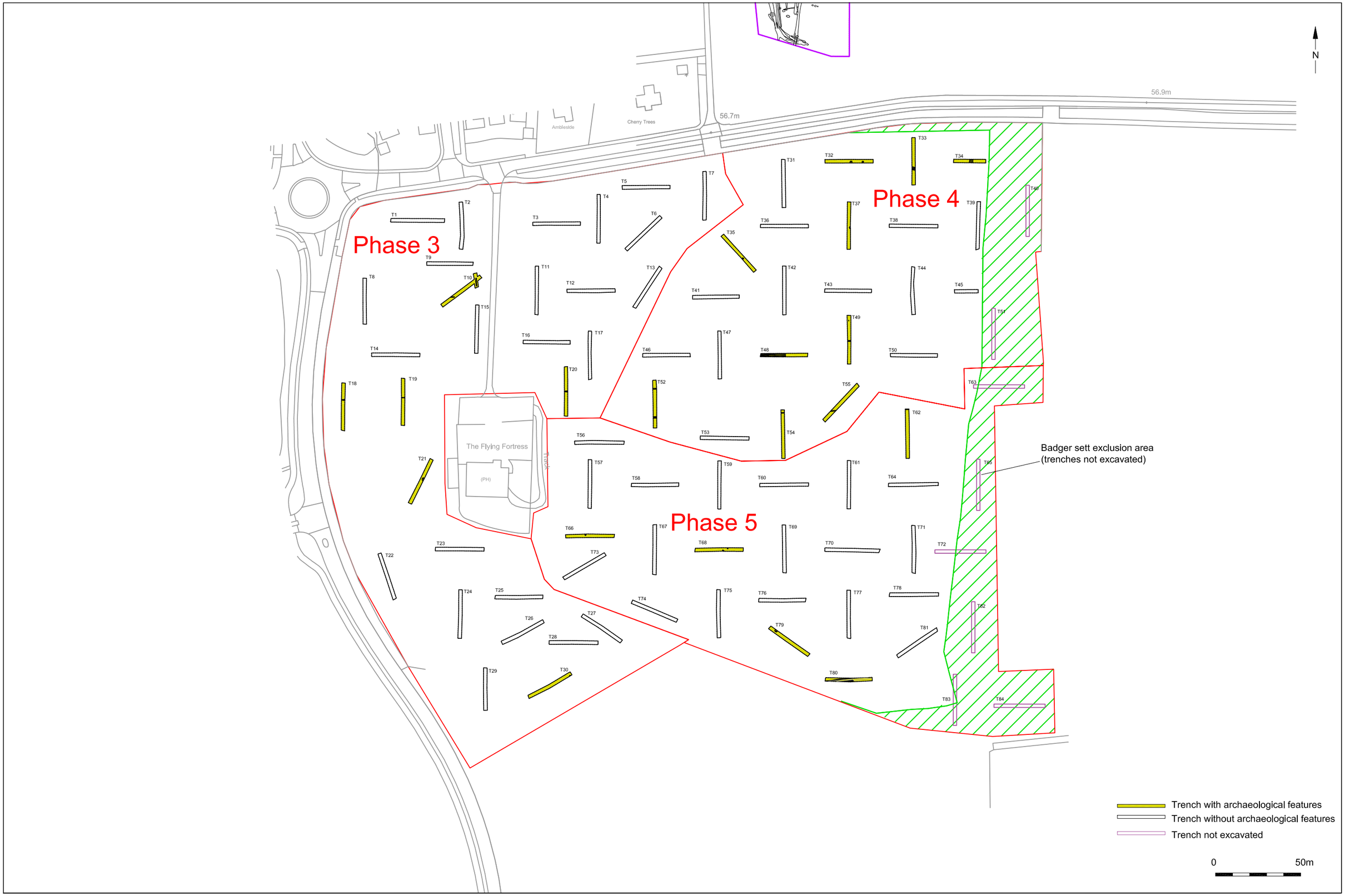


© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Phases 3, 4 and 5	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180411	November 2018	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 2
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench plan	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

Phase 3

Phase 4

Phase 5

RGH083

Ambleside

Cherry Trees

The Flying Fortress

(PH)

56.7m

56.9m

N

0

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY
Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
Scattered magnetic debris related to former airfield road visible on aerial photography
Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY
Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
OTHER ANOMALIES
Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

	Thermo-Remnant Response, Archaeology?
	Positive Discrete Anomaly, Archaeology?
	Positive Linear Trend, Archaeology?
	Strong Positive Linear Trend, Agricultural Ditches
	Linear Magnetic Disturbance, WWII Airfield Remains
	Broad Area of Magnetic Enhancement, Geology
	Isolated Dipolar Responses

Phase 1 & 2 evaluation trench plan by Archaeological Solutions Ltd

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Phases 3, 4 and 5	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 180411	Nov 2018	Location of Phases 3-5 with geophysical survey interpretations	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

BRG076

Phase 2 excavation BRG077

Phase 1

Phase 2

BRG024

Phase 3

Phase 4

RGH039

Phase 5

BRG024 Trench 53

588260, 264810

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Phase 1 & 2 evaluation trench plan by Archaeological Solutions Ltd

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Phases 3, 4 and 5	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 180411	Nov 2018	Location of Phases 1-5 with previous adjacent archaeological work	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 10

Modern feature 10/005

T10

588420, 264795

588420, 264785

10/005

Section 1

10/007

N

0 2m

Section 1

S N

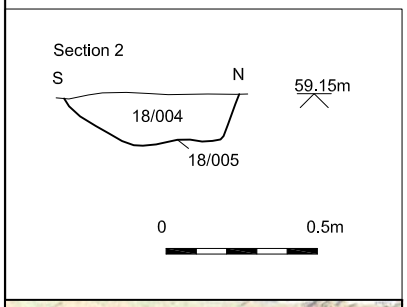
59.14m

10/006

10/007

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 5
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 10 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 18

Ditch 18/005

N

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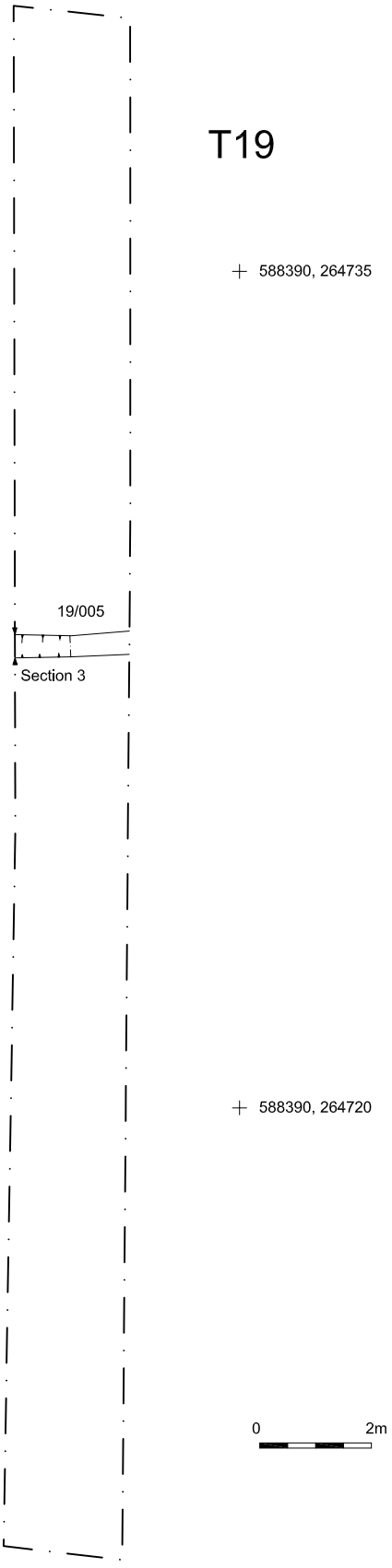
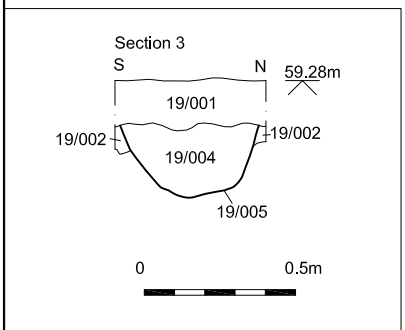
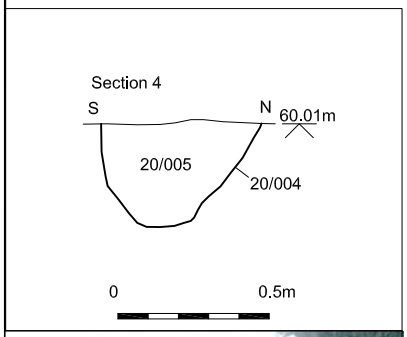
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 18 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		



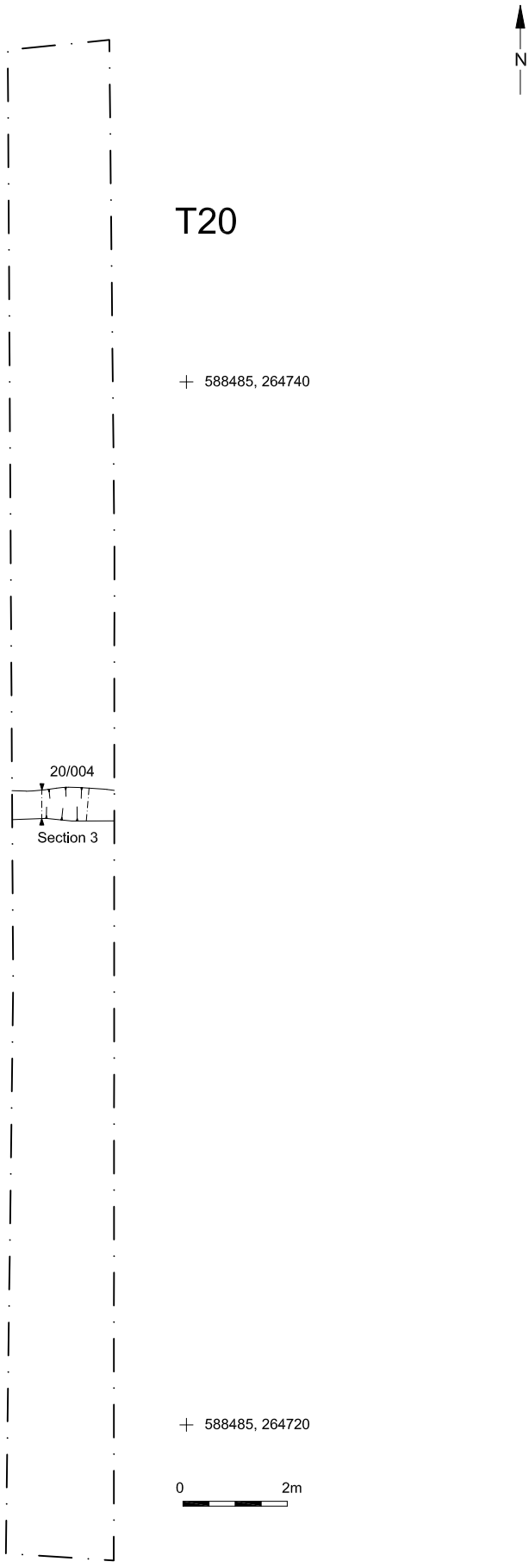


Trench 19

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 7
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 19 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 20



