

Archaeological Mitigation Excavations

**Phases 3, 4 and 5
Lark Grange,
Bury St Edmunds,
Suffolk,**

**ASE Project No: 180956
Site Code: BRG 077**

ASE Report No: 2019133



July 2019

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION EXCAVATIONS

PHASES 3, 4 AND 5 LARK GRANGE, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK

FINAL REPORT

NGR: TL 88550 64730

Planning Reference: DC/14/1881/HYB

ASE Project No: 180956

Site Code: BRG 077

ASE Report No: 2019133

OASIS ID: 354823

By Craig Carvey

With contributions by

Lucy Allott, Luke Barber, Isa Benedetti-Whitton, Trista Clifford, Anna Doherty,
Emily Johnson, Karine Le Hégarat, Elke Raemen, Justin Russell

Illustrations by Andy Lewsey

Prepared by:	Craig Carvey	Archaeologist
Reviewed by:	Charlotte Howsam	Archaeologist (post-ex)
Approved by:	Mark Atkinson	Project Manager
Date of Issue:	July 2019	
Version:	2	

Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ

Tel: 01376 331470

Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk

Website: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology-south-east

Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Lark Grange, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, between 28 January and 8 February 2019. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Ltd, on behalf of their client, in advance of a large residential development.

Following geophysical survey of the c.20.5ha development site in 2014, a seventy-six trench archaeological evaluation was undertaken across Phases 3, 4 and 5 of the site (c.12ha). Twenty-one of these trenches contained archaeological remains, including a pit and hearth/fire pit tentatively dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. Subsequently, two excavation areas, totalling c.1,885sq m, were targeted on the prehistoric features in the west and south of the site.

The excavations at Lark Grange revealed sparse remains of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age date comprising ditches/gullies, pits, a posthole and three hearth/fire pits.

A limited Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age presence was evidenced by a single pit recorded during the 2018 evaluation of the site, dated by a collection of seventy-seven sherds of Beaker and/or Grooved Ware pottery. A small flint assemblage consisting of undiagnostic flakes and three possibly Mesolithic or Neolithic partial flint blade fragments was residual within Middle Iron Age deposits. The lithic assemblage and isolated pit indicate a low level and transient use of the site in the prehistoric period.

More substantial remains of Middle Iron Age date were found, primarily focused within Area 1, and consisted of parallel ditches and a gully, two hearths and a pit. A third Middle Iron Age hearth/fire pit was recorded in isolation in Area 2. Continuations of the ditches were identified during a 2014 geophysical survey and recorded during two phases of excavation; they were found to extend southeastwards for approximately 1km (RGH 066, RGH 083, RGH 086). This boundary also potentially extended further northwards, as suggested by geophysical survey and excavation in 2014–15 (BRG 076). The feature is interpreted as a land boundary ditch related to agricultural activity within the area, as evidenced by four grainstore structures and associated features recorded to the southeast. The hearths/fire pits also attest to dispersed activity, possibly associated with a nearby farmstead.

No features post-dating the Middle Iron Age were identified during the excavation. Remains including enclosure ditches, pits, an inhumation burial and a large midden, 'Cattishall Tumulus', were recorded to the north and northwest in 2015, potentially suggesting a movement in the focus of land use to higher ground in the Late Iron Age/Roman period.

The land between Cattishall and Bury St Edmunds maintained an agricultural and pastoral character throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Estate maps dating to the 18th century indicate the area was made up of common land and some strip fields until enclosure in the early 19th century.

Metal detecting of the site produced metal artefacts spanning the 17th-20th centuries, including two George II and one Victoria coin, and various munitions relating to the Second World War and the site's use as a military airfield.

This report is written and structured to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and older document Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2008). Analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a chronology and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings.

Based on the limited archaeological remains uncovered during the excavation, they are judged to be of medium to low local significance. It is proposed that selected results be alluded to in the forthcoming Moreton Hall Phase 2 report, and that a summary of the fieldwork results is submitted for inclusion in the annual fieldwork roundup in the Proceedings of the Institute for Suffolk Archaeology and History.

CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION
2.0	HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND
3.0	ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS
4.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS
5.0	FINDS
6.0	ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS
7.0	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS
8.0	PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

APPENDICES

Appendix 1:	Context Register
Appendix 2:	Group list
Appendix 3:	Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds
Appendix 4a:	Residue quantification
Appendix 4b:	Charred plant macrofossils
Appendix 5:	HER Summary
Appendix 6:	OASIS Summary sheet
Appendix 7:	Written Scheme of Investigation

TABLES

Table 1:	Prehistoric pottery fabric descriptions
Table 2:	Quantification Iron Age pottery fabrics
Table 3:	Overview of the Metal Detected Finds (excluding ammunition)
Table 4:	Zooarchaeological assemblage by period
Table 5:	Taxa abundance in the overall and phased assemblages by NISP
Table 6:	Quantification of site paper archive
Table 7:	Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

FIGURES

Front Cover:	Machine excavation of Area 2, looking east
Figure 1:	Site location and selected HER references
Figure 2:	Location of excavation areas
Figure 3:	Location of Phases 3-5 with geophysical survey interpretations and other archaeological work
Figure 4:	Excavation Area 1 plan and sections
Figure 5:	Excavation Area 1 photographs
Figure 6:	Excavation Area 1, with previous excavation RGH 039
Figure 7:	Excavation Area 2 plan, sections and photographs
Figure 8:	Photograph of glass bead RF <100>

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, was commissioned by CgMs Ltd, on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological excavation on land proposed for residential development to the east of Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

1.1.2 An evaluation was conducted across Phases 3, 4 and 5 of the development site (c.12ha) by ASE on 15-31 October 2018 (ASE 2018a). The evaluation revealed ditches and pits of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and modern date. Within these areas of the development, the archaeological excavation areas were located in the west and south, and measured c.1,885sq m in total.

1.1.3 Phases 1 and 2 of the development site were previously investigated in 2014 (Archaeological Solutions 2015) and 2018 (ASE 2018b; 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 form a broadly square parcel of arable land enclosing the former Flying Fortress public house.

1.2.3 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2019), 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 Previous archaeological evaluation at the site (ASE 2018a) identified a topsoil between 0.30m and 0.40m thick sealing a thin subsoil, no more than 0.20m thick. The underlying geology was described as a light greyish yellow sand and orange sandy clay with gravel inclusions.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Planning consent (DC/14/1881/HYB) has been granted for the residential development of the site. 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.

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.”

- 1.3.2 A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site in 2018 (ASE 2018a). Having considered the results of this fieldwork, Suffolk County Council’s Archaeology Service (SCCAS), who advise the local planning authority on archaeological matters, recommended that a phase of mitigation work (archaeological excavation) be undertaken at the site.
- 1.3.3 In accordance with this, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by ASE in order to set out the scope of work, methodology and research aims for the programme of archaeological excavation (ASE 2019). This was approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 1.3.4 All work was carried out in accordance with this document, as well as the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the various standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (ClfA 2014a-c).

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

- 1.4.1 Evaluation of the site was carried out by ASE in October 2018 (ASE 2018a). The subsequent excavation was undertaken by ASE between 28 January and 8 February 2019. The fieldwork was supervised by Craig Carvey and project managed by Andrew Leonard, with post-excavation management by Mark Atkinson.

1.5 Archaeological methodology

- 1.5.1 The two excavation areas, measuring c.1,006sq m (Area 1) and c.878sq m (Area 2) (Fig. 2), were initially plotted using a Leica GPS system and the area scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT scanner) by a trained member of ASE staff.
- 1.5.2 The excavation areas were machine stripped using a 20-tonne tracked mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a 2.00m toothless ditching bucket. Overburden deposits were removed under the supervision of ASE staff until natural deposit was reached or archaeological features were exposed. The resultant surfaces were cleaned and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS). This was made available to the Project Manager, the site Supervisor and SCCAS at the earliest opportunity.
- 1.5.3 This pre-excavation plan was made available in AutoCAD and PDF format, and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for use on site. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by ASE surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisors.
- 1.5.4 Ditches and gullies had all relationships defined and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths (minimum 10%) were

excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered.

- 1.5.5 All pits and non-structural post/stakeholes were half-sectioned and fully recorded.
- 1.5.6 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards (ClfA 2014a, b) using standard context record sheets used by ASE.
- 1.5.7 Section drawings were recorded by hand at 1:10 scale, and their position plotted using a GPS.
- 1.5.8 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained and working shots were taken to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.
- 1.5.9 All exposed features and spoil heaps were scanned by an experienced metal detectorist, with all resultant finds collected, processed and retained for specialist identification and study.
- 1.5.10 All other finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained for specialist identification and study, in accordance with the ASE artefacts collection policy and ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014c).
- 1.5.11 Bulk soil sampling was undertaken, which aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site from a range of features across the site. A standard sample size of 40 litres, or if smaller the whole context, was collected from datable contexts to recover environmental remains, such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

- 1.6.1 This final report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, *Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2008).
- 1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims.
- 1.6.3 Following on from previous archaeological evaluation conducted by ASE (ASE 2018a; Fig. 2), work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: BRG 077.
- 1.6.4 Where appropriate, the results from the evaluation (notably Trenches 21 and 68) have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background information is drawn from the WSI (ASE 2019) 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 investigations across Phases 1-5 are also summarised (Archaeological Solutions 2015; ASE 2018a, b; 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 northwest 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 southwest 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). A geophysical survey to the south of the site identified a curving, broadly NW/SE aligned, linear anomaly interpreted to of possible archaeological origin (SHER RGH 083; Britannia Archaeology 2014a). Probable continuations of this linear geophysical anomaly were identified from the results of a further geophysical survey completed to the south (SHER RGH 066, RGH 086; Britannia Archaeology 2014b). Subsequent evaluation and excavation identified Early/Middle Iron Age archaeological remains, including ditches and pits, corroborating the results of the geophysical survey (SHER RGH 066, RGH 086; SCCAS 2012; Suffolk Archaeology 2015a, b; 2016).