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 8
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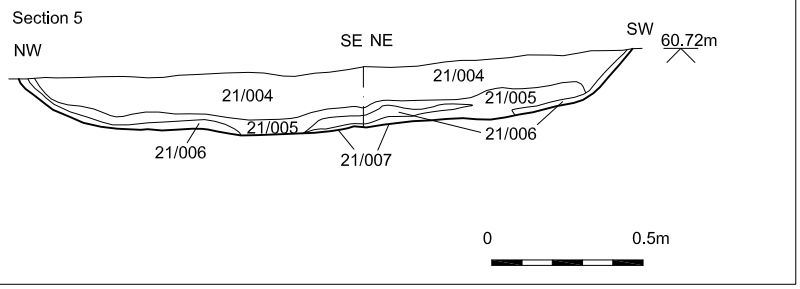
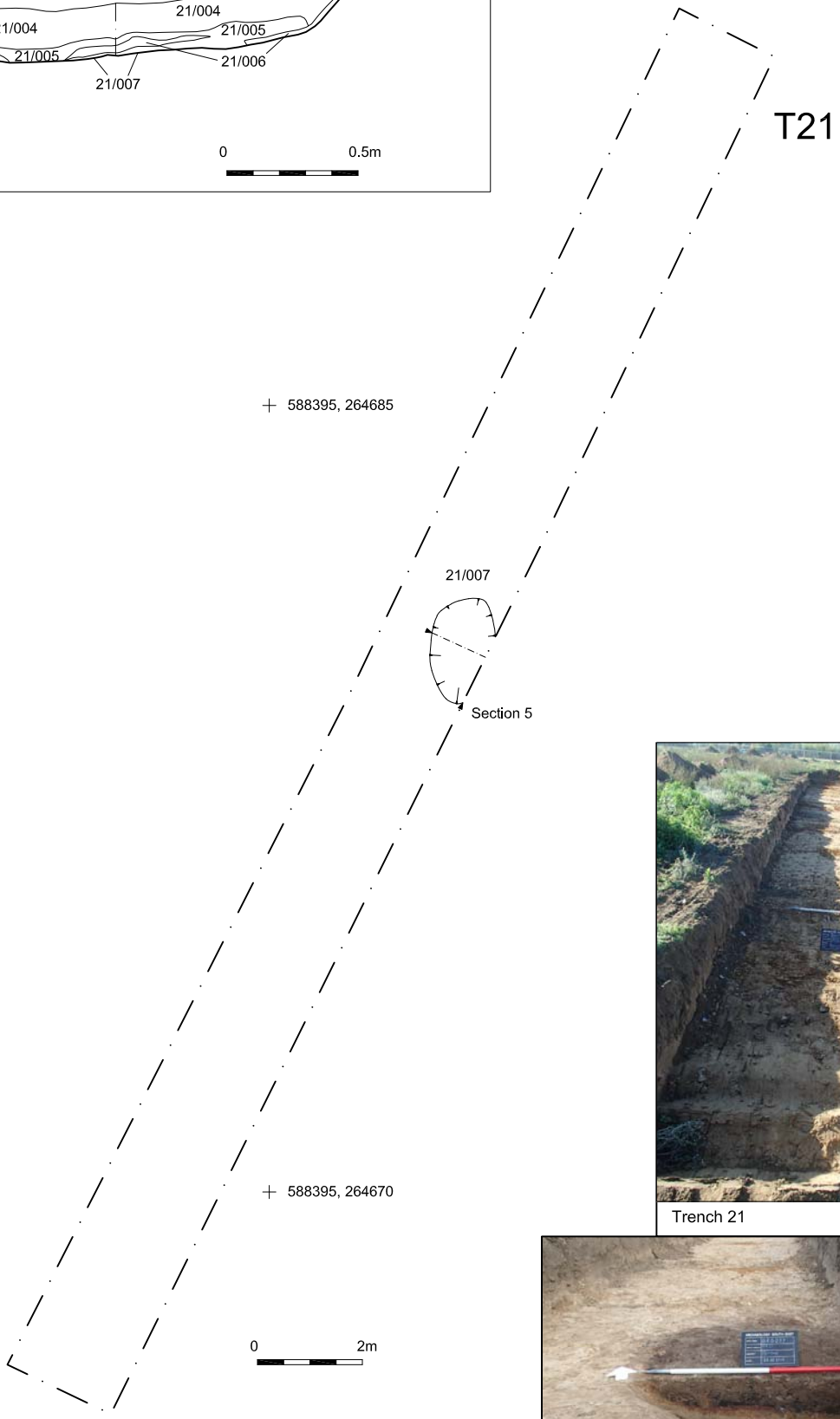
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		



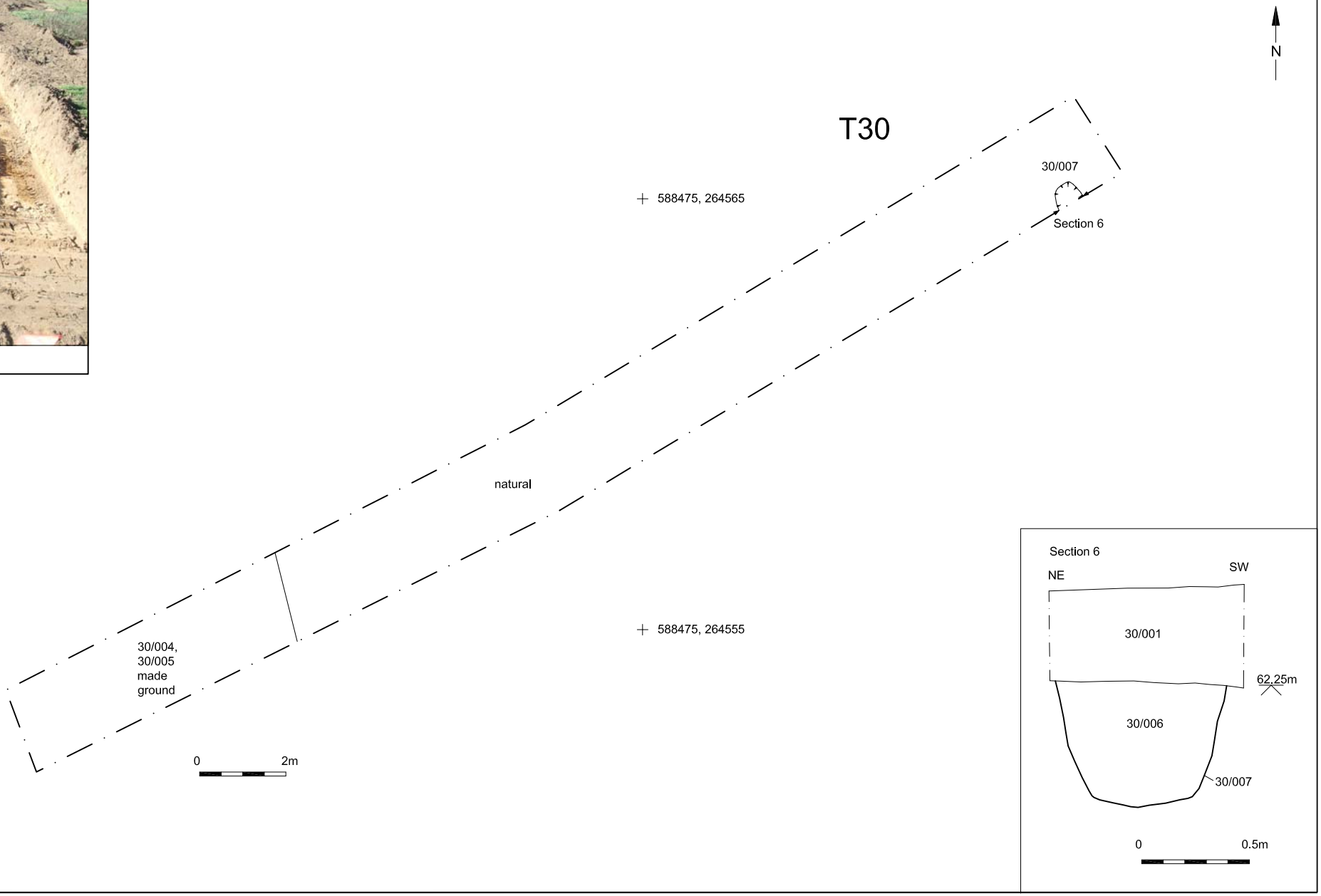


Trench 21

Pit 21/007

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 9
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 21 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 30



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 10
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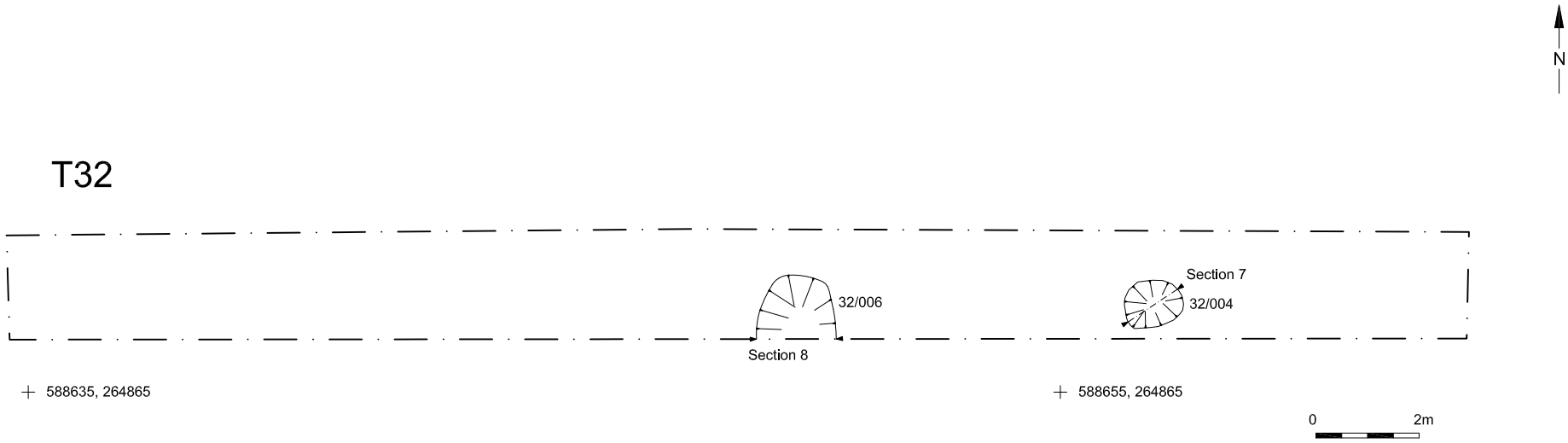
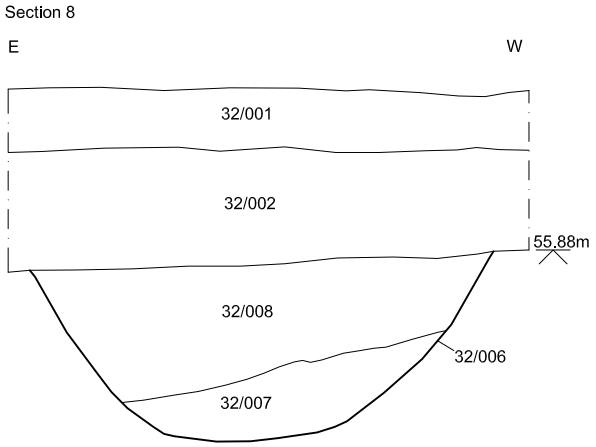
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 32



Pit 32/006

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 11
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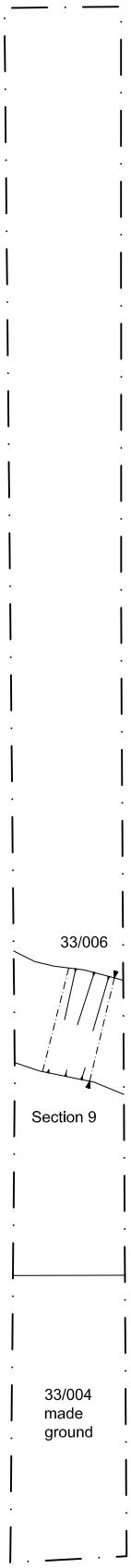
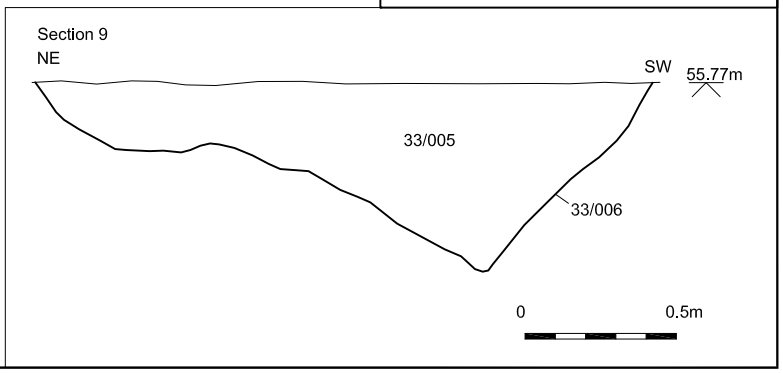
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		



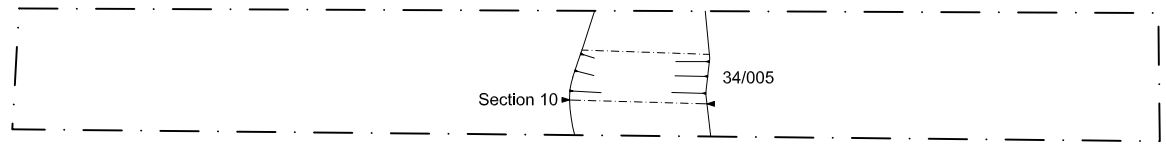
Trench 33



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 12
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 33 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

N

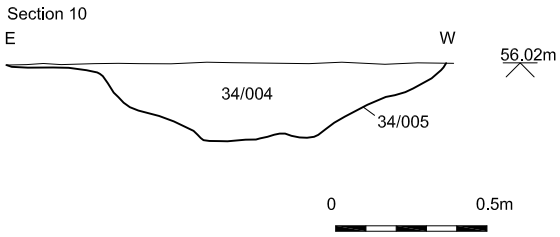
T34



588710, 264865

588725, 264865

0 2m



Trench 34

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 13
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 34 plan, section and photograph	
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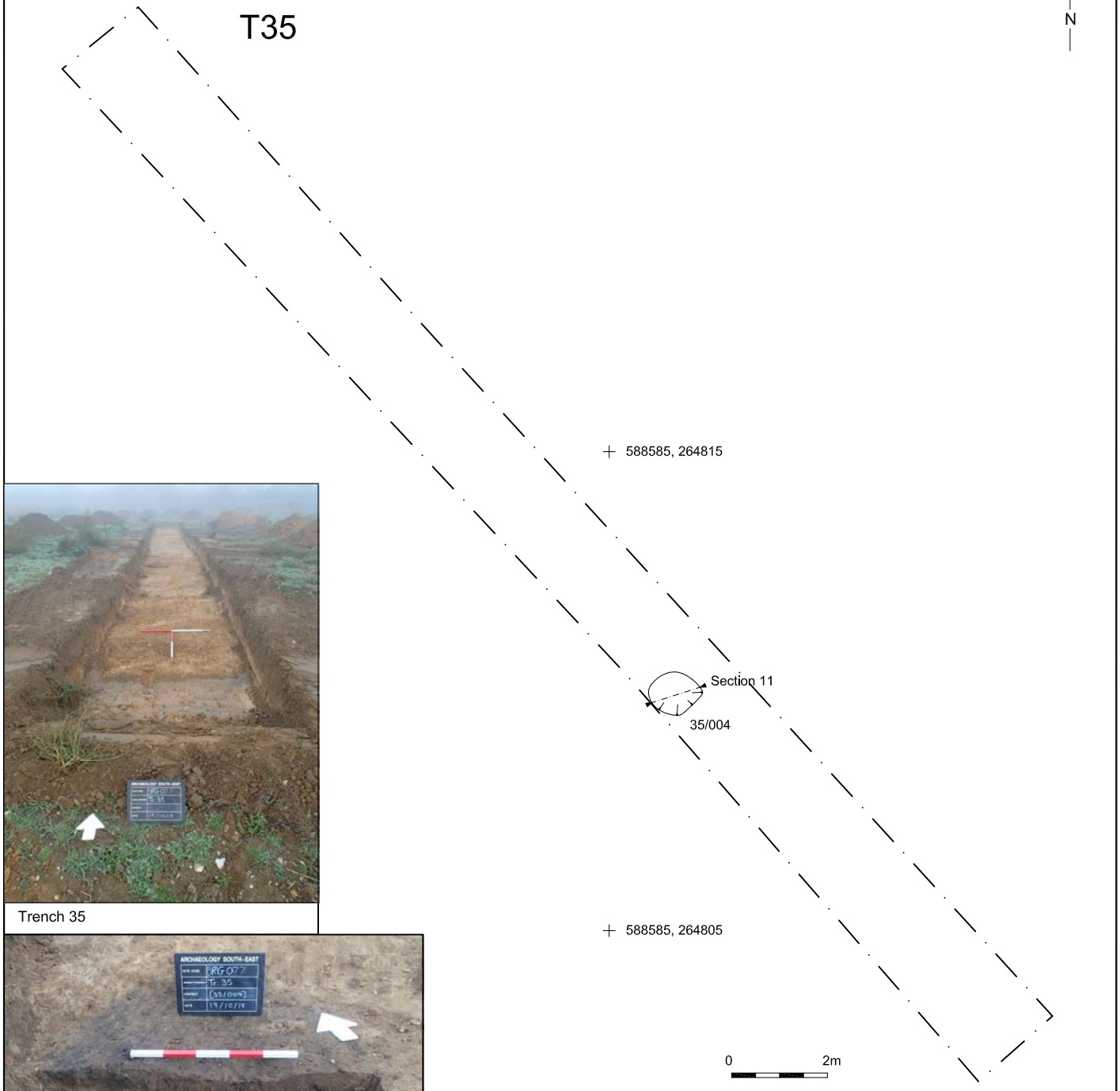
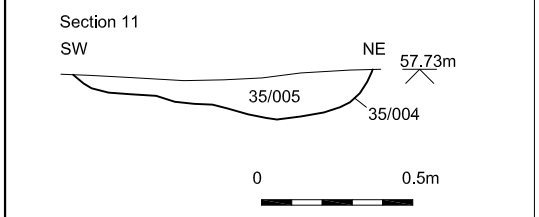


Trench 35

Pit 35/004



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 14
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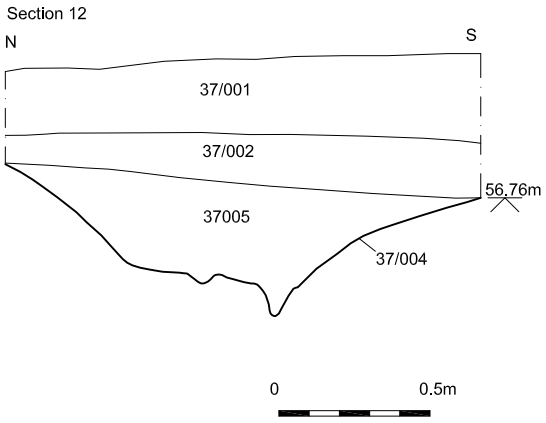
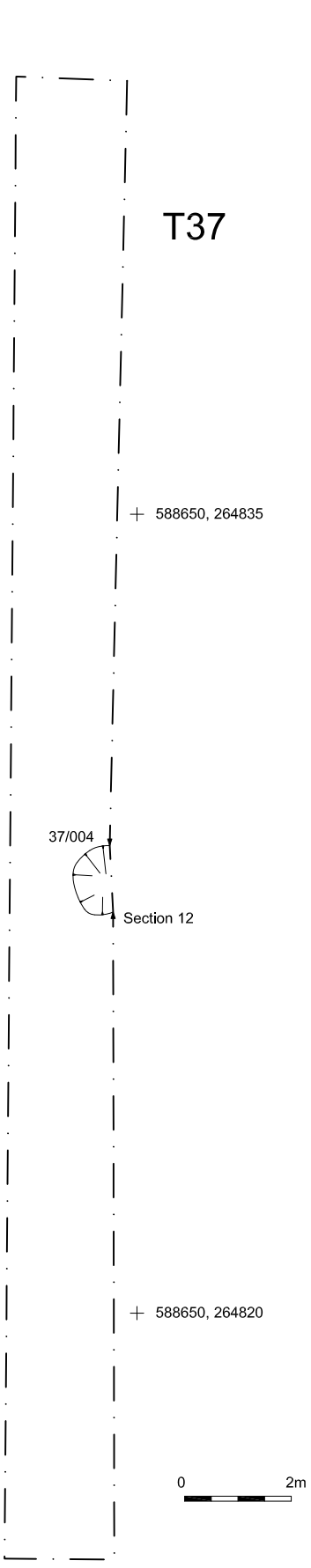
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 37





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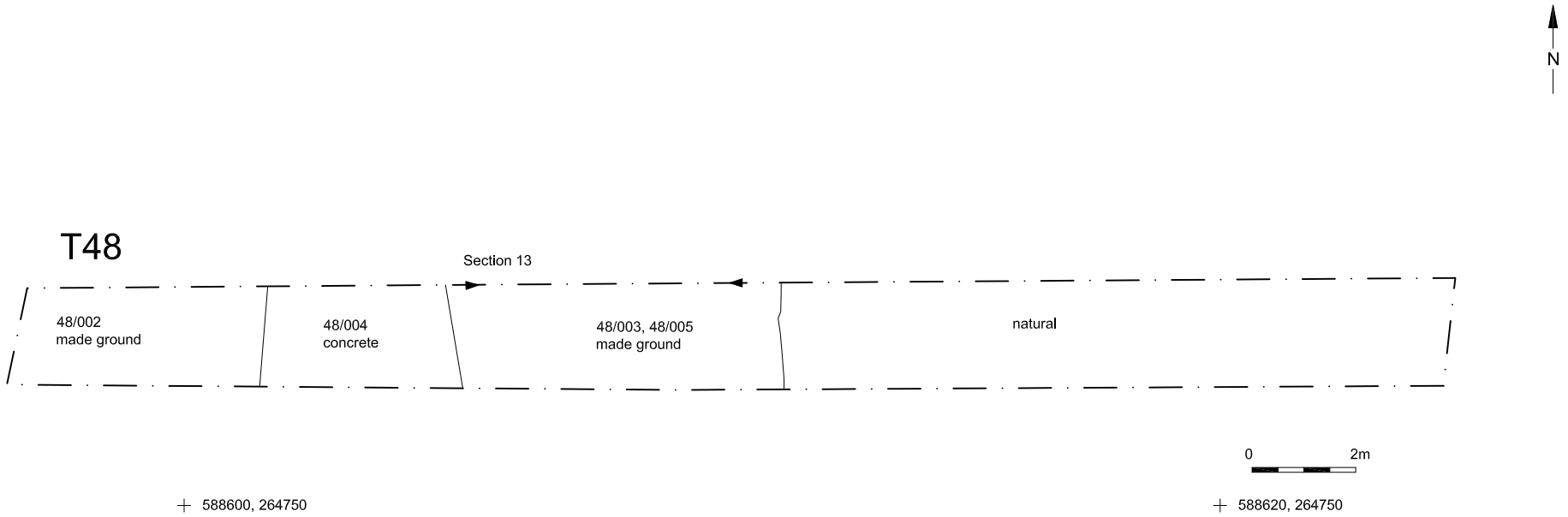
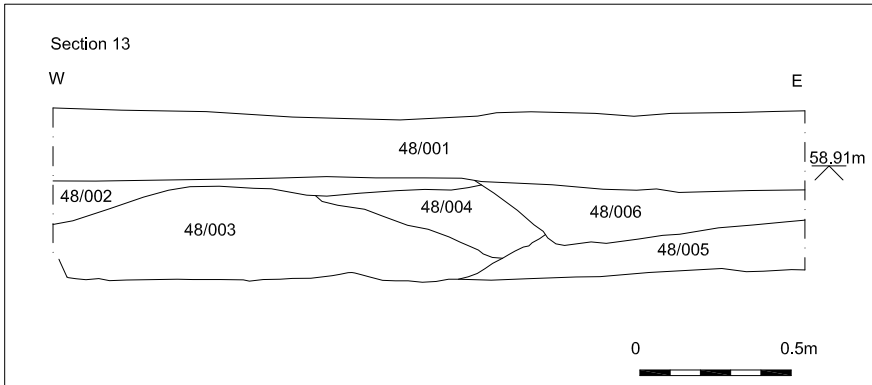
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

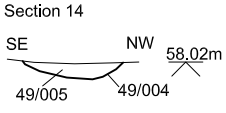


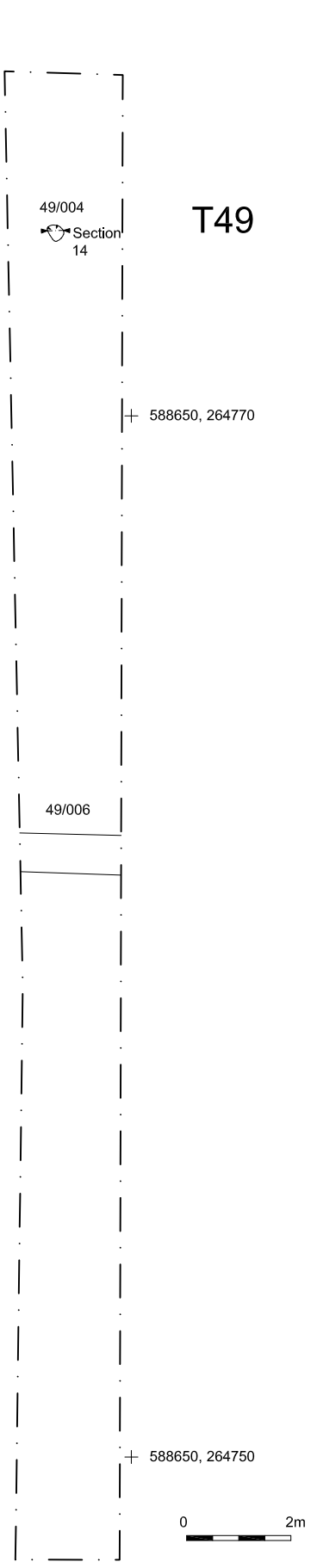


Trench 48

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 16
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 48 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