2.3.2 A large Iron Age ditch was identified as a geophysical anomaly and as below ground archaeological remains in several trenches during an evaluation on land to the northwest of the current site (SHER BRG 076; Stratascan 2014a ASE 2015b). Its approximate projection would link it with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey on the current site, to the southwest of the Flying Fortress public House (Stratascan 2014b), and possibly those further to the south (SHER RGH 083, RGH 066, RGH 086;

Britannia Archaeology 2014a, b).

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 northwest. 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 northwest of the site (SHER BRG MISC). Archaeological investigations west and northwest 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. 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 Second World War 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 2014a).

2.6 Previous work undertaken at the site (Fig. 2)

Geophysical Survey

- 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 2014b). 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, 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 2014b).

Phases 1 and 2

- 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 2018b); 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 2018b; 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.

Phases 3, 4 and 5

- 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).

- 2.6.6 Archaeological evaluation was undertaken across Phase 3, 4 and 5 by ASE in 2018, comprising seventy-six trial trenches, of which twenty-one contained archaeological remains (ASE 2018a). Most features encountered comprised ditches and pits, with a small number of pits, including one interpreted as a hearth/fire pit, dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period based on small quantities of pottery and worked flint. The remaining features were dated to the modern period and largely related to the former airfield from the first half of the 20th century.
- 2.6.7 Work undertaken by SCCAS in 2004 comprised the excavation of several small areas, one of which was in the Phase 3 area, immediately adjacent to Area 1 of the mitigation area (RGH 039; SCCAS in prep). The excavation encountered a low density of archaeological features, including small shallow pits/postholes, one field boundary ditch and a second short ditch.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Projects Aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (ASE 2019), were as follows:

- Sample excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the proposed excavation areas.
- Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.
- Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.
- Produce information on the local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.
- Understanding how the site fits into the local and wider HER context and adds to our understanding of activity in different periods in Suffolk.

3.2 Research Aims

3.2.1 With reference to the results of the previous evaluation work at the site (ASE 2018a) and the *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011), the excavation aimed to address the following research aims:

OR1: Are the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features an isolated cluster or part of a broader land use?

OR2: Is there evidence of transition from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age given the later prehistoric features to the north of the site?

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 Subsequent to the 2018 archaeological evaluation (ASE 2018a), excavation was undertaken across two areas, totalling c.1,885sq m, in the west and south of the development site, within Phases 3 and 5, targeted upon the results of the preceding evaluation (Fig. 2). The excavation areas, located on Figure 2, were the following sizes:

- Area 1 (Phase 3): 1,006.45sq m
- Area 2 (Phase 5): 878.37sq m

4.1.2 Individual contexts, referred to thus [***], have been sub-grouped and grouped together during post-excavation analysis. Features are generally referred to by their group label G** in the report text. In this way, linear features, such as ditches that may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are described/discussed as single entities, and other cut features, such as ring-gullies, pits and postholes, are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <*>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to text sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7). Evaluation contexts are identified by the format: [0/000] (trench number/context number).

4.1.3 Archaeological remains were present in both excavation areas, though the majority of features were concentrated in Area 1. Two broad periods of activity have been identified, primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist. A small number of features are undated due to the paucity of recovered finds and intercut relationships, and therefore have been phased as Period 0, although some are likely to have been associated with prehistoric land use activity. The two dated periods of activity are as follows:

- Period 1: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age
- Period 2: Middle Iron Age

4.1.4 The recorded archaeological remains are described and discussed under these two period headings. Additional context data are presented in Appendix 1 and a list of designated groups and their contents in Appendix 2. All recorded features are shown on multi-phase excavation plans (), with context numbers labelled and excavation extents indicated. Group numbers are marked on subsequent period plans for the excavation areas (). Selected sections and photographs from each period are incorporated into the various plan figures, as appropriate.

4.2 Period Summaries

Period 1: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

- 4.2.1 The earliest presence on site is demonstrated by a single pit located within Area 2. Pottery sherds from the pit exhibited characteristics of both Beaker and Grooved Ware traditions, presenting a broad date range spanning the 3rd to early 2nd Millennium BC. Residual lithics, consisting of flakes and blades broadly dating between the Mesolithic and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, were collected from Middle Iron Age features and are indicative of a low level of activity during the later prehistoric period.
- 4.2.2 No clear evidence of activity in succeeding periods was recorded and the site appears to have remained largely unoccupied until the Middle Iron Age, c.500 BC.

Period 2: Middle Iron Age

- 4.2.3 The majority of dated remains were recorded within Area 1 and consisted of ditches, a gully, and a loose spread of pits and hearth/fire pits. Middle Iron Age pottery sherds dated most of the features, with others assigned a Period 2 date based on spatial and morphological characteristics. Other undated pits and a posthole in Area 1 are potentially contemporary.
- 4.2.4 Two clay lined hearth/fire pits and a pit, with a third smaller fire pit in Area 2, are suggestive of limited occupation of the site, though no structural remains were found. Remains associated with a Early/Middle Iron Age farmstead, including four small structures, have been identified 500m southeast of site (RGH 066; Suffolk Archaeology 2016), with which the activity at Lark Grange might be associated. A series of three parallel linear features in Area 1 were traced into the adjacent field through geophysical survey and further southeast through excavations for around 1km. The ditches/gullies suggestively form a land boundary and perhaps utilised for control of livestock associated with farming practices in the area.

Later activity

- 4.2.5 No definite Late Iron Age/Roman remains were found during the excavation or evaluation of Phases 3, 4 and 5. Activity appears to have largely been focused to the northwest in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, where Cattishall Tumulus (SHER BRG 001) and an extensive enclosure ditch, a series of ditched rectilinear enclosures, pits and an inhumation burial were found (SHER BRG 076; ASE 2015b). Only a small number of residual sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from medieval features during the 2018 Phase 2 excavation (ASE 2018b; ASE in prep).
- 4.2.6 This area of the landscape largely comprised agricultural and pastoral common land throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, until enclosure in the early 19th century. The site maintained this character until the early 20th century (ASE 2015a). No features indicative of post-medieval/modern land use were identified during the excavation, though various metal artefacts dating from the 17th to 20th centuries, including two George II and one Victoria halfpennies, were retrieved from the topsoil.

- 4.2.7 A small assemblage of munitions was recovered by metal detection from the topsoil of the two excavation areas, attesting to the site's use as a military air base during the Second World War.

Period 0: Undated/unphased

- 4.2.8 A small number of features across both excavation areas were not dated by artefacts and had no clear morphological or spatial characteristics by which they could be assigned a period. Nevertheless, at least some of these undated features are likely to have been associated with Middle Iron Age use of the landscape.

4.3 Topography and deposit sequence

- 4.3.1 The site is generally flat, with the natural deposit recorded between 60.63m and 61.42m AOD.
- 4.3.2 The excavation revealed a natural geology of Head deposits consisting of a mottled orange, yellow and brown sand with patches of clay and gravel, overlain by a mid brown silty sand subsoil, typically 0.20m thick. The sequence was sealed by a c.0.30m thick layer of dark brown ploughsoil.
- 4.3.3 Across the two excavation areas, a small number of remains were identified comprising ditches/gullies, pits, hearth/fire pits and a posthole, mainly concentrated in Area 1. Few stratigraphic relationships were present and phasing primarily relied on datable finds and spatial relationships.
- 4.3.4 All features were found underlying subsoil and cut directly into the natural deposit.
- 4.3.5 Linear features contained broadly similar fills of mid greyish brown sand. Notable deposits, especially those in discrete features, are described in more detail below, particularly where pertinent to the understanding of the nature/function of a deposit or feature.

4.4 Period 1: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

- 4.4.1 Sparse evidence of early prehistoric activity was identified during the excavation, consisting of a single cut feature and residual pottery sherds.
- 4.4.2 The Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pit in Area 2 was initially recorded in evaluation Trench 68 and contained pottery of either Late Neolithic Grooved Ware (c.2900-2100 BC) or Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker (c.2475-1810 BC), or a combination of the two, suggesting a broad date range around the late 3rd millennium BC. Two comparable sandy grog-tempered body sherds were hand-collected as residual finds from ditch [66/004] and pit [35/004], with further sherds recovered from their respective environmental samples <100> (six sherds) and <101> (one sherd).
- 4.4.3 A lithic assemblage comprising flakes and blades was residual within Middle Iron Age features across Area 1. The assemblage was generally

undiagnostic and may date anywhere from the Mesolithic to Early Iron Age period.

- 4.4.4 The limited Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age remains and absence of any structures or land divisions suggests low level, and perhaps transient, activity in an open landscape during the period.

Area 1

- 4.4.5 Area 1 lacked any features positively identified as Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. Hearth [21/007] (G5), excavated and recorded during the 2018 evaluation and upon which Area 1 was targeted, was tentatively dated as earlier prehistoric based on the recovery of a Mesolithic or Neolithic flint blade and two fragments of fire-cracked flint from its upper fill [21/004]. In light of the pottery recovered from nearby features, particularly hearth [1865] (G5), a revised Middle Iron Age date has been assigned to the feature (4.5.12).

- 4.4.6 A total of seventeen flint flakes, including three partial blades, were recovered from fills of Middle Iron Age features in Area 1. The assemblage is generally undiagnostic and may range in date from the Mesolithic to Early Iron Age, and is considered residual in nature; this is further attested by moderate to heavy edge modification implying a degree of post-depositional movement. Collectively, the assemblage suggests a low-level prehistoric presence in the area.

Area 2 (Figure 7)

- 4.4.7 At the centre of Area 2, pit [1893 / 68/005] (G7) was recorded during the evaluation as being circular, measuring 0.69m by 1.02m and 0.34m deep, with 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 Grooved Ware (c.2900-2100 BC) or Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker (c.2475-1810 BC), belonging to one or possibly two vessels, were retrieved. Bulk soil sample <103>, collected from this fill, contained a further forty-seven sherds of similarly dated pottery fragments and small quantities of charcoal, fire-cracked flint and unburnt animal bone but no charred plant remains. Excavation of the remaining part of the feature during the mitigation phase, as [1893], produced three further pottery sherds of the same date from its fill [1892].

4.5 Period 2: Middle Iron Age (Figs 4-7)

- 4.5.1 No evidence of activity between the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age periods was encountered within the two excavation areas. The broadly prehistoric lithic assemblages previously discussed may potentially originate somewhere between the two identified periods, though the absence of other remains rather argues for a hiatus in land use activity across the site.
- 4.5.2 The most prevalent evidence of activity revealed by the excavation was dated to the Middle Iron Age. Remains within both excavation areas consisted of ditches and a gully, and a small number of hearths/fire pits and

a pit. With the exception of an isolated fire pit in Area 2, features from the period were recorded across the breadth of Area 1 in no particular concentration. The features were predominately dated by a small assemblage of handmade pottery sherds in quartz rich and sandy fabrics indicative of an early Middle Iron Age date. Ditches G3 and G11, and hearth/fire pit [21/007] (G5) lacked diagnostic dating material but were assigned a contemporary date based on spatial distribution and comparable dated features. Two more pits and a posthole recorded within Area 1 were suspected to be contemporary but were less certain and have been left unphased (4.6).

- 4.5.3 An excavation conducted in 2004 (SHER RGH 039; SCCAS in prep), which was located adjacent to the western edge of Area 1, revealed loose clusters of pits and postholes, as well as two linear features. Dating evidence retrieved from these features was sparse and generally Bronze Age in date, but a number of undated features, including a possible fire pit/hearth, may be suggestive of associated Middle Iron Age activity.

Area 1 (Figures 4 and 5)

Parallel ditches G1, G2, G3 and G11

- 4.5.4 Crossing the southwest corner of Area 1 along a slightly undulating NW/SE course were four parallel curvi-linear features: ditch [1869 / 1881 / 1887] (G1), ditch [1867 / 1879 / 1883 / 1899] (G2), gully [1895] (G3) and ditch [1909] (G11). These features were not initially identified in previous evaluation Trench 21, nor were their continuations identified in Trenches 23, 26 and 30, during the 2018 evaluation (ASE 2018a). Ditches G1 and G2 generally conformed to a splayed and rounded V-shaped profile with moderately steep sides, and varied in width between 0.80m and 1.10m, and 0.71m and 0.90m, respectively. G1 was 0.26-0.30m deep and G2 0.20-0.28m deep. Both ditches were traced for c.24.5m and extended beyond the excavation limits. Undated, though possibly contemporary, pit/natural feature [1897] (G9) appeared to cut into the top of ditch G2 (4.6.4). Although the nature of this feature is unclear, this feature may really only have been a settling hollow over what appears to be an irregular protrusion in the line of ditch G2. The ditches each contained a single fill [1868 / 1880 / 1886] (G1) and [1866 / 1878 / 1882 / 1898] (G2) of soft/friable, mid greyish brown sand with very occasional flint/stone fragments. Ditch G1 produced six broadly prehistoric flint flakes and seventeen pottery sherds of Middle Iron Age date, whilst five pieces of worked flint and six pottery sherds, all of similar date, were recovered from ditch G2. An intrusive fragment of medieval/post-medieval roof tile was also recovered from G2 ditch segment [1867].
- 4.5.5 Running alongside the northeast edge of ditch G2, gully [1895] (G3) was recorded extending from its rounded southern terminus for 11.05m before continuing beyond the western edge of excavation. The gully had gently sloping straight sides with a slightly concave base, measuring 0.10m deep and 0.54m wide, narrowing slightly towards the northwest. It contained single fill [1894], a soft, mid greyish brown silty sand comparable to ditches G1 and G2. A single broadly prehistoric flint flake was recovered from gully G3, though its alignment and position in relation to ditch G2 is highly suggestive of its contemporary Middle Iron Age date.

- 4.5.6 Perhaps the earliest of the four linear features recorded in Area 1 was slightly curving ditch [1909] (G11), which was truncated on its northeast side by ditch G1. Ditch G11 extended for c.9m from ditch G1 in the south of Area 1 and continued beyond the excavation limits towards the southeast; its northwest continuation beyond G1, or indeed G2 and G3, was not observed, likely indicating the relatively contemporary date of these features. Ditch G11 had a notably different profile to the other three linear features. It was over 1.32m wide and up to 0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and a slightly uneven but generally flat base. Its single fill [1908] was a slightly reddish grey/brown silty sand with occasional to moderate stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature, but it is considered broadly contemporary with other Middle Iron Age features – perhaps the earliest manifestation of the boundary they formed. Either G11 terminated under ditches G1 and G2, or else its northern continuation was reused and incorporated into the course of G1.
- 4.5.7 A short segment of ditch/gully ([4008]), aligned NNW/SSE, was recorded in the adjacent 2004 excavation (RGH 039; SCCAS in prep) close to where ditches G1, G2 and gully G3 exited Area 1 (Fig. 6). It is possible that this gully was related to the ditches/gullies excavated in Area 1, though a direct correlation with any one of them is not readily apparent. Further to the south, a NW/SE aligned ditch-like anomaly was identified from the results of two geophysical surveys (RGH 083, RGH 066, RGH 086; Britannia Archaeology 2014a and b). This anomaly shares a similar alignment with ditches G1, G2 and gully G3 (Fig. 3), and corresponding belowground archaeological remains of Early/Middle Iron Age date have been identified to the south (RGH 066, RGH 086; SCCAS 2012; Suffolk Archaeology 2015a and b; 2016). Though no continuations of ditches G1, G2 and gully G3 were identified either as geophysical anomalies or archaeological features in Trenches 23, 26 and 30 in the south of Phase 3, it seems likely they are at least related to, if not further parts of, the linear geophysical anomaly and ditches recorded to the south.
- 4.5.8 All dated and undated discrete features of archaeological origin recorded in Area 1 were located to the northwest of the four linear features. It is possible that ditches G1, G2, G11 and gully G3 divided the landscape, demarcating separate areas of activity; however, given the limited extent of the excavation area, little more can be inferred on the nature of land use to either side.
- Pit G4*
- 4.5.9 A single pit was identified in Area 1 as Middle Iron Age in date through the recovery of dated finds: pit [1871] (G4). A small number of other nearby pits were suspected to be of similar date but have not been phased in the absence of conclusive dating material and shared morphological characteristics (4.6).
- 4.5.10 Pit [1871] (G4) was located close to the eastern limit of Area 1. The pit was sub-oval to sub-rectangular in plan, broadly east/west aligned, measuring 1.40m long by 0.76m wide and 0.42m deep. The sides were near vertical, with slumping exhibited along its north edge, down to a rounded break of

slope and an irregularly concave base. The pit contained a single fill [1870] of friable, light greyish brown sand with occasional flint fragments and very occasional charcoal flecks. The fill yielded three fragments of Middle Iron Age pottery.

Hearths/fire pits G5

- 4.5.11 Two pits interpreted to be hearths/fire pits (G5: [21/007] and [1865]) were located in the northern half of excavation Area 1, northeast of ditches/gullies G1, G2, G3 and G11. Although Middle Iron Age pottery was only recovered from pit [1865], the similar characteristics and spatial proximity of the two features likely indicates their contemporaneity.
- 4.5.12 In the northwest of Area 1, hearth/fire pit [1865] (G5) was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.40m long by 1.02m wide and 0.19m deep. Its sides were straight and steep, with a moderate, rounded break of slope and a flat base. A thin (0.02m) basal fill [1900] consisting of black silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions likely represented the remains of an *in situ* primary burnt deposit. A single pottery sherd was recovered from the basal fill, though this may be intrusive from backfill [1863]. A c.0.05-0.10m thick fill [1864] of soft, mixed pale yellow and mid red burnt clay with occasional charcoal inclusions was overlying the basal fill and initially appeared to line the feature's north half. However, after further excavation of the fill it was deemed the clay was likely a redeposit/backfill of the lining or potentially part of the collapsed superstructure of the hearth/fire pit. No finds were hand-collected from this fill. A final backfill [1863] of soft, dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate charcoal and occasional burnt clay inclusions, containing six Middle Iron Age pottery sherds, sealed the feature.
- 4.5.13 Bulk samples <29>, <28> and <27> were collected from fills [1900], [1864] and [1863], respectively. Sample <29> from basal fill [1900] produced 200 pieces of fired clay, including structural daub, burnt stone, a single charred spelt/emmer glume base and large mammal diaphysis, rib and cranial fragments and medium mammal rib fragments, as well as twenty-three indeterminate fragments. Sample <28> collected from redeposited clay [1864] contained 737 fragments of fired clay, including structural daub, burnt stone, three charred wheat and two indeterminate caryopses, an ovicaprid molar, a medium mammal and avian diaphysis fragment, a microfaunal vertebral fragment and thirty-eight indeterminate bone fragments. Sample <27> from backfill [1863] contained the largest variety and number of charred remains, including caryopses of wheat (5), oat/brome (5), spelt/emmer (2), barley (1), and indeterminate species (9). A further fragment of Middle Iron Age pottery, two large mammal long bone fragments and two indeterminate fragments, in addition to nineteen calcined fragments, were also recovered. Charred wild seeds, including hazelnut shell fragments in <27> and <28>, and small to moderate quantities of charcoal of mixed taxa, including oak, hazel and Maloideae taxa, were represented in all three samples. An annular blue glass bead (RF<100>) was also recovered from sample <27> and may be of Iron Age or Saxon date (5.9; Fig. 8).
- 4.5.14 Located c.13.7m to the southwest of pit [1865], the majority of hearth/fire pit [21/007] was exposed and excavated in Trench 21 during the 2018 evaluation. The evaluation report (ASE 2018a, 14) describes the pit as