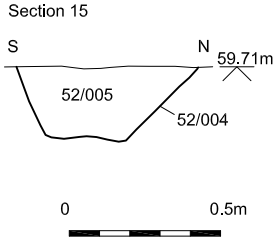
Trench 49

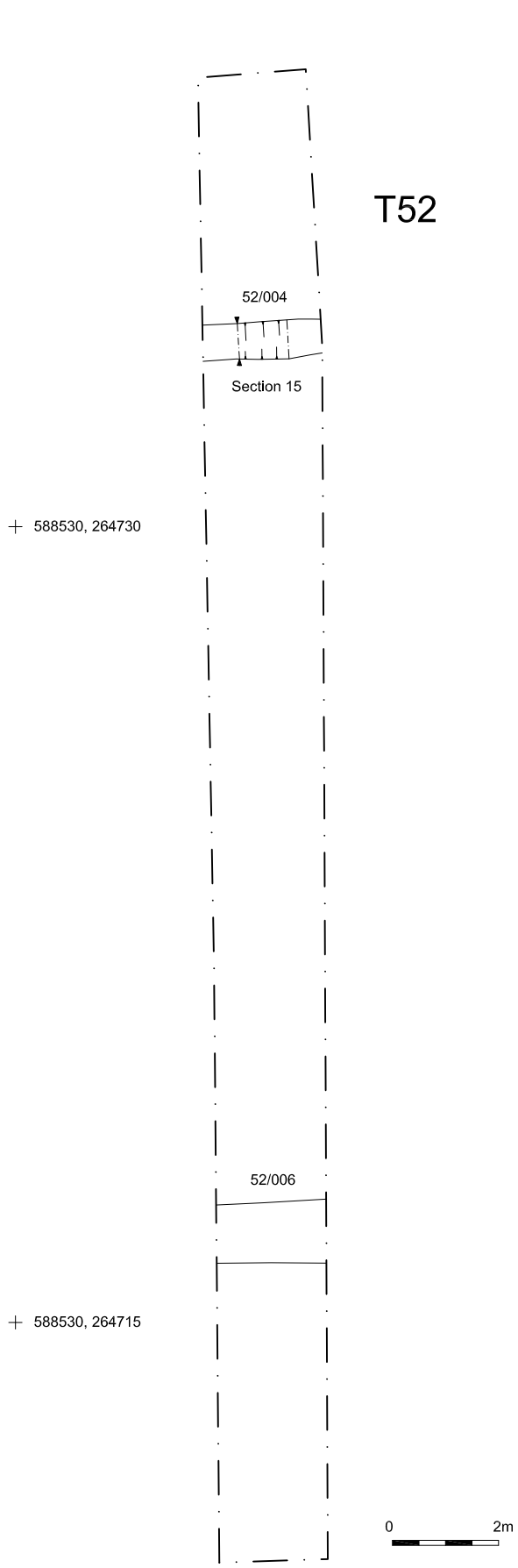




© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 17
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 49 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

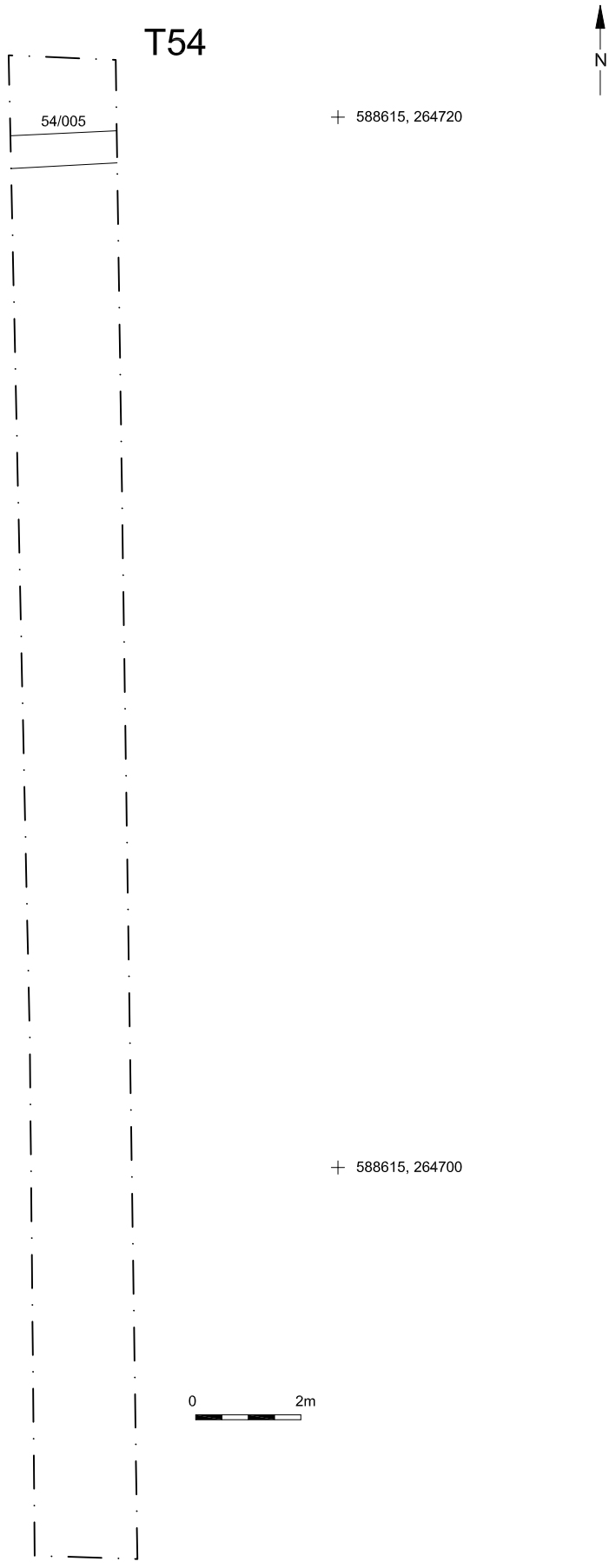
Trench 52





© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 18
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 52 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

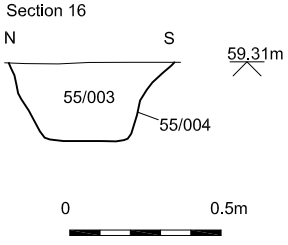
Trench 54



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 19
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 54 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

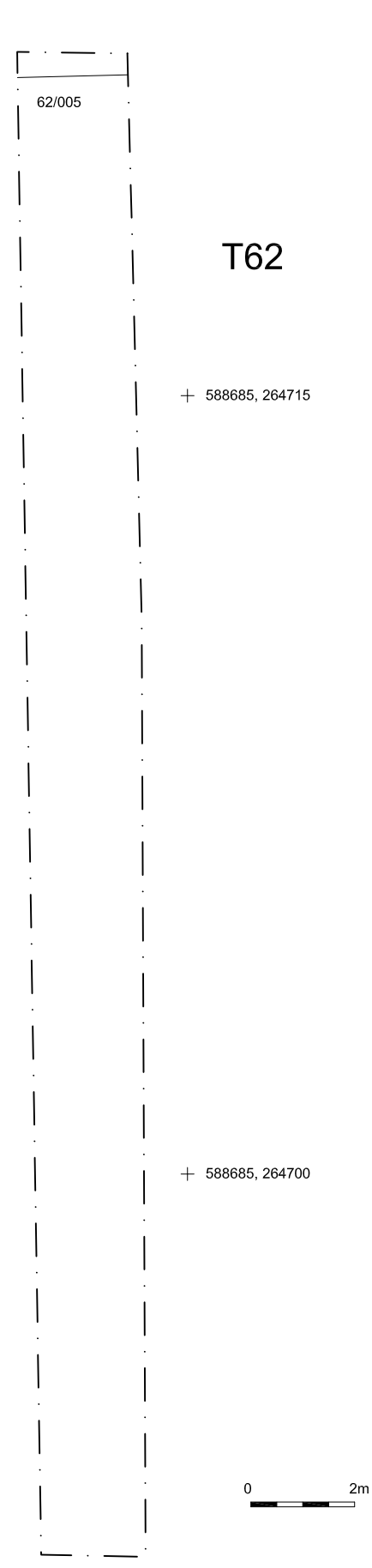
Trench 55

Ditch 55/004

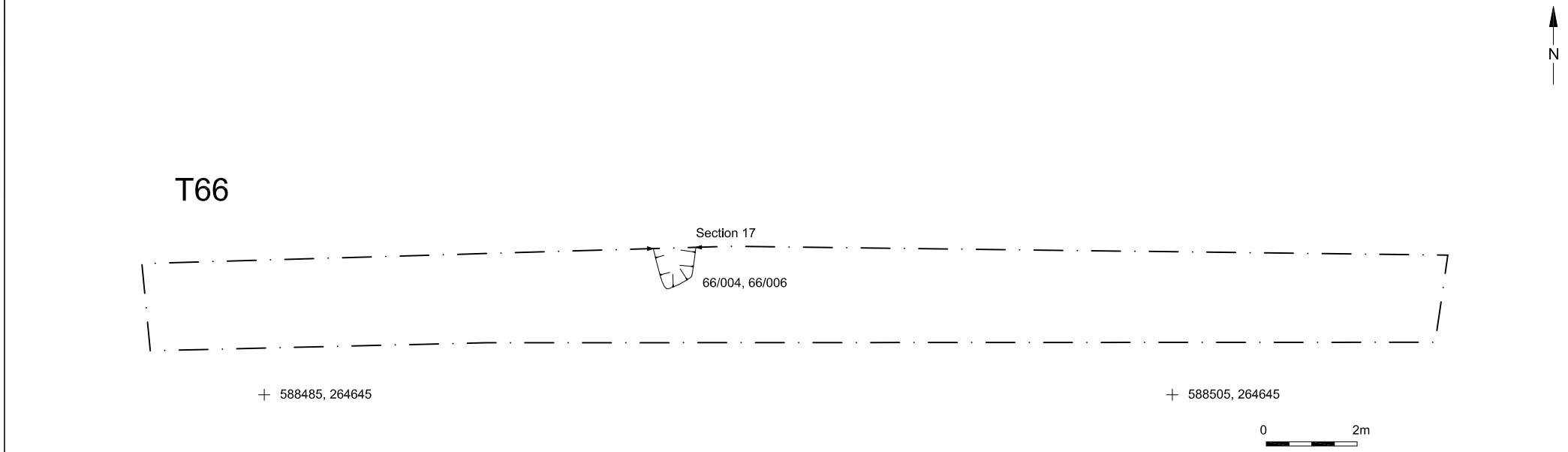


© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 20
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 55 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 62

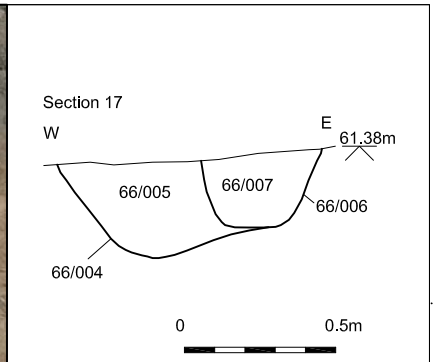


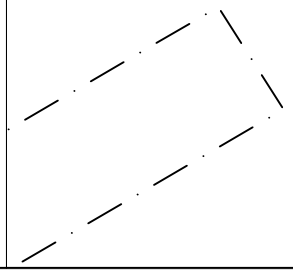
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 21
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 62 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		



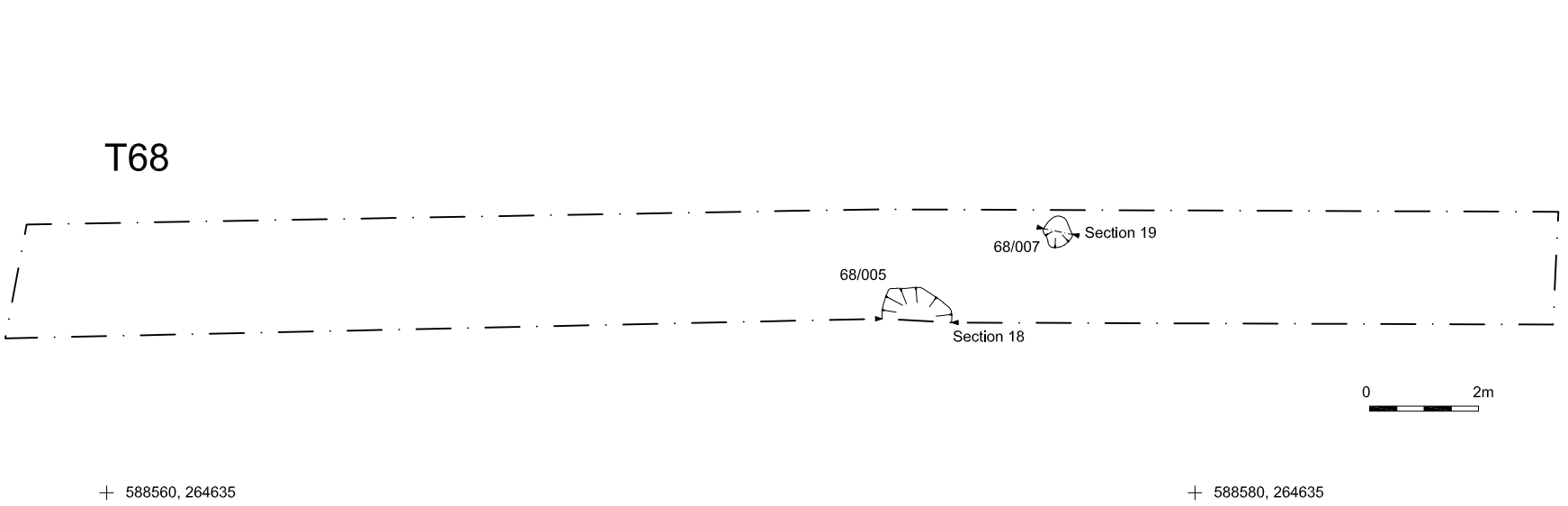
Trench 66

Pits 66/004 &66/006

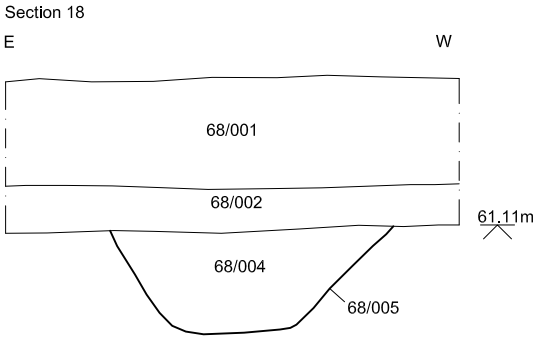




© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 22
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 66 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		