measuring 1.99m long by 1.14m wide and 0.27m deep. The excavation revealed the full width of pit [21/007] to be 1.40m. The pit had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and contained a sequence of three fills. The upper fill [21/004] comprised a mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent stone and moderate charcoal inclusions, below which was intermediate fill [21/005] consisting of dark bluish grey clayey charcoal. The bottom fill [21/006] comprised mid brownish red burnt clay indicative of *in situ* burning and possibly constitutes a partial lining. A Mesolithic or Neolithic blade and two fragments of fire-cracked flint from upper fill [21/004] were the only finds recovered from the feature, while bulk sample <102> from fill [21/006] produced moderate quantities of oak and ash charcoal, small quantities of possible fired clay/ironstone, fire-cracked flint, and a small number of charred grass-family stem fragments. Investigation of the remaining fill of this pit was undertaken during the excavation in expectation of further finds retrieval, but this proved unsuccessful. Given the relative proximity and morphological similarities of this pit with Middle Iron Age pit [1865], as well as the general paucity of other dated features in Area 1, it is likely that they are of similar Middle Iron Age date.

Area 2 (Figure 7)

- 4.5.15 A third fire pit [1903] (G6) was uncovered in Area 2 and is the only positively identified Middle Iron Age feature beyond Area 1. Fire pit G6 was less substantial than those encountered in Area 1, ranging between 0.80m and 0.90m in diameter, and up to 0.11m deep. It contained an *in situ* burnt deposit, primary fill [1902], consisting of soft, black crushed charcoal up to 0.60m thick. Overlying this was backfill [1901], a soft, mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and fragments, and occasional small pebbles. No finds were hand collected from the feature. A single charred hazelnut fragment was recovered from bulk sample <31> collected from primary fill [1902], alongside a charred indeterminate wild seed. A charred wild bud fragment and small pottery sherd of Middle Iron Age date were found in soil sample <30> collected from fill [1901].

4.6 Undated/unphased Features

- 4.6.1 A small number of features across the two excavation areas were undated and not assigned to a period, as they contained no diagnostic artefacts and/or shared no clear stratigraphic or spatial relationships with other dated features. At least two are of natural origin, whilst the remainder are probably contemporary to Period 2 activity.

Area 1 (Figure 4)

Undated pits and posthole (G9)

- 4.6.2 G9 consisted of pits [1873], [1875], [1897], and posthole [1877] within Area 1, interspersed with Period 2 features and located to the northeast of ditches/gully G1, G2 and G3. With the exception of pit [1897], which cut Period 2 ditch G2, the group lacked artefacts and stratigraphic relationships in order to date/phase the features.

- 4.6.3 Pit [1873] (G9), c.2.6m to the south of Middle Iron Age pit [1871] (G4), was sub-circular in plan with shallow, gentle sides and a near flat base, and measured 1.38m long by 0.95m wide and 0.18m deep. Its fill [1872] was a dark greyish brown sand with an ill-sorted lens of angular flint at its base. Pit [1875] (G9), c.3.7m to the west of pit [1871] (G4), had a similar appearance to pit [1873], measuring 0.62m by 0.55m and 0.08m deep. Its fill [1874] was also comparable but lacked a flint lens. No finds were recovered from these two pits.
- 4.6.4 Pit [1897] (G9) was recorded as cutting into fill [1898] of Period 2 ditch [1899] (G2). Measuring c.0.80-0.90m in diameter and 0.18m deep, the pit was probably sub-circular in plan, though its edges were very diffuse, and it had moderately sloping edges and a rounded base. The fill [1896] consisted of a friable, mottled brown, grey and black sand with occasional rounded stones but no finds. The pit appeared to have been subjected to root disturbance and may in fact be a natural feature or simply a subsidence hollow (see 4.5.4).
- 4.6.5 Posthole [1877] (G9) was the only feature of its type recorded during the excavation, and was located along the east side of Area 1, half way between hearth/fire pit [1865] (G5) and pit [1871] (G4). The 0.14m deep sub-circular posthole was 0.15m in diameter and had straight, vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [1876] of friable, grey/brown sand with moderate charcoal fragments and occasional small, angular flint but no finds.

Geological/Natural features (G10)

- 4.6.6 To the southwest of ditch G1, two large irregular features [1905] and [1907] (G10) were investigated and interpreted as natural features, including a large tree throw. In this area, natural geology was particularly mixed and mottled in terms of composition and colour, making the features difficult to define. The first pit-like feature was investigated by half sectioned and the second, larger feature by two small interventions, which were not formally recorded. Neither feature contained finds or anthropomorphic inclusions.
- 4.6.7 Tree throw [1907] was of irregular form, appearing on the exposed ground surface as a characteristic large crescent with an amorphous patch at one end. It measured approximately 5m in length and 3.5m in breadth, and contained a mottled grey/brown and yellow silt/sand [1906]. Excavation of the feature revealed the centre, at least in part, consisted of a light brownish yellow/tan coloured redeposited natural clayey/silty sand with small stone fragments, which [1906] appeared to undercut along the feature's east half.
- 4.6.8 Slightly to the west, [1905] was also irregular, but more broadly sub-circular in plan shape, measuring 1.65m wide, with moderate (east) and near vertical (west) sides and a flat base. Its fill [1904] was a soft, silty sand 0.22m thick, that faded from a dark grey/brown (base) to a mixed and mottled yellow and brown with angular flints (top).
- 4.6.9 A third, far smaller natural feature [1885] (G10) was identified in between ditch segments [1887] (G1) and [1883] (G2), being apparently cut by them. The full extent and profile of the feature was unclear with ill-defined edges,

though it appeared to be c.0.45m wide and 0.21m deep. The feature contained a friable, very mottled brown and yellow sand devoid of finds. The feature was interpreted as a natural hollow.

Area 2

- 4.6.7 A single undated feature, pit [1889 / 1891] (G8), was recorded in Area 2 c.4m to the NE of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit [1893] (G7) and c.14.5m NNE of Middle Iron Age hearth/fire pit [1903] (G6). The pit was sub-oval, measuring 1.60m along its southwest/northeast axis and 1.54m across its width. It had moderately steep sides with a gradual break of slope into a slightly irregular base that gently sloped to the northeast (0.36m deep). It had a single fill [1888 / 1890] of soft, mottled yellowish brown and mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds. Some partially degraded wood fragments indicated recent root disturbance in the upper portions of the fill.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the Phase 3 (Area 1) and Phase 5 (Area 2) mitigation work at Lark Grange. 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 Appendix 3; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 4. A single find was assigned a unique registered finds number, detailed in section 5.9. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c).

5.1.2 This report only directly incorporates finds from evaluation trenches that fell directly within the mitigation areas (Trenches 21 and 68). Information on material from other trenches can be found in the evaluation report (ASE 2018a).

5.2 Flintwork Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Phases 3 and 5 of the evaluation and the subsequent excavation produced a total of seventeen pieces of struck flint, weighing 116g, and three fragments of unworked burnt flint weighing 100g. Except for a fragment of unworked burnt flint retrieved from environmental sample <27> (context [1863]), the artefacts were hand-collected during fieldwork. The pieces of struck flint came from ten numbered contexts, with no marked clustering. The flintwork was quantified by piece count and weight, and was directly catalogued into an Excel spreadsheet.

5.2.2 The burnt unworked flint fragments were heavily calcined to a white colour. They were recovered from fill [21/004] of pit [21/007] and fill [1863] of pit/hearth [1865] (both G5, assigned to Period 2).

5.2.3 The very small assemblage of struck flint was almost entirely recovered from Period 2 features. It was restricted to pieces of flint debitage, including fourteen flakes and three blades. Fill [21/004] of pit [21/007] (G5) contained the medial part of a blade. It is likely to be Mesolithic or Neolithic in date. The remaining two blades lack characteristics that indicate that they are products of a blade technology. Overall, the flakes are not particularly diagnostic. They are irregular and they have been struck using a mixed hammer mode. Several examples display plain unprepared platforms.

5.2.4 The pieces of worked flint are manufactured from a mid to dark grey flint with a thin stained cortex. They display moderate to heavy edge modification that implies a certain degree of post-depositional movement.

5.2.5 The excavations have produced limited evidence for prehistoric presence at the site. The main problem of the assemblage is that it lacks chronologically diagnostic pieces, and it is mostly represented by pieces that are not closely datable. The assemblage consists entirely of pieces of debitage. The dominance of flakes suggests a late prehistoric (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) date. A fragmented blade may be earlier. The flintwork suggests only low-level activity.

5.3 Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the Phase 3 and 5 mitigation areas. This material, amounting to 119 sherds, weighing 367g, includes a single moderate sized Beaker assemblage from one pit and more fragmentary material of c. earlier Middle Iron Age date, spread across several pits and ditches.

5.3.2 The pottery was recorded in line with the national *Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (PCRG *et al.* 2016). It was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel number on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series, following the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010; Table 1).

Fabric	Description
FLQU1	Moderate quartz 0.4-0.6mm and moderate flint of 0.5-1.5mm
GRQF1	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
QUAR1	Moderate/common ill-sorted quartz of 0.2-1mm (with v. rare examples of milky quartz up to 3mm)
QUAR2	Moderate/common ill-sorted quartz of 0.4-0.6mm (with very rare examples up to 1mm); very rare flint of up to 1.5mm can occur
QUAR3	Moderate/common ill-sorted quartz of 0.2-0.5mm; some mica and very rare flint of up to 1.5mm can occur
QUAR4	Moderate/common ill-sorted quartz of 0.4-0.6mm; sparse/moderate iron-rich/argillaceous inclusions up to 0.5mm
QUGR1	Moderate/common ill-sorted quartz of 0.4-0.6mm; rare/sparse grog of 0.5-1.5mm; very rare flint of <1mm can occur

Table 1: Prehistoric pottery fabric descriptions

Period 1: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

5.3.3 A moderate-sized group of Beaker pottery was recovered from a single pit, investigated as [68/005] in the evaluation and [1893] (G7) in mitigation Area 2. The pit produced seventy-seven sherds, weighing 189g, from up to six estimated vessels (including material collected from environmental sample <103>). Up to two vessels were associated with a slightly sandy grog-tempered ware containing rare flint, occasionally of large size (GRQF1) and up to four with a sandier fabric containing rare grog (QUGR1). At least sixty-six sherds, weighing 163g, appear to be from the same vessel. The precise number of estimated vessels is uncertain because many of the sherds are similar in terms of fabric and firing colour, and almost all are associated with fingernail rusticated decoration. No diagnostic rimsherds are present.

5.3.4 During the evaluation, it was considered uncertain whether the assemblage should be attributed to Late Neolithic Grooved Ware or Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker tradition since both the fabrics and decorative styles could be common to both. Although one abraded thin-walled sherd

appeared to feature some form of linear impressed decoration that would be more typical of Beaker, the sherds of the more complete vessel were moderately thick-walled and appeared to have a fairly large diameter that would be more in keeping with Grooved Ware (though they could not be definitely excluded as a larger Beaker vessel). During the excavation, additional thinner walled sherds were recovered in generally sandier fabrics, including a base of c.100mm diameter, making a Beaker attribution appear far more likely. Recent review of radiocarbon dating evidence places this tradition as a whole between 2485-1810 cal BC (Parker Pearson *et al.* 2016); however, it is believed that the vast majority of Beaker ceramics date to after a horizon of c.2250-2150 BC when Beaker culture became more widespread (Needham 2005).

Period 2: Middle Iron Age

- 5.3.5 A small, fragmentary assemblage of Iron Age pottery was largely recovered from Area 1, quantified by fabric type in Table 2 (including material from environmental samples <27>, <28> and <30>). This material came from eight different features, most of which contained fewer than ten sherds: ditches [1867] (G2), [1869] and [1881] (both G1), pit [1871] (G4) and pit/hearths [1865] (G5) and [1903] (G6). As shown in the table, the assemblage is predominantly made up by hand-made quartz rich fabrics that occasionally contained very rare flint (QUAR1, QUAR2, QUAR3 and QUAR4). A few examples of similar sandy wares with moderate quantities of flint temper were also recorded (FLQU1). Although none of the features were considered closely dated, in general, this type of fabric composition is probably suggestive of a date around the earlier part of the Middle Iron Age. This is also suggested by the small number of diagnostic feature sherds, comprising three rims from necked jars, one of which has a slightly flattened rim profile and two of which have short necked and rounded rim sections. Given the fairly small and undiagnostic nature of the pottery assemblage, slightly earlier or later dating is not excluded as a possibility.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLQU1	10	11	3
QUAR1	3	29	3
QUAR2	10	56	6
QUAR3	15	56	10
QUAR4	4	26	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>23</i>

Table 2: Quantification Iron Age pottery fabrics

5.4 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.4.1 A single fragment of roof tile, weighing 37g, was collected from fill [1866] of Period 2 ditch [1867] (G2). It was made from a hard and sandy red fabric with common coarse and very coarse quartz, and cannot be dated beyond broadly medieval/post-medieval and appears to be intrusive. It has no further archaeological potential and has been discarded.

5.5 Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A medium-sized assemblage of fired clay comprising 937 fragments, weighing 6,835g, was recovered from two different contexts. All material was recovered from environmental samples <28> and <29>, collected from fills [1864] and [1900], respectively, of G5 fire pit/hearth [1865]. Fragments are all in a silty orange fabric with rare fine white streaks, rare voids and rare fine white chalk specks. The majority of fired clay is amorphous, whilst 138 pieces retain one flat surface. Five fragments from [1864] and four pieces from [1900] retain wattle impressions, with diameters ranging between 8mm and 12mm. The low survival of imprints is probably due to the crumbly nature of most of the clay, and it is likely that the assemblage represents structural daub.

5.6 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.6.1 Two different contexts, both from Period 2 G5 pit/hearth [1865], produced stone. Fill [1864] of pit/hearth [1865] produced worn cobble fragments of fine/medium grey non-calcareous sandstone (430g) and quartzite (318g), the former showing signs of having been burnt. Fill [1900] of pit/hearth [1865] produced a 176g hand-collected cobble fragment, again burnt, but this time in a fine/medium buff non-calcareous sandstone. The environmental sample <29> collected from this deposit produced further stone: two fine/medium grey non-calcareous sandstone cobble fragments (376g) and two further cobble fragments of quartzite (286g). All show signs of having been burnt but are otherwise unmodified. The sandstones are likely to be from the Midlands/Yorkshire area, and the quartzite has a number of possible sources to the north and west. These stone types are common in the county and are widely distributed within superficial deposits in East Anglia through fluvial and glacial reworking. Therefore, these rounded cobbles would have probably been local to the site. Although they may have been deliberately collected to enclose domestic hearths, they have not been worked in any way.

5.6.2 The stone assemblage from the site is of locally available types that have not been deliberately worked. They are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report. No further work is proposed and the assemblage has been discarded.

5.6.3 Five environmental residues produced magnetic material in the fractions below 4mm (contexts [1863], [1864], [1900], [1901] and [1902], which were all fills of Period 2 pit/hearths from groups G5 and G6). All were carefully scanned under x10 magnification to establish the presence/absence of micro slags. In each case, the magnetic fractions were composed of sub-rounded well-polished ferruginous siltstone and fine sandstone granules (20g, 2g, 2g, 1g and 6g respectively) with a couple of ferruginous ooliths in fill [1864] of pit/hearth [1865] (eroded from oolitic limestone). This material has had its magnetic properties enhanced through burning, but this could have occurred through any high temperature process including domestic hearths and bonfires. The complete absence of slag suggests metalworking was not occurring anywhere near the site. The magnetic fractions have been discarded.

5.7 Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A total of 70 pieces of metalwork, weighing just over 1.3kg, were found by metal detector in topsoil across the two mitigation areas ([1860]). The assemblage is listed in Table 3. The material is almost entirely of 19th- and 20th- century date, and none predates the 18th century.

No	Wt (g)	Object	Material	Date
1	25	?BOX	COPP	C19th-20th
1	153	?PLAQUE	LEAD	PMED
1	16	?SHOE IRON	IRON	C19th-E20th
1	5	?VALVE	COPP	C20th
1	2	BUTTON	COPP	C19th-20th
1	1	BUTTON	COPP	C19th-20th
1	5	CHAIN	COPP	2nd half C20th
1	5	COIN	COPP	1888
1	7	COIN	COPP	1729-39
1	9	COIN	COPP	1746-54
1	5	FERRULE	WHITE ALLOY	C20th
1	4	FERRULE/TUBE	COPP	
1	7	MOUN	COPP	LC18th/EC19th
1	3	NAIL	IRON	
1	4	NAIL	IRON	
1	96	OFF-CUT	LEAD	
1	5	OFF-CUT	LEAD	
1	7	OFF-CUT	LEAD	
2	22	WASTE	LEAD	
1	3	WASTE	LEAD	
1	2	WASTE	LEAD	
1	8	WASTE	LEAD	
1	221	PIPE	LEAD	
1	3	PLAQUE	COPP	1943
1	34	PLAQUE	COPP	C19th
1	4	PLATE	COPP	C19th-20th
1	10	SCREW	COPP	C20th
1	<1	SHEET	WHITE ALLOY	C20th
4	3	SHEET	WHITE ALLOY	C20th
1	18	SHEET	COPP	
1	5	SHEET	LEAD	
1	1	SHEET	LEAD	
1	<1	SHEET	COPP	
1	10	SHEET	LEAD	
1	20	STRIP	LEAD	
1	7	STRIP	COPP	C19th-20th
1	13	STRIP	COPP	PMED
1	8	STRIP	COPP	

No	Wt (g)	Object	Material	Date
1	4	STRIP	WHITE ALLOY	
1	3	STRIP	COPP	
3	26	STRIP	COPP	C20th
1	8	STRIP	COPP	
1	15	STRIP	COPP	
1	5	TAG	COPP	C20th
1	7	THIMBLE	COPP	C19th-20th
1	42	TUBE	COPP	C20th (2nd half)
1	16	TUBE	WHITE ALLOY	C20th
1	48	UNKNOWN	WHITE ALLOY	C20th
1	8	UNKNOWN	WHITE ALLOY	C20th
1	5	UNKNOWN	COPP	
1	17	UNKNOWN	COPP/BAKELITE	C20th
1	8	UNKNOWN	COPP	C19th-20th
1	47	UNKNOWN	COPP	C19th-20th

Table 3: Overview of the Metal Detected Finds (excluding ammunition)

- 5.7.2 A total of twenty-one strip and sheet fragments are in copper alloy, lead and white alloy. Three lead off-cuts and five pieces of waste were also recovered. Dress accessories comprise just two buttons, including a copper-alloy 4-hole dome backed example with "GOODALL & GRAHAM 7 CONDUIT ST" embossed across the front. The latter company were a civil and military tailor company in the late 19th century. A machine-made thimble of 19th- or 20th-century date was found as well. The remainder comprises modern, often undiagnostic, material.