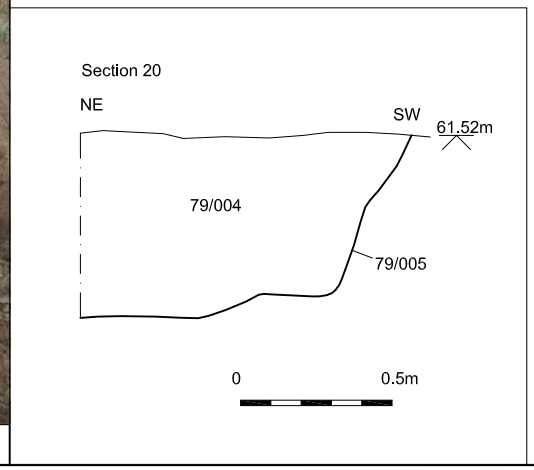
Trench 68

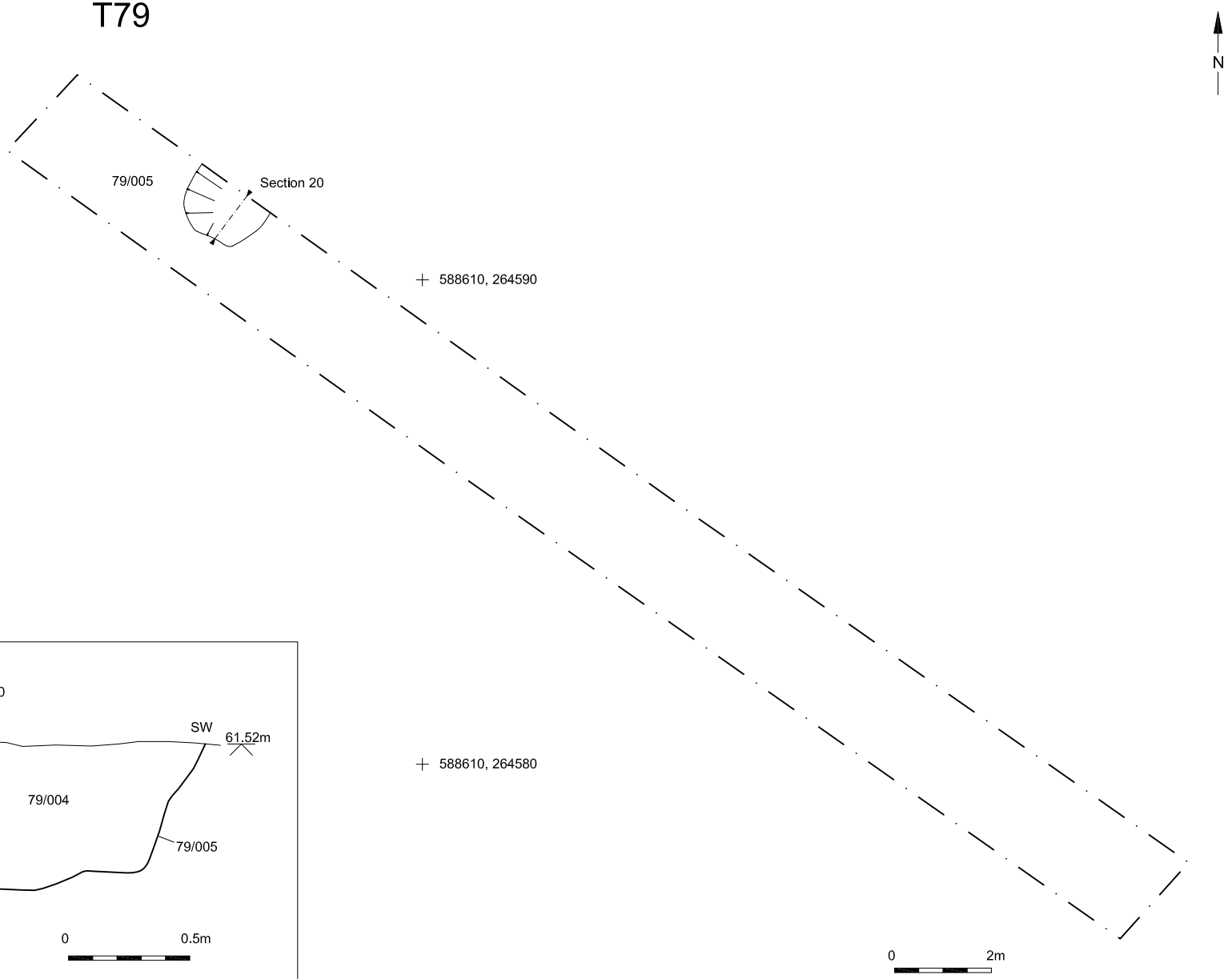


© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 23
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 68 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

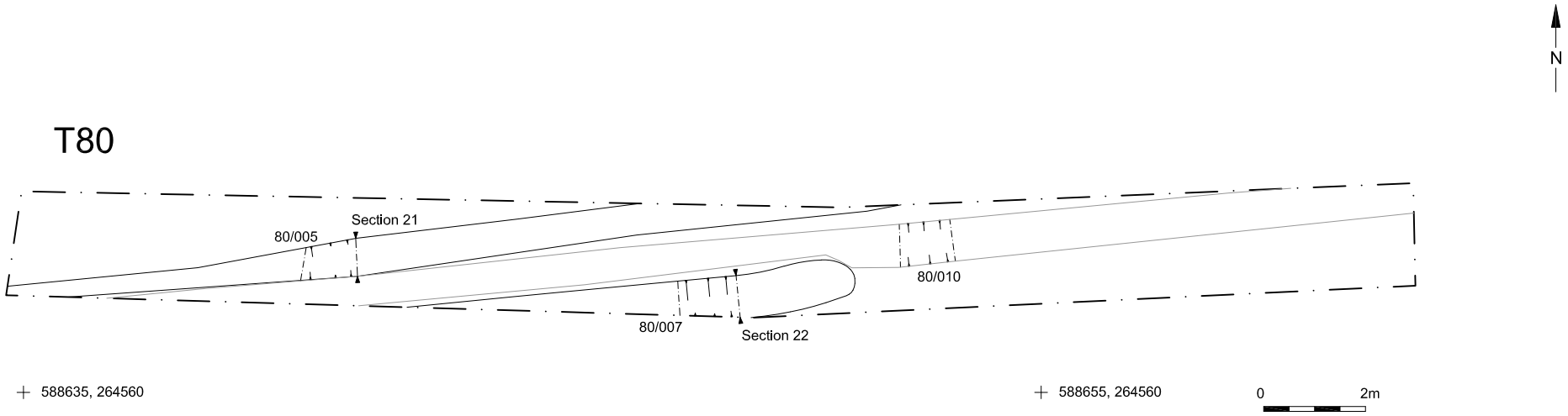
T79

Trench 79



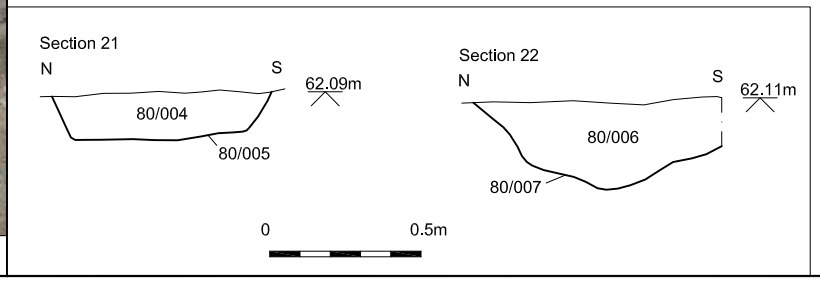


© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 24
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 79 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 80

Modern service 80/010



© **Archaeology South-East**		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 25
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench 80 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 1

Trench 2

Trench 3

Trench 4

Trench 5

Trench 6

Trench 7

Trench 8

Trench 9

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 26
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 11

Trench 12

Trench 13

Trench 14

Trench 15

Trench 16

Trench 17

Trench 22

Trench 23

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 27
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 24

Trench 25

Trench 26

Trench 27

Trench 28

Trench 29

Trench 31

Trench 36

Trench 38

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 28
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 39

Trench 41

Trench 42

Trench 43

Trench 44

Trench 45

Trench 46

Trench 47

Trench 50

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 29
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 53

Trench 56

Trench 57

Trench 58

Trench 59

Trench 60

Trench 61

Trench 64

Trench 67

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 30
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 69

Trench 70

Trench 71

Trench 73

Trench 74

Trench 75

Trench 76

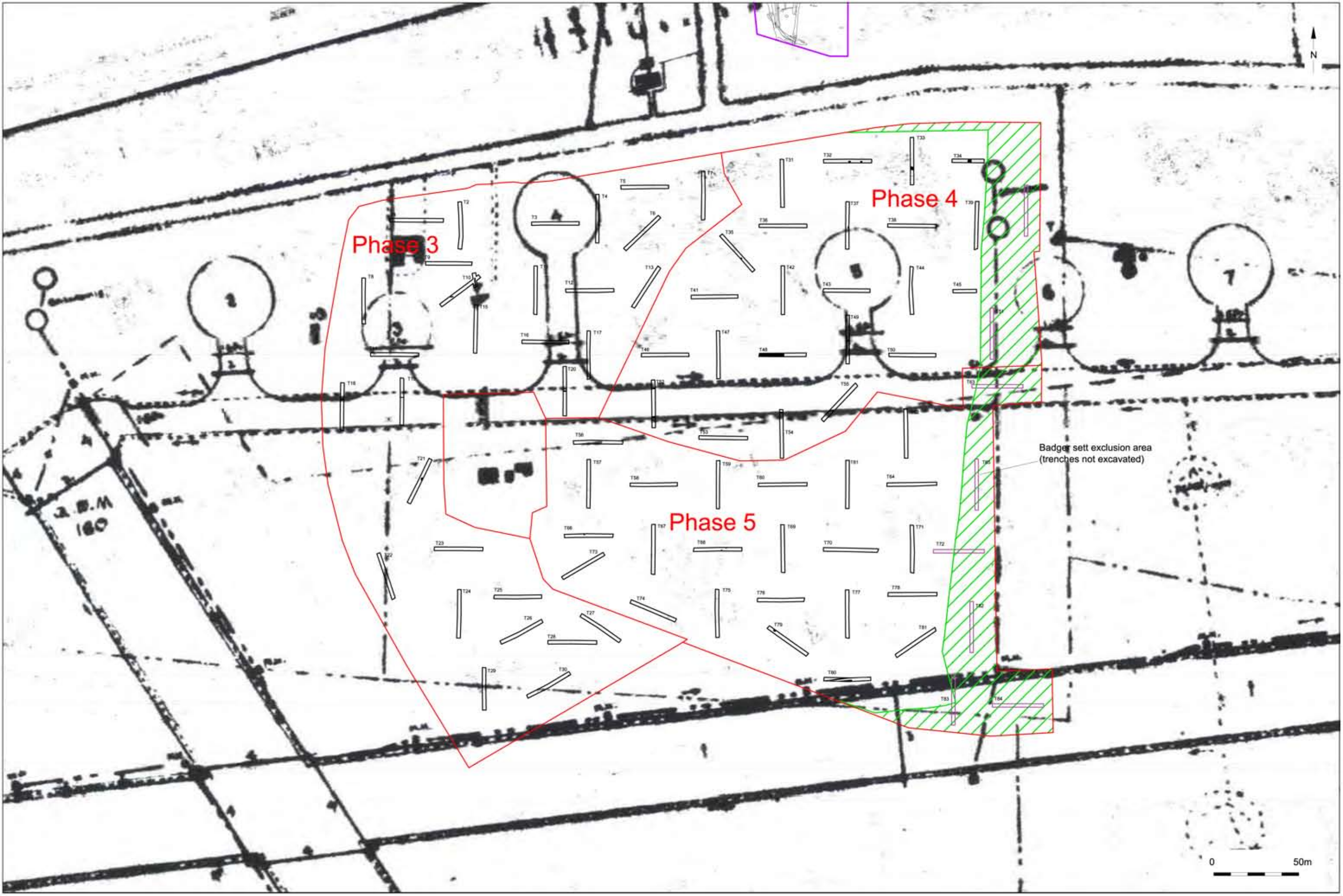
Trench 77

Trench 78

Trench 81

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 31
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 32
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Plan of dated features	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 33
Project Ref :180411	Nov 2018	Plan of trenches with airfield layout	
Report Ref: 2018364	Drawn by: APL		