Coins by Trista Clifford

- 5.7.3 Three post-medieval coins were recovered from context [1860] during the metal detector survey. The earliest is a copper-alloy halfpenny of George II, bearing the younger bust of the issue of 1729 to 1739. The lettering appears crude and the coin is underweight (107 grains rather than c.140 grains). Therefore, it is probably a cast contemporary copy. Also recovered was a second copper-alloy George II halfpenny of issue 1746-1754. Lastly, a copper-alloy Victoria halfpenny minted in 1888 was also recovered.

Ammunition by Justin Russell

- 5.7.4 X1 .50 inch case, not fired but missing projectile and propellant
Headstamp: RA 42
Disposed of via E.O.D.
- X1 .50 inch case, not fired but missing projectile and propellant
Headstamp: SL 43
Disposed of via E.O.D.
- X1 20mm case. Not fired but missing projectile and propellant.
Headstamp: K2 1944 20MM

Disposed of via E.O.D.

X1 .50 inch projectile, not fired (remnant of case present around circumference) and with a blue painted tip – Incendiary.

Disposed of via E.O.D.

X2 12 gauge sporting shotgun cartridge case base, fired.

Headstamp: ELEY-KYNOCH 12

X4 12 gauge sporting shotgun case base, fired

Headstamp: ELEY-KYNOCH 12 ICI 12

X1 12 gauge sporting shotgun case base, fired.

Headstamp: SPECIAL SMOKELESS 12 FOREIGN MADE CASE 12

- 5.7.5 Four items of military ammunition were recovered from the metal detecting of topsoil: one 20mm Hispano case, two 0.5 inch Browning cases and one 0.5 inch Browning projectile. The 0.5 inch projectile, retained fragments of a case neck around its circumference, illustrating that it had not been fired. The tip of the bullet also retained its original blue paint, a method of indicating the type of special load used, in this instance an incendiary projectile. Regular ball projectiles were left unpainted, but other special colouring included red for tracer, silver for armour-piercing incendiary and black/green for armour-piercing. The incendiary round is designed to spread a small phosphorous fireball on impact and having not been fired was still 'live'.
- 5.7.6 0.5 inch calibre ammunition was used extensively by the U.S.A.A.F in bombers and fighters during the Second World War and fits well with the occupation of the site by the U.S.A.A.F from September 1942. Incendiary rounds were initially developed for igniting hydrogen in Zeppelins in the First World War, but with the evolution of aircraft design, it was found they also worked well on combusting wood and canvas of the aircraft frame. If an impact on the fuel tank was made, however, the entire aircraft could be taken out of action immediately.
- 5.7.7 The two 0.5 inch cases that were recovered had not been fired but had lost their projectile. The headstamps RA 42 and SL 43 indicate they were manufactured by Remington Arms Company, Connecticut and St Louis Ordnance Plant, Missouri. US manufactured rounds of this period did not indicate the type of load within the headstamp.
- 5.7.8 The 20mm case was similarly missing its projectile and in an otherwise unfired state. The headstamp K2 1944 20MM informs that this was made at the Kynoch Division of I.C.I at Standish in Lancashire. With the end of the war, the RAF returned to Rougham airfield and the recovery of a British-made aircraft cannon round is therefore not necessarily out of place.
- 5.7.9 Due to the unfired nature of the cases, which all retained live primers, they were handed over to the E.O.D. for disposal, along with the live incendiary projectile.
- 5.7.10 Seven fired sporting shotgun case bases were also recovered. ELEY-KYNOCH featured in the bulk of the headstamps and would indicate they

were all of a post-1926 manufacture. The single case headstamp of SPECIAL SMOKELESS FOREIGN MADE CASE is of general early 20th-century manufacture.

5.8 Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

5.8.1 An assemblage of 113 animal bones, weighing approximately 57g in total, was analysed from the evaluation and excavation. Analysed material derived from four contexts, including specimens both hand-collected and from environmental bulk samples. Material was dated to two archaeological periods, and the preservation of the assemblage was moderate to good (Table 4).

Period		N	HC	ENV	NISP	Preservation %	
						Moderate	Good
1	Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age	2	0	2	0	100	0
2	Middle Iron Age	111	12	99	18	43.24	56.76
<i>Total</i>		<i>113</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>44.25</i>	<i>55.75</i>

Table 4: Zooarchaeological assemblage by period showing total fragment count (N), the number of hand-collected (HC) and bulk-sampled (ENV) specimens, the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels

Method

5.8.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1999) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Determination of sheep and goat specimens was not possible (Halstead and Collins 2002; Zeder and Lapham 2010; Boessneck 1969). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and vertebral fragments, have been categorised by taxa size (large/ medium/ small) and type (mammal/ bird/ fish). Given the highly fragmented and largely indeterminate nature of the assemblage, no age-at-death or metrical data could be collected. Specimens were studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and taphonomic agents.

Results

5.8.3 One specimen was identifiable to taxa as ovicaprid, and a further seventeen to taxa size (Table 5). The specimens are discussed by period below.

CXT	ENV	Period	N	NISP	Ovicaprid	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Microfauna	Bird	Indeterminate
68/004	103	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1863	27	2	25	2	0	2	0	0	0	23
1864	28	2	42	4	1	0	1	1	1	38
1900	29	2	44	12	0	9	3	0	0	32

Table 5: Taxa abundance in the overall and phased assemblages by NISP.

Period 1: Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age

- 5.8.4 G7 pit fill context [68/004] <103> yielded two indeterminate fragments, one of which was burnt (carbonised).

Period 2: Middle Iron Age

- 5.8.5 Three contexts from the G5 hearth/fire pits in Area 1 produced animal bones. Two fills from hearth context [1865] were bulk sampled. Fill [1864] <28> contained an ovicaprid maxillary molar, a medium mammal and avian diaphysis fragment, and a microfaunal vertebral fragment. Thirty-eight indeterminate fragments were also present, of which two were calcined. Backfill [1863] <27> contained two large mammal long bone fragments and two indeterminate fragments, in addition to nineteen calcined fragments.
- 5.8.6 Hearth primary fill context [1900], including bulk sample <29>, contained large mammal diaphysis (long bone shaft), rib and cranial fragments and medium mammal rib fragments. A total of twenty-three indeterminate fragments were also present. One large mammal diaphysis fragment had evidence of fresh (peri-mortem) fracture, indicating marrow exploitation.

Discussion

- 5.8.7 Few conclusions can be drawn from the zooarchaeological material due to the high fragmentation and indeterminate nature of the specimens. The animal bone assemblage likely represents domestic refuse. Burnt material may relate to casual deposition of animal bone waste in hearths during their use. The presence of unburnt bone, however, may suggest that refuse was deposited in the hearths during periods of disuse.
- 5.8.8 In terms of taxa, ovicaprids were present on the site in the Middle Iron Age. Large mammals, probably cattle but perhaps also wild species, and birds, were also exploited. Microfauna may represent accidental inclusions.

5.9 Registered Find by Trista Clifford

- 5.9.1 A single glass bead, RF<100> (Fig. 8), was recovered from an environmental bulk sample (<27>) collected from fill [1863] of Period 2 pit/hearth [1865] (G5). The bead is annular in form, measuring 7.29mm in diameter. The perforation measures 4mm. The bead is wound in mid blue translucent glass. The blue colour and annular shape are long-lived features in bead fashion and production. It belongs to Guido's (1978, 68) Group 6vii, with dated examples from the 1st century AD, and Foulds' (2017) Class 102 of Iron Age date. Foulds' (ibid, 195.) data shows that annular beads of this size are atypical for the region, where larger beads were preferred. The annular form in blue glass is also a prominent feature of Anglo-Saxon bead fashion in the early phase (Brugmann 2004), and so it is also possible the bead is of later, Saxon, date.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS by Lucy Allott

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Seven bulk soil samples were taken from Areas 1 and 2 during excavation (five samples) and evaluation (two samples; ASE 2018a) at Phases 3 and 5 at Lark Grange, for the recovery of environmental remains, such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit [68/005] (G7) in Area 2 and Middle Iron Age fire pit, [1903] (G6) also in Area 2, and G5 hearth/fire pits [1865] and [21/007] in Area 1. The following report discusses preservation of the charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal, and considers their contribution to understanding the nature of the site, evidence for the arable economy, local environment and fuel selection.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The bulk samples, ranging from 20L to 40L in volume, were processed by flotation using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot, before being air-dried. Sub-samples of burnt clay, equating to 10L and 5L were extracted from samples <28> and <29>, respectively, prior to flotation, to minimize potential damage. Flotation residues were passed through 8mm, 4mm and 2mm sieves, and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains. Artefacts recovered from the samples (Appendix 4a) were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant finds reports where they add further information to the existing finds assemblages.