Appendix 1: Archaeologically Negative Trenches: List of Recorded Contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.42-0.43	58.80-58.96
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.37	-
1/003	Deposit	Natural	-	58.01-58.55
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.35-0.38	58.84-59.26
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.26	-
2/003	Deposit	Natural	-	58.29-58.85
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.40	58.45-58.77
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26-0.39	-
3/003	Deposit	Natural	-	57.70-58.33
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32-0.40	57.96-58.13
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.29-0.33	-
4/003	Deposit	Natural	-	57.43-58.13
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26-0.28	57.47-57.75
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.24-0.25	-
5/003	Deposit	Natural	-	57.06-57.34
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31-0.41	58.00-58.46
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.24-0.28	-
6/003	Deposit	Natural	-	57.54-57.91
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26-0.39	57.18-57.84
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.22-0.28	-
7/003	Deposit	Natural	-	57.46-56.81
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33-0.36	59.05-59.40
8/002	Deposit	Made-ground	0.24-0.29	-
8/003	Deposit	Made-ground	0.17-0.36	-
8/004	Deposit	Natural	-	58.04-58.37
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26-0.34	59.29-59.46
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14-0.19	-
9/003	Deposit	Natural	-	58.69-58.70
9/004	Deposit	Made-ground	0.31	-
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.33	59.07-59.72
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.24-0.28	-
11/003	Deposit	Natural	-	58.72-58.94
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31-0.36	59.09-59.34
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.21-0.22	-
12/003	Deposit	Natural	-	58.55-58.70
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.37-0.42	59.21-58.63
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.21	-
13/003	Deposit	Natural	-	58.27-58.51
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28-0.36	59.53-59.78
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.22-0.30	-

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
14/003	Deposit	Natural	-	58.92-59.27
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23-0.28	59.81-60.35
15/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16-0.17	-
15/003	Deposit	Natural	-	59.39-59.78
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.32	59.92-60.06
16/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.18-0.24	-
16/003	Deposit	Natural	-	59.55-59.65
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32-0.34	59.67-60.39
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25-0.29	-
17/003	Deposit	Natural	-	59.33-59.77
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32-0.42	61.56-62.28
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17-0.18	-
22/003	Deposit	Natural	-	61.16-61.50
22/004	Deposit	Made-ground	0.42	-
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28-0.32	61.74-61.84
23/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14-0.24	-
23/003	Deposit	Natural	-	61.08-61.22
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.32	62.11-62.56
24/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.16	-
24/003	Deposit	Natural	-	61.74-61.96
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.32	62.20-62.27
25/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14-0.18	-
25/003	Deposit	Natural	-	61.65-61.71
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.31	62.36-62.64
26/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.14	-
26/003	Deposit	Natural	-	61.77-62.21
27/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31-0.33	62.47-62.65
27/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13-0.15	-
27/003	Deposit	Natural	-	61.92-62.01
28/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26-0.30	62.57-62.66
28/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.14	-
28/003	Deposit	Natural	-	62.11-62.15
29/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33-0.42	62.95-64.99
29/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17	-
29/003	Deposit	Natural	-	62.41-63.52
29/004	Deposit	Made-ground	0.59-1.12	-
29/005	Deposit	Made-ground	0.39	-
31/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.39	56.88-57.54
31/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.18-0.31	-
31/003	Deposit	Natural	-	56.48-57.13
36/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.27-0.32	57.60-57.76
36/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.19	-

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
36/003	Deposit	Natural	-	57.00-57.26
38/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.32	57.17-57.45
38/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.20	-
38/003	Deposit	Natural	-	56.61-57.00
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.28	57.51-58.48
39/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.22-0.38	-
39/003	Deposit	Natural	-	57.12-57.88
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31-0.32	58.56-58.80
41/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13-0.15	-
41/003	Deposit	Natural	-	57.99-58.30
42/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28-0.32	58.15-58.60
42/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.12	-
42/003	Deposit	Natural	-	57.84-58.15
43/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28-0.35	58.17-58.20
43/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16-0.31	-
43/003	Deposit	Natural	-	57.63-57.68
44/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.33	57.84-58.66
44/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25-0.32	-
44/003	Deposit	Natural	-	57.55-58.08
45/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33-0.34	58.88-59.03
45/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.16	-
45/003	Deposit	Natural	-	58.39-58.53
46/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.33	59.74-59.89
46/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16-0.28	-
46/003	Deposit	Natural	-	59.10-59.28
47/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.35	59.20-59.82
47/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15	-
47/003	Deposit	Natural	-	58.70-58.93
47/004	Deposit	Made-ground	0.28-0.64	-
50/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31-0.33	59.11-59.43
50/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.13	-
50/003	Deposit	Natural	-	58.85-58.89
53/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.22	60.26-60.47
53/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.23-0.30	-
53/003	Deposit	Natural	-	59.90-60.12
56/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.20	60.76-61.12
56/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.42	-
56/003	Deposit	Natural	-	60.40-60.43
57/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.28	61.19-61.60
57/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25-0.32	-
57/003	Deposit	Natural	-	60.57-60.60
58/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.31	61.13-61.27

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
58/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13-0.16	-
58/003	Deposit	Natural	-	60.54-60.79
59/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32-0.35	60.70-61.43
59/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.19	-
59/003	Deposit	Natural	-	60.15-60.71
60/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32-0.34	60.74-60.86
60/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.08-0.11	-
60/003	Deposit	Natural	-	60.30-60.37
61/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33-0.35	60.47-61.15
61/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.12	--
61/003	Deposit	Natural	-	60.07-60.55
64/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.32	60.64-60.74
64/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.12	-
64/003	Deposit	Natural	-	60.29-60.35
67/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.28	61.68-62.14
67/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.16	-
67/003	Deposit	Natural	-	61.31-61.50
69/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.31	61.31-61.82
69/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.19	-
69/003	Deposit	Natural	-	60.81-61.10
70/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28-0.31	61.58-61.67
70/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.14	-
70/003	Deposit	Natural	-	61.05-61.17
71/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31-0.33	61.26-61.90
71/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.14	-
71/003	Deposit	Natural	-	60.80-60.86
73/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.36	61.96-62.14
73/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14-0.20	-
73/003	Deposit	Natural	-	61.46-61.64
74/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.33	62.35-62.44
74/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.18	-
74/003	Deposit	Natural	-	61.73-61.88
75/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.29	62.07-62.30
75/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14-0.16	-
75/003	Deposit	Natural	-	61.34-61.84
76/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28-0.33	61.91-62.00
76/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.18	-
76/003	Deposit	Natural	-	61-48-61.52
77/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.31	61.86-62.23
77/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.12	-
77/003	Deposit	Natural	-	61.38-61.71
78/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31-0.34	61.93-61.99

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
78/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.14	-
78/003	Deposit	Natural	-	61.29-61.57
81/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28-0.32	62.19-62.42
81/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.08-0.11	-
81/003	Deposit	Natural	-	61.72-61.82

Appendix 2: Quantification of Bulk Metalwork/WWII Material

Context	Find	No.	Dimensions	Category
10/004	Aluminium seat	x1		Aircraft
10/004	small bayonet lamp bulbs	x4	10mm x 30mm	Aircraft
10/004	small bayonet 'bulbous' bulb	x1	50mm x 25mm	Aircraft
10/004	electrical fuses	x2	39mm x 9mm	Aircraft
10/004	screwdriver, plastic handle, flexible 'corner' attachment fitted	x1	250mm long	Modern/civilian
10/004	aluminium tube with rubber cladding and steel clasp	x1	210mm long	Aircraft
10/004	nut and bolt	x1	80mm long	
10/004	leather boot with brass strap attachment	x1		
10/004	rectangular battery packs, one of which dated 1942	x2	90mmx 50mm x 40mm	Aircraft
10/004	leather glove, various clasps and strap attachments visible	x1		
10/004	roll of camera film	x1		
10/004	fragments of Perspex (2 large, 3 small)	x5	Larger pieces 250mm x 250mm, 7mm thick	Aircraft
10/004	bicycle torch	x1	100mm x 75mm x 70mm	
10/004	split pins (2 long, 2 short) and one fragment	x4	Long 50mm, short 35mm	
10/004	vehicle bonnet catch (three pronged handle)	x1	100mm long	
10/004	fragments of barbed wire (x4 2 strand, x1 1 strand and x1 ?3 strand)	x6		
10/004	large piece of ?bicycle frame (fe tubes, with a double semi-circle construction)	x1		
10/004	fe bicycle pedal	x1		
10/004	1.5 inch flare cartridge case bases (x3 fe, x1 brass) (no head stamp)	x4		Airfield
10/004	Torch fore end (glass, bulb housing and screw thread)	x1		Airfield
10/004	0.50 calibre machine gun steel belt links	x5		Aircraft
10/004	PROTEK PLUG (Chandler Evans USA) - spark plug protector	x1		Aircraft
10/004	bulb bayonet base	x2		

Context	Find	No.	Dimensions	Category
10/004	cotton wound cable	x1		
10/004	fragment of blue glass (vehicle light?)	x1		
10/004	fe ceiling mounted light fitting	x1		
10/004	brass disc with cut out centre	x1		
10/004	battery fragment	x1		
10/004	fragments of steel tubing, one with brass fitting	x3		
10/004	fe hollow bolts with multiple nuts	x2		
10/004	brass tube with Bakelite conical fitting	x1		
10/004	fe hinge	x1		
10/004	fe caps with open ends	x2		
10/004	heavy duty tube bolt	x1		
10/004	chromed ?bicycle fitting	x1		
10/004	brass nut	x1		
10/004	brass plug	x1		
10/004	brass bracket	x1		
10/004	aluminium tubes (one with an angled fitting)	x2		Aircraft
10/004	fe rods, with Bakelite ends "PUSH AIR"	x2		Aircraft
10/004	aluminium scraps of varying forms	X9		Aircraft
10/004	leather fragment	x1		
10/004	rubber chin strap fitting	x1		Modern/civilian
10/004	brazier base (oil drum re used)	x1		
10/004	fe tin base, foil lined	x1	150mm diameter	
10/004	fe food tin	x1	85mm diameter 100mm tall	
10/004	tin components (one complete - grease tin?)	x6	90mm diameter 70mm tall	
10/004	tin top	x1	75mm 34 diameter	

Context	Find	No.	Dimensions	Category
20/005	fragment of brass wire, two strands intertwined	x1		
37/001	fe large spring (looks a bit like a screw picket), traces of red paint (suspension?)	x1	300mm long	
45/001	large piece melted lead	x1		
45/001	fe chain link	x1		
45/001	unidentified aluminium fragments	x4		Aircraft
45/001	unidentified cu alloy fragments	x2		
45/001	unidentified fe fragment	x1		
45/001	fe nut	x1		
45/001	fe square section nail	x1		
45/001	shotgun case bases (12 gauge)	x3		
45/001	shotgun case primer	x1		
57/001	piece of lead insulated 5 strand copper wire	x1		
57/001	unidentified specialised brass fitting	x1		
57/001	small fragment of lead strip	x1		
57/001	fe cylinder	x1	50mm x 15mm	
57/001	fragment of brass wire	x1		
57/001	brass ring	x1	30mm diameter	
57/001	fragment of Bakelite	x1		
57/001	screw threaded hollow steel bolt	x1		
57/001	scraps of aluminium	x5		Aircraft
78/001	five pence piece (1990)	x1		
78/001	brass button, with non-English elaborate text	x1	16mm diameter	
78/001	shotgun case base, no head stamp visible	x1		Modern/civilian
78/001	eyelet for tarpaulin	x1	20mm diameter	
78/001	small brass ?watch strap guide	x1	15mm x 15mm	

Context	Find	No.	Dimensions	Category
78/001	thin brass "I" shaped	x1	40mm x 35mm	
78/001	unidentified fragments of torn brass	x2		
78/001	alloy fastener	x1	12mm diameter	
78/001	coat hanger hook	x1		
78/001	fe nails (two of which are square in section)	x24		
78/001	expanded stainless steel mesh	x1		
78/001	fe boot heel	x1		
78/001	unidentified fe fragments	x5		
78/001	brass rivet 13mm x 15mm	x1		
78/001	fe triangular fitting (for folding table/chair?)	x1		Modern/civilian
80/004	fe nut and bolt	x1		

Appendix 3: Environmental Data

3a: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
100	66/005	66/004	pit	40	**	3	***	7				Pottery 6pcs/8g / clay pigeon? 3pcs/4g / Lithic 6 pcs/9g / mag mat >2mm 1g / mag mat <2mm 3g / FCF >8mm 330g / FCF 4-8mm 20g / burnt stone 30pcs/992g
101	35/005	35/004	pit	40	**	1	**	1				Pottery 1pc/1g / Fired Clay 2pcs/2g / Lithic 2pcs/6g / mag mat >2mm 4g / mag mat <2mm 6g / FCF >8mm 184g / FCF 4 - 8mm 14g / burnt stone 7pcs/242g
102	21/005	21/007	hearth	40	****	96	****	160	*Quercus* sp. 8, *Fraxinus excelsior* 2			Fired clay (or ironstone?) c.20pcs/52g / mag mat >2mm 36g / mag mat <2mm 50g / FCF >8mm 992g / FCF 4-8mm 118g (4-8mm (50% collected); 2-4mm (12.5% collected))
103	68/004	68/005	pit	40	**	2	***	3		*	1	Pottery c.40pcs/58g / Lithic 1pc/1g / mag mat >2mm 1g / mag mat <2mm 1g / FCF >8mm 200g / FCF 4-8mm 8g / Burnt Stone 6pcs/174g