6.2.2 Flots were sorted under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications for charred plant macrofossils and recorded in Appendix 4b together with plant macrofossils extracted from the residues. Identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure and, where necessary, relevant identification manuals (Jacomet 2007; NIAB 2004; Cappers *et al.* 2006) were consulted. Quantification was based on the minimum number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants, and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

6.2.3 Up to a maximum of 100 charcoal fragments were analysed per sample, as recommended by Keepax (1988). Preparation and examination of fragments followed standard procedures for the analysis of wood charcoal as described in Hather (2000). The fragments were fractured along three planes to reveal transverse, tangential longitudinal and radial longitudinal surfaces, and viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial sorting and a metallurgical incident light microscope (at x50, x100, x200 and x500) for identification. Only fragments greater than 2mm, and primarily those greater than 4mm, were examined. Fragments <2mm lack sufficient anatomical detail and thus cannot be identified conclusively, if at all. Observations were also made concerning their gross morphology, anatomical growth patterns and preservation condition. Specimens were identified to the highest taxonomic level possible through comparison with reference texts (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Habitat information and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

6.3.1 Charred plant macrofossils were absent in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age sample <103> from G7 pit [68/005]. They were, however, present in each of the samples from Middle Iron Age features in low (0-10 individuals) to moderate (11-50 individuals) quantities. All of the plant macrofossils were preserved through charring, and preservation was largely poor with many of the remains indeterminate or identifiable to family, genera or groups of genera only. They are considered below by phase and feature group.

6.3.2 Wood charcoal fragments were abundant in samples <30> and <31> from G6 pit/fire pit [1903] and sample <102> from G5 hearth/fire pit [21/007]. Charcoal fragments were also common in the remaining five samples, although fragments >4mm in size were less abundant. Taxonomic identifications were obtained for each of the assemblages and are considered below by phase and feature group.

Period 1: Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age

6.3.3 Sample <103> [68/004] fill of pit [68/005] (G7) produced a small flot comprising 40% uncharred modern organics, approximately 40% sediment and a smaller component of land snail shells of the burrowing variety *Cecilioides*. Wood charcoal fragments make up the remaining 20% of the flot and were moderately common in the residue. Oak (*Quercus* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus* sp.), and Maloideae taxa (a group which includes apple, hawthorn, whitebeam and rowan for example) have been identified. The heavy residue also produced a small quantity of bone, pottery, worked flint and burnt stone.

Period 2: Middle Iron Age

6.3.4 The flots from samples <27> [1863], <28> [1864] and <29> [1900] from G5 pit/hearth [1865] and sample <102> [21/005] from G5 pit/hearth [21/007] in Area 1 contained low quantities (5-10%) of uncharred modern organics, such as rootlets and occasional seeds. Land snail shells of *Cecilioides*, a burrowing mollusc, were noted in each of the flots, although overall the evidence for post-depositional disturbance is limited. Wood charcoal fragments made up the largest component of each flot and sample residue. The flot from <102> [21/005] was particularly large (1,200ml) and predominately composed of charcoal.

6.3.5 Charred plant macrofossils were most abundant in sample <27> [1863] with smaller assemblages evident in samples <28> and <29> from the same pit/hearth [1865]. Sample <27> contained cereal caryopses of wheat, barley and oat/brome with the presence of glume wheat spelt or emmer confirmed by glume bases. Cereals were less prominent in the other samples, although a spelt/emmer glume base was also recorded in sample <29>. Wild plant remains include small round legumes, one with a fragment of possible seed pod attached and weeds of goosefoot, knotgrass, black bindweed, dock, ribwort plantain and wild grass caryopses (large) including possible brome/fescue. Due to poor preservation, the majority of grass seeds are not identifiable. Hazel is indicated by nut shell fragments. Sample <102>, [21/005] from G5 pit [21/007], contained very few charred plant macrofossils

with grass culm fragments the only remains noted during evaluation work (ASE 2018a).

- 6.3.6 Wood charcoal fragments were moderately common in each of the deposits. Maloideae group taxa, oak and cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.) (including some roundwood) were recorded in samples <27>, <28> and <29> from pit/hearth [1865]. Field maple (*Acer campestre*) was noted in samples <27> and <28>, ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) in sample <27> and hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus* sp.) in sample <29>. Sample <102> [21/005] from pit [21/007] produced very large quantities of wood charcoal in both the residue and flot. The sub-sample of 100 fragments consisted almost exclusively of oak, with single occurrences of Maloideae and gorse/broom (Leguminosae) noted. A variety of growth patterns was evident within the oak assemblage. The majority displayed wide growth rings suggesting rapid growth, although some, presumably slower grown with closely spaced rings, were also noted. Several fragments also exhibited twisted knotty growth. Roundwood was represented by a single oak fragment and a fragment of roundwood bark.
- 6.3.7 Samples <30> [1901] and <31> [1902] from pit/fire pit [1903] (G6) in Area 2 produced very large flots (700ml and 1,170ml respectively) consisting almost exclusively of wood charcoal fragments, occasional charred plant macrofossils and land snail shells of *Cecilioides*. The residues produced occasional fragments of pottery and magnetic material that may be of natural origin. A fragment of hazel nut shell, an unidentifiable seed and a bud were the only charred plant macrofossils evident. Oak was the only taxon recorded in the large wood charcoal assemblages from these samples. The majority of fragments displayed closely spaced growth rings, some with very little late wood. Distorted fragments were also noted, although they were not a common component of the assemblage.

6.4 Discussion

Period 1: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

- 6.4.1 The single sample from G7 pit [68/005] dated to this period of occupation provides no evidence for arable activities or for the local non-woody vegetation. Wood charcoal provides a glimpse of the local woodland vegetation, suggesting deciduous woodland with oak and hazel. Taxa from the Maloideae group are more indicative of open scrub vegetation, while the possible presence of alder could indicate riparian conditions. There is no indication that one taxon was preferentially selected over another, although as the sample derives from a pit feature rather than a primary '*in situ*' deposit, it may have contained an amalgam of remains deriving from multiple fuel using activities.

Period 2: Middle Iron Age

- 6.4.2 The majority of evidence for arable activities during the Middle Iron Age land use derives from G5 hearth/fire pit [1865] and suggests a mixed cereal economy, with glume wheats and barley evident. These small assemblages provide no indication of non-cereal legumes or other crops, although this may be a product of assemblage size and representation rather than a true indication of the economy. The weed taxa represented could derive from a

range of habitats including arable land, grassland or disturbed waste ground, perhaps associated with settlements. With the exception of ribwort plantain, which prefers calcareous soils, they provide no evidence for specific growth conditions or vegetation habitats, and these small assemblages most likely represent a background scatter of remains relating to a range of activities in the site vicinity.

- 6.4.3 By comparison, woody taxa recorded in the larger charcoal assemblages indicate that wood was sought from a range of vegetation zones, including deciduous woodland, in which oak, ash and hazel may have thrived with wild cherry/blackthorn and Maloideae taxa at the margins. *Prunus* and Maloideae taxa may also have occurred in more open vegetation habitats alongside field maple. As the area is primarily underlain by chalk geology, the gorse/broom identification, a taxon indicative of acidic soils, appears anomalous at first glance. There are, however, small areas of the Croxton sand and gravel member and Lowestoft Formation clay and silt shown on British Geological Survey maps that could support such vegetation within close proximity of the site.
- 6.4.4 While the small charred plant macrofossil assemblages appear almost incidental within these hearth and fire pit deposits, the larger charcoal assemblages are likely to relate directly to fuel used within or in association with the features. It is interesting to note the absence of an apparently dominant taxon within hearth [1865], which could be interpreted as evidence for a lack of fuel selection or that the hearth feature contains amalgams of fuel waste. In contrast, taxon diversity is far more restricted in assemblages from hearth/fire pit [21/005] in Area 1 and fire pit [1903] in Area 2. In both features, oak can be determined as the primary fuel indicating a high degree of selection. In feature [21/007], the oak derives from a mix of fast and slower grown wood, while fragments from [1903] primarily derive from slow, probably mature oak. Such oak wood may have been highly sought after for several purposes, and the presence of at least some distorted wood and bark fragments suggests that, although slow grown wood is represented, it may derive from the more marginal parts of the tree, less likely to have been selected for timber, or perhaps even from off-cuts. The use of a single fuel resource in these instances may be linked to the purpose of the hearths/fire pits (although currently unknown?), requiring a steady and predictable heat for example. The paucity of known/published evidence for contemporary Middle Iron Age charcoal-rich assemblages in the immediate vicinity precludes further consideration of the importance of this fuel selection. The assemblages, however, do provide information that contributes to an identified gap in knowledge, outlined in the research framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011).

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Discussion

7.1.1 The mitigation excavation at Lark Grange (Phases 3, 4 and 5) has largely fulfilled the general aims of the archaeological investigation by establishing the nature, extent and quality of the surviving archaeological remains present within site. The majority of the features encountered during the excavation have been dated based on their diagnostic artefacts, in turn allowing a number of further features to be fairly confidently dated based on stratigraphic relationships and morphological characteristics.

7.1.2 The excavation results are discussed below, by broad period, taking into consideration their significance and potential with regard to the site-specific research questions and their wider context.

OR1: Are the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features an isolated cluster or part of a broader land use?