3b: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)**

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
100	66/005	15	75	75	40	20		**	***	****						
101	35/005	2	20	20	60	20	** *Chenopodium* sp., *Veronica hederifolia*, Polygonaceae		**	**	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled (2), *Triticum* sp. (1), *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. (1)	++/+			
102	21/005	295	1200	100	10	10		****	****	****				*	Poaceae stem fragments	++
103	68/004	11	35	35	40	40	** Polygonaceae	**	**	***						

Appendix 4: HER Summary

Site name/Address: Phases 3, 4 and 5 Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk	
Parish: Bury St Edmunds	***District:*** St Edmundsbury
NGR: TL 8855 6473	***Site Code:*** BRG 077
Type of Work: Evaluation	***Site Director/Group:*** James Alexander, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 15-31 October 2018	***Size of Area Investigated:*** *c*.12ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Suffolk County Council Archive Depository	***Funding source:*** Client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Unknown	***Related HER No's:*** RGH 039, RGH 046
Final Report: ADS Grey Lit	***OASIS No:*** 335070
Periods Represented: Prehistoric, Modern, Undated	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Following geophysical survey of the *c*.20.5ha development site in 2014, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken across Phases 3, 4 and 5. Seventy-six trenches were investigated, some of which were targeted on geophysical anomalies interpreted to be indicative of natural geology or modern land use relating to the former WWII Rougham Airfield. Twenty-one of these trenches contained archaeological remains, generally comprising ditches and pits, with a slight concentration in the north-east of the site. A small number of pits, including one interpreted to be a hearth/fire pit, have been generally dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period, providing limited evidence of land use activity pre-dating the modern period. The majority of recorded features are dated to the earlier 20th century, many of which correspond with the geophysical anomalies. Several of the ditches correlate with a road and runway associated with the former airfield, most likely functioning as drainage ditches. Other recorded ditches, pits, made-ground deposits and possible structural features, are also most likely related to the former airfield. This included a pit/trench containing a dump of WWII airfield-related objects and debris. A small number of features are undated, though some may relate to earlier prehistoric land use or perhaps medieval agricultural land use recorded further to the north in Phase 2.	
Previous Summaries/Reports: Archaeological Solutions 2015, *Areas 1 & 2, Land East of Moreton Hall, Great Barton, Suffolk: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*, unpubl. AS Rep. 4756 ASE 2015b, *Land North-East of Bury St Edmunds, Great Barton, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation Report, unpubl*. ASE Rep. 2015132 ASE 2018, *Archaeological Excavation, Land East of Moreton Hall – Phase 2, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: Interim Statement*, unpubl. ASE Doc. Stratascan 2014, *Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds: Geophysical Survey Report*, Ref. J6961	
Author of Summary: C. Howsam	***Date of Summary:*** 27/11/18

Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-335070

Project details

Project name	Phases 3, 4 and 5 Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Following geophysical survey of the c.20.5ha development site, archaeological evaluation comprised the investigation of 76 trenches, some of which were targeted on geophysical anomalies interpreted to be indicative of natural geology or modern land use relating to the former Rougham Airfield. Twenty-one trenches contained archaeological remains, comprising ditches and pits, with a slight concentration in the north-east of the site. A small number of pits have been generally dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. The majority of recorded features are dated to the first half of the 20th century, many of which correspond with the geophysical anomalies. Several of the ditches, most likely functioning as a drainage system, correlate with a former airfield road and runway. Other, similarly dated features are most likely related to the former airfield.
Project dates	Start: 15-10-2018 End: 31-10-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	180411 - Contracting Unit No. BRG 077 – Sitecode RGH 039 - Related HER No. RGH 046 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Modern DITCH Uncertain PIT Late Neolithic PIT Modern PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Neolithic POTTERY Early Bronze Age FLINT Late Neolithic METAL Modern GLASS Modern BUILDING MATERIAL Modern

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS Phases 3, 4 and 5 Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road
Postcode	IP31 2QU
Study area	12 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 8855 6473 52.247928304795 0.762340866501 52 14 52 N 000 45 44 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	James Alexander
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Phases 3, 4 and 5 Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Alexander, J. & Howsam, C.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2018364
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Description	A4 report approx. 90 pages, including figures and appendices
URL	archaeologydataservice.ac.uk

Appendix 6: Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeology South-East

ASE

Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation: Phases 3, 4 & 5

Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
NGR: TL 8855 6473

Planning Application Ref. No.: DC/14/1881/HYB

Local Planning Authority: St Edmundsbury Borough Council

ASE Project no: 180411
Site Code: BRG 077

May 2018

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Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation: Phases 3, 4 & 5

Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
NGR: TL 8855 6473

Planning Application Ref. No.: DC/14/1881/HYB

Local Planning Authority: St Edmundsbury Borough Council

ASE Project no: 180411
Site Code: BRG 077

May 2018

Prepared by:	Andy Leonard	Project Manager	
Reviewed and approved by:		Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	16th May 2018		
Revision 1:	21st May 2018		
Revision 2:	19th June 2018		
Revision 3:	25th June 2018		

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of CgMs Consulting for archaeological evaluation of Phases 3, 4 and 5 at Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (Figure 1; TL 8855 6473).

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

2.1.1 The site is situated on a slightly undulating plateau on the north side of the valley of the River Lark at c. 58-60mOD. Phases 3, 4 and 5 are located in open fields enclosing The Flying Fortune public house. To the south and east the site is bound by fields, to the north by Mount Road and to the west by Lady Miriam Way.

2.1.2 According to the British Geological Survey the solid geology of the site is Chalk (Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation). The superficial geology of the site is variable, comprising a band of Head (Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel) and deposits of the Lowestoft Formation. The Phase 2 excavation encountered c. 300mm of topsoil directly sealing the natural deposits at the north end of the site, but with an increasing amount of mid-brown clayey silt colluvium heading towards the south (in the direction of Phases 3, 4 & 5). The colluvium was 600mm thick at its deepest.

2.2 Reasons for Project

2.2.1 Planning permission (DC/14/1881/HYB) has been gained from St Edmundsbury Borough Council for residential development of land to the east of Moreton Hall, Mount Road. Condition 14 of the consent states:

"No development shall take place within the area indicated until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
b. The programme for post investigation assessment
c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation
g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the local planning authority

No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the

Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

2.2.2 Archaeological work has already been completed at the Phase 1 and 2 land (AS 2017, ASE report *in prep*). This Written Scheme of Investigation relates to Phases 3, 4 and 5 only.

2.2.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been produced by ASE to be submitted to CgMs Consulting for onward submission to the SCCAS for approval. All work will be carried out in accordance with this document, as well as Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS, updated 2017a), Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003), the Brief for archaeological evaluation (SCCAS 2017c) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-c), other codes and relevant documents of the CIfA. It should be noted that should further work be required by SCCAS following consideration of a report on this phase of work this would be subject to a separate Brief and WSI.

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3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following information is drawn from the previous phases of work on the north side of Mount Road (Phases 1 & 2) and is not repeated in full below. An updated HER search will be included in the report on this phase of work.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 Suffolk is well known for its Palaeolithic sites, such as that at Hoxne (c. 2.7km north-west of Bury St Edmunds, and at Lowestoft on the Suffolk coast. Artefacts of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date have been located in the Bury St Edmunds area and are considered to indicate that the area was also utilised during these early prehistoric periods.

3.2.2 Neolithic archaeological remains have also been located within the Bury St Edmunds area, such as a buried soil and pottery (SHER RGH044). Bronze Age activity in the area is represented by scatters of flintwork recorded during fieldwalking (e.g. SHER BRG043) and metalwork (SHER BRG009).

3.2.3 Bronze Age and Iron Age features have been recorded in the Moreton Hall area, with 'prehistoric ditches' having been found on a site to the south of the railway line (SHER BRG 027) and west of Phase 1.

3.3 Iron Age and Roman

3.3.1 Early Iron Age remains have been located to the north of the site. Middle Iron Age archaeological remains, including ditches and pits, have been recorded in the area to the south of the site (SHER RGH066).

3.3.2 An large Iron Age ditch was identified in several trenches during an evaluation on land to the northwest of the current site (Heard 2015). Its approximate projection would link it with a ditch picked up during the geophysical survey on the current site, to the southwest of the Flying Fortress Pub.

3.3.3 A site known as the Cattishall Tumulus (SHER BRG 001) is located to the north of the site. An excavation in 1957 produced 1st-century AD (Late Iron Age/Early Roman) artefacts in what was described as a 'midden'. Late Iron Age/Roman remains have also been recorded to the north of the site and include a system of ditched rectilinear enclosures, pits and one inhumation burial (Heard 2015). Dispersed Roman remains and find spots are recorded at Moreton Hall and in the wider area around the site.

3.4 Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon)

3.4.1 Anglo-Saxon artefacts have been recorded in the general vicinity of the site, particularly to the north and north-west. An Anglo-Saxon inhumation (late 7th–early 8th century AD) was found on an excavation (SHER BRG 027) immediately west of Phase 1.

3.5 Medieval and Post-Medieval

3.5.1 A circuit court was held at Cattishall from the late 12th century. Although the exact location of the court is unknown it was probably held in a shire hall located in the vicinity of Tyburn Barn and the Cattishall Tumulus to the north

of the site. Medieval artefacts have been found in fields to the north-west of the site, and excavations west of Phase 1 have produced evidence for industrial activity (BRG 026) and various features including ovens (BRG 027) as well as ditches associated with field systems. The site also borders a medieval green.

3.5.2 Until the early 19th century much of the site consisted of open fields, with only limited settlement in the vicinity of Cattishall Farm and Tyburn Barn, to the north of the site. The open fields in the area were enclosed in 1805, establishing a pattern of land use that has to some extent survived until the present day. The site lay in agricultural land to the south of 'Catsale Green'. Reference to early 19th century mapping shows it was part of the Bunbury Estates (e.g. Peachey 2013, fig. 5). Sir William of Bunbury had acquired estates in the area by 1746 and they remained in this family until 1915.

3.5.3 The railway to the north of the site was constructed by the Eastern Union Railway and opened in 1846.

3.5.4 Rougham Airfield lay to the south of the site. It was constructed in 1941-2 and was a significant USAAF airbase. It was disposed of by the military in 1948. It has since largely returned to agriculture.

3.6 Previous work undertaken at the site (Phases 1 & 2)

3.6.1 Archaeological investigations have been completed at both Phase 1 and Phase 2 sites although the excavation reports for both sites are not available at time of writing. A geophysical survey of Phases 3-5 has also been undertaken (Stratascan, 2014).

3.6.2 In the Phase 1 land an important green edge medieval industrial complex was recorded, including the remains of a building, a well and a series of ovens most probably associated with a known medieval judicial court site located to the north.

3.6.3 Phase 2 land contained a series of ditches largely on a north-south alignment and of a predominantly Roman date. These were quite substantial in depth and the volume of pottery retrieved from them (particularly at the north end of the site, away from Phases 3, 4 &5) indicative of settlement nearby. A second phase of land-use, albeit also Roman, was in the form of large quarrying pits.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify any archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted upon by the proposed development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented before development takes place.

4.1.2 More specifically, the evaluation aims to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

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

4.1.4 Site specific research aims:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- Is there any prehistoric activity within the site?
- Are there any Roman features within the site or is this land stretching too far into the hinterland, as suggested by the Phase 2 excavation?
- Are there any Saxon or medieval remains/outliers associated with the industrial complex identified in Phase 1?
- To enable CgMs and SCCAS to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work.

4.1.5 With reference to the East Anglian research framework (Medlycott, 2011):

Prehistoric

- Can the evaluation prove the continuation of the Iron Age ditch identified during the evaluation at Land Northeast of Bury St Edmunds and the ditch identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2)?
- Is there associated settlement activity as would appear to be the case at Land Northeast of Bury St Edmunds?

Roman

- How does Roman agriculture fit the wider picture of the history of Roman Britain? (Medlycott, 2011, 46)

- What forms do farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there chronological/regional/ landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott, 2011, 47)

Anglo-Saxon

- Is there evidence for Roman/Saxon transition at this site? The research framework identifies increasing evidence from excavations for sites which span the transition between Roman Britain and Anglo-Saxon England. (Medlycott, 2011, 57).

- What forms do the farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Medleycott, 2011, 57)

Medieval

- Is there any evidence for further medieval industrial activity this far to the south of the Phase 1 excavation? If so what form does it take? Medlycott states that “further work is needed on the medieval pottery industries, both at a local and regional scale”.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.0.1 An OASIS form has been initiated and the Historic Environment Service have been consulted as to whether the original HER number (**BRG 077**) is to be used as the unique site identifier for this phase of work. Care will be taken to avoid duplication of numbers created for the previous phases of work.

5.0.2 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.

5.0.3 At least two weeks written notice will be given to SCC Archaeology Services' monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

5.0.4 The evaluation will consist of eighty-nine trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m at base (representing a 4% sample of the 12 hectare site area). The locations of the trenches are shown in Figure 3.

5.0.5 All trenches will be scanned by an experienced metal detectorist (Mr Roy Damant) prior to excavation and once open. Spoil heaps will also be scanned for metal finds, as well as all archaeological features. All metal finds will be located by GPS.

5.0.6 Spoil will be bunded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.

5.0.6 The trenches will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).

5.0.7 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.

5.0.8 Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever is uppermost. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

5.0.9 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with CgMs Consulting Ltd and the County Archaeologist to assess the results.

5.0.10 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work once agreed with SCC Archaeology Service, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.

5.0.11 An OASIS online record will be compiled for the project.

5.1 Standards

5.1.1 ASE will adhere to the SCCAS requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2011, updated 2017), the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, and Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a & 2014b), and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

5.2 Excavation and Recording

5.2.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.

5.2.2 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system. In the event of encountering archaeological stratigraphy, the single context planning method will be employed and the trench will be excavated to the top of undisturbed deposits.

5.2.3 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.

5.2.4 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.

5.2.5 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.

5.2.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safety or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer in advance.

5.2.7 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.

5.2.8 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally, all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with the client/ their agent and the SCC Archaeology Services' monitoring officer and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, or if it is decided that a small sample of the burials need be evaluated to assess their condition and preservation. No human remains will be lifted without first obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Justice.

5.2.9 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images, and black and white monochrome film will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

5.3 Finds/Environmental Remains

5.3.1 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage will normally be collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.

5.3.2 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.

5.3.3 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the CIfA *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.

5.3.4 Environmental samples will be taken from any deposits with environmental potential. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 100% if less) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. ASE's environmental consultant is Karine Le Hegarat (ASE) and, if necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

5.3.5 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to Suffolk's Finds Liaison Officer, CgMs and SCCAS. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will be informed by the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer within fourteen days. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

6.0 POST-EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, REPORTING and ARCHIVE

6.1 Report

6.1.1 Within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork a report will be produced containing the following information:

- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary
- INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
- BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
- METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.

- FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
- SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
- DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Specifically, the report will consider relevant regional frameworks (at the minimum *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medlycott, 2011.
- APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet. OASIS record sheet
- FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.

6.1.2 The report will include and up-to-date HER search and will clearly state the invoice number within the report.

6.1.3 A draft version of the report will be sent to SCCAS for comment/approval. Once any comments have been taken into account one hard copy and a PDF copy on CD of the report will be supplied to SCCAS Historic Environment Services for the attention of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning). Copies of the report will be supplied to CgMs and one copy to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Historic England's East of England's offices.

6.1.4 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.

6.2 Publication

6.2.1 Publication will be by an evaluation report produced within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork. A summary report will also be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up in a suitable journal. In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with the client and MSDC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer. A summary will also be produced for inclusion in the PSIAH annual round up.

6.3 Archive

6.3.1 It is intended to deposit the archive with the County store. The Guidelines for preparation and deposition will be followed (SCCAS 2014, updated 2017), as well as those contained in the CIfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) and the requirements of the recipient museum will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.

6.3.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.

6.3.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the recipient museum for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the recipient museum.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1 Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

7.1.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

8.1 Staffing and Equipment

8.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from up to three Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required. The project is anticipated to take four weeks.

8.1.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with CgMs and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Andy Leonard (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).

8.1.3 SCC's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer will be notified of the Senior Archaeologist assigned to the project prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.

8.1.4 Specialists who may be consulted are:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent, Hampshire and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Isa Benedetti-Whitton (ASE)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)

Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun & Dr Paola Ponce (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Hayley Forsyth (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation	Dr Elena Baldi (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Dr Matt Pope, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)

8.1.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. Any pottery specialists used will have good knowledge of Suffolk pottery sequences and type series. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

9 MONITORING

9.1 The SCCAS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.

9.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and the SCCAS monitoring officer prior to being carried out.

9.3 The SCCAS monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress by the client throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the monitoring officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of the monitoring officer.

10 Insurance

10.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

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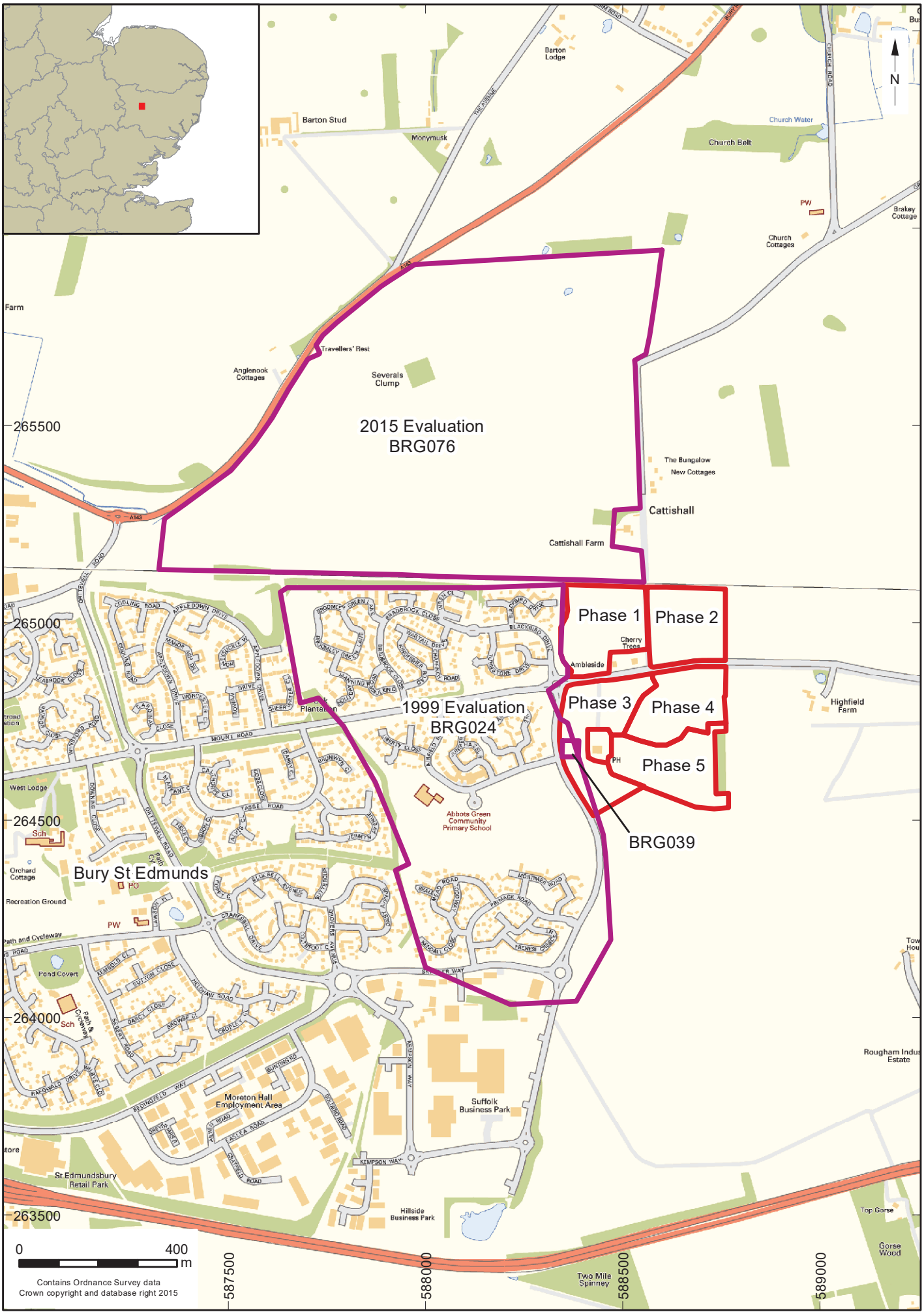


© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Phases 3, 4 and 5	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180411	June 2018	Site location	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

Iron Age Ditch

BRG076

Phase 2 excavation BRG077

Phase 1

Phase 2

BRG024

Phase 3

Phase 4

Phase 5

BRG039

BRG024 Trench 53

possible ditch, archaeology?

Overhead electric with 10m buffer

The Flying Fortress

Archaeological features located during geophysics survey

Thermo-Remnant Response, Archaeology?
Positive Discrete Anomaly, Archaeology?
Positive Linear Trend, Archaeology?
Strong Positive Linear Trend, Agricultural Ditches
Linear Magnetic Disturbance, WWII Airfield Remains
Broad Area of Magnetic Enhancement, Geology
Isolated Dipolar Responses

Phase 1 & 2 evaluation trench plan by Archaeological Solutions Ltd

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Phases 3, 4 and 5	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180411	June 2018	Location of Phases with previous adjacent archaeological work	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

Phase 3

Phase 4

Phase 5

Overhead electric with 10m buffer

Overhead electric with 10m buffer

Service?

Ambleside

Cherry Trees

56.7m

56.9m

The Flying Fortress

(PH)

Track

N

0 20m

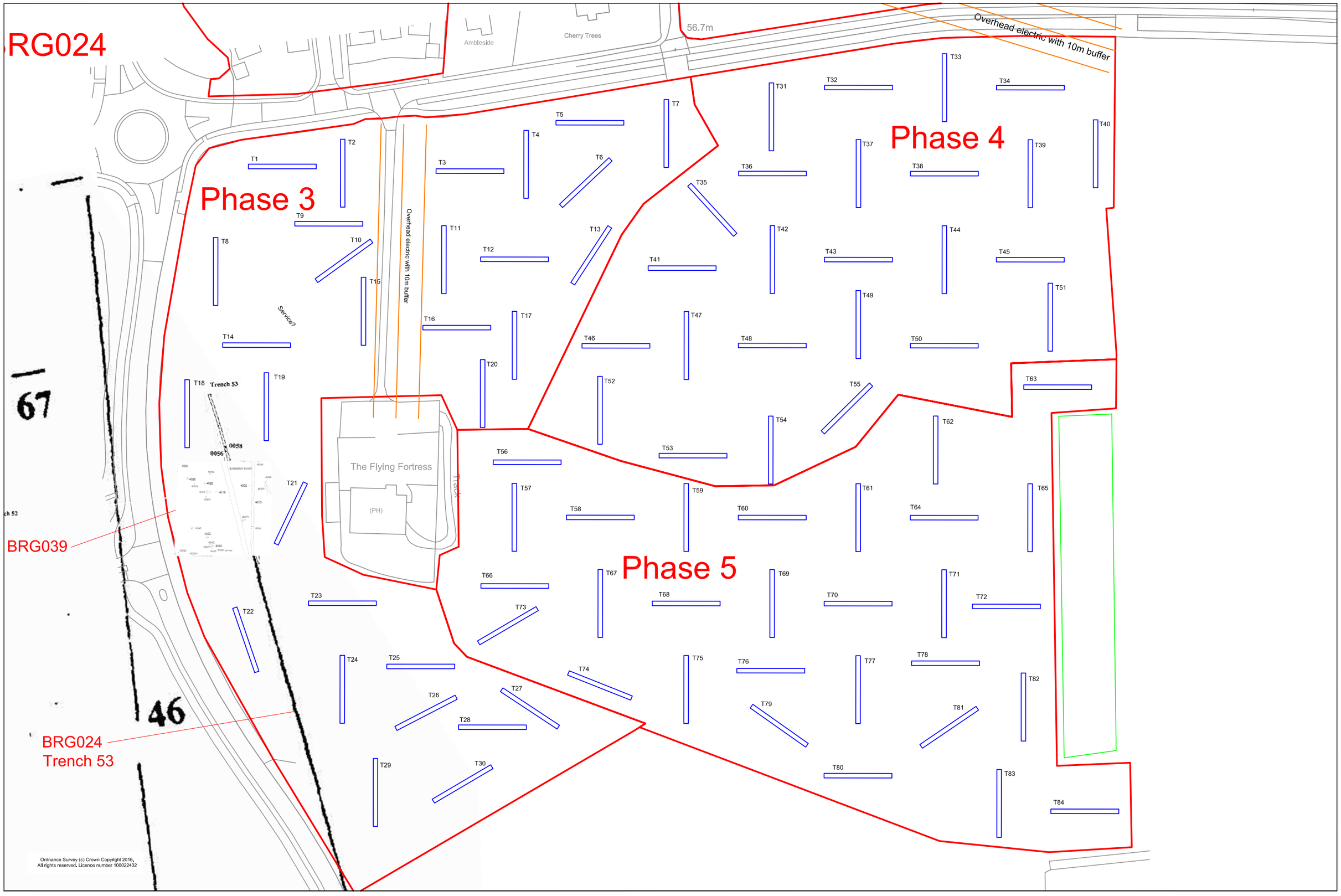
PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
	Scattered magnetic debris related to former airfield road visible on aerial photography
	Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
OTHER ANOMALIES	
	Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
	Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
	Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
	Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
	Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

possible ditch, archaeology?

	Thermo-Remnant Response, Archaeology?
	Positive Discrete Anomaly, Archaeology?
	Positive Linear Trend, Archaeology?
	Strong Positive Linear Trend, Agricultural Ditches
	Linear Magnetic Disturbance, WWII Airfield Remains
	Broad Area of Magnetic Enhancement, Geology
	Isolated Dipolar Responses

Phase 1 & 2 evaluation trench plan by Archaeological Solutions Ltd

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Phases 3, 4 and 5	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 180411	June 2018	Location of Phases with geophysical survey interpretations	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Phases 3, 4 and 5	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 180411	June 2018	Location of proposed evaluation trenches	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

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