OR2: Is there evidence of transition from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age given the later prehistoric features to the north of the site?

Period 1: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

7.1.3 Pit [68/005] (G7), upon which Area 2 was focused, was initially identified during the evaluation and subsequently fully recorded during the excavation; no further features of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date were found in excavation Area 2. Within excavation Area 1, hearth [21/007] was tentatively suggested during the 2018 evaluation to be broadly contemporary based on the recovery of a potentially Neolithic flint blade fragment, but subsequent morphological and spatial comparison with surrounding features led to a revised Middle Iron Age date for this feature. The flint blade can now be regarded as one of a small number of residual prehistoric worked flints scattered across Middle Iron Age features within Area 1. A further possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit, [66/004], was also recorded in previous evaluation Trench 66, located in between excavation Areas 1 and 2.

7.1.4 The contents of the pit G7 likely represent the disposed remains of a single or low number of cooking and consumption episodes, evidenced by pottery from multiple vessels, a burnt animal bone fragment and large quantities of charcoal. Residual prehistoric flints within Area 1 may be broadly contemporary with pit G7. Small quantities of Bronze Age pottery from the 2004 excavation adjacent to Area 1 (SHER RGH 039; SCCAS in prep) provide potential evidence of land use activity further to the west.

7.1.5 The remains are suggestive of low-level, perhaps transient, occupation of the landscape during the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. Given the paucity and distribution of these remains, they appear to be relatively isolated and not suggestive of concerted or concentrated land use activity. The general lack of visible structural evidence for prehistoric, particularly Neolithic, occupation sites within the archaeological record is much debated, with pits and depositional practices considered to be increasingly important indicators of settlement (e.g. Pollard 2000; Garrow 2006 and 2007; Garrow

et al. 2006). Given the limited remains excavated at Lark Grange, however, the excavation results have little significance on either a local or regional level beyond attesting to a vague presence in the landscape and hold little or no potential for further analysis.

Period 2: Middle Iron Age

- 7.1.6 The majority of remains encountered during the excavation at Lark Grange are Middle Iron Age in date and indicative of land division and activity associated with agricultural land use and perhaps nearby occupation. While evidence of low levels of activity during the prehistoric period has been recorded to the northwest (BRG 076; ASE 2015b) and west (BRG 024, BRG 027, RGH 039; SCCAS 1999; 2005; in prep) of the site, no definitive evidence of later Bronze Age or Early Iron Age activity was encountered within the two excavation areas. The lack of archaeological remains seems to suggest the site was largely unoccupied following the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age until the Middle Iron Age.
- 7.1.7 A linear anomaly recorded during a geophysical survey in the adjacent field to the south (RGH 083; Britannia Archaeology 2014a) has already been traced further to the southeast for a distance of c.800m during recent excavations (RGH066; RGH 086; SCCAS 2012; Suffolk Archaeology 2015 a, b; 2016; Fig. 3). The curvilinear feature varied over its course from a single c.2m-wide ditch to a series of narrow parallel gullies similar to those encountered in excavation Area 1. Provisional results seem to suggest at least one gully turns moderately sharply and continues northeast, while two others potentially continued in an interrupted/intermittent fashion further southeast (Suffolk Archaeology 2015b). The remains of ditches/gully G1, G2, G3 and G11 within Area 1, and potentially the small ditch segment recorded to their northwest (RGH039; SCCAS in prep), increase the known extent of the linear feature to over 1km. It is possible that this extensive ditch/series of ditches continued further to the northwest, joining another extensive curvilinear ditch identified as a geophysical anomaly in 2014 (Stratascan 2014a) and recorded as belowground archaeological remains of possible Middle Iron Age date in 2015 (BRG 076; ASE 2015b; Figs 2 and 3). If this were the case, the boundary that these ditches represent would have extended for at least 2km across the landscape.
- 7.1.8 The length of the feature suggests it is a significant land boundary. It is well established that artificial land boundaries are a feature of prehistoric landscapes from the Early Neolithic, around 3600 BC, onwards (Historic England 2018, 4). Boundaries become more numerous from the Middle Bronze Age, c.1500 BC, with the rise of local elites and population increases placing greater pressure on the land, and continue in use into the Iron Age (Historic England 2018, 4). It is possible the boundary had its origins in the Bronze Age, given the small numbers of struck flints recovered and the general paucity of finds expected in such features, but the majority of pottery collected at Lark Grange and excavations to the north and south is more indicative of Middle Iron Age usage. It is possible that the boundary's primary use was for the control of livestock, probably associated with a farmstead a short distance to the south, as well as stating a physical and symbolic ownership of the land. Such examples are well documented in Wessex, for

example (Cunliffe 1975, 177-9), and coincide with the rise in importance of cattle and sheep farming in the later Iron Age.

- 7.1.9 The loosely clustered hearths and pits uncovered in Area 1 at Lark Grange fit with the general pattern of Middle Iron Age activity observed in the wider area. Small areas of low level activity have been found during archaeological investigations in the surrounding landscape, including pits, ditches and four-post structures c.500m to the south of site (RGH 066; SCCAS 2012; Suffolk Archaeology 2015a, 2016), scattered pits and ditches (Trenches 30 and 31) in an evaluation to the west (BRG 024; SCCAS 1999), and pits c.500m to the northwest (BRG 076; ASE 2015b). The structures have been suggested to be grain stores or storage sheds at the edge of a Middle Iron Age farmstead. No structural remains, other than a single isolated and undated posthole, were found at Lark Grange, though this might be attributed to the small scale of the excavation areas and trench dispersal rather than an absence of structural remains within this landscape. The G5 clay-lined hearths in Area 1, however, do suggest a certain degree of low intensity occupation, as do the small assemblages of pottery, ovicaprid and avian bone, and charred cereal remains. It is possible that a series of undated pits and postholes excavated immediately west of Area 1 (RGH 039; SCCAS in prep) may be indicative of associated Middle Iron Age activity, though a Bronze Age date cannot be ruled out. No Middle Iron Age remains were encountered south of the excavation areas during the 2018 evaluation of Phases 3, 4 and 5, and it is unclear if the pits and hearth represent an outlying area related to the remains at RGH 066. The relationship between the extended linear feature and the pits and hearth is also uncertain.
- 7.1.10 The Middle Iron Age remains encountered at Lark Grange are of some local significance, though they are considered to hold no potential for further work. The remains demonstrate the continuation of a significant boundary across the landscape and are suggestive of perhaps outlying activity associated with a possible occupation site further to the southeast (RGH 066, RGH 086). A similar occurrence can perhaps be seen at two adjacent sites in Capel St Mary, Suffolk (CSM 030, CSM 048). A small number of isolated Middle Iron Age pits, including a possible hearth, were interpreted as indicators of a low level of occupation activity on the outskirts of a settlement enclosure to the east (CAU 2010; Suffolk Archaeology 2018). The scale of the archaeological excavations at Lark Grange, however, limits the information that the remains can provide on the nature of land use in this location of the landscape, away from the possible settlement (RGH 066, RGH 086). Whilst the Middle Iron Age is considered to be underrepresented in the archaeological record across the region (Medlycott 2011, 29), the Middle Iron Age remains at Lark Grange shed little light on the nature of settlement patterns and forms. This is in contrast to sites with more extensive settlement remains, such as St Osyth, Essex (Germany 2007), Little Waltham, Essex (Drury 1978) and Caistor St Edmund, Norfolk (Ashwin and Bates 2000). In addition, the small assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery recovered from Lark Grange provides little opportunity to address dating and chronology.
- 7.1.11 No positively identified Late Iron Age finds, features or deposits were found during the course of excavation works. Late Iron Age/Roman remains of rectilinear enclosures, pits and an inhumation (SHER BRG 076; ASE 2015b)

and 'Cattishall Tumulus', a possible midden, define a concentrated area of activity to the north of the site, possibly to exploit the higher topography.

Post-medieval and modern

- 7.1.12 The metal-detected finds recovered from the topsoil in both Areas 1 and 2 almost entirely relate to casual loss and discard within the post-medieval to modern agricultural landscape. As such, none of the assemblage relates to, or is associated with, the excavated below-ground remains. The only material of interest is the ordnance that provides some evidence for the use of the site as a WW2 airfield.

8.0 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

8.1 Further work

8.1.1 The preceding discussion of the various datasets demonstrates that the recorded Middle Iron Age remains are of low to moderate local significance and the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pitting is of low local significance. Neither are deemed significant on a wider regional scale. The limited assemblages of finds and environmental remains are also of low significance and potential. No further stage of analysis is recommended beyond that already carried out for this final report and no artefacts have been identified as meriting illustration.

8.1.2 The results of the excavation do assist, in a limited capacity, in defining the local character and use of the landscape during the Middle Iron Age. It is recommended, therefore, that selected results of the excavation are usefully integrated into further analysis of the local landscape, including the forthcoming report for the Moreton Hall Phase 2 excavation (ASE in prep), to elucidate land use and transition within the area during the Iron Age period.

8.2 Dissemination

8.2.1 The results of the excavation have been described comprehensively in this 'grey literature' final report, incorporating relevant information from the preceding phase of evaluation (ASE 2017a). Consequently, it is proposed that this report will be disseminated online via the Archaeology Data Service (ADS; <http://www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>) and via the Suffolk HER.

8.2.2 A summary of the fieldwork results will also be submitted for inclusion in the annual fieldwork roundup in the county archaeological journal, *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History*.

8.3 Archive Deposition

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

8.3.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, the site archive will be deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archive Depository.

8.3.3 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements. Some components of these assemblages have been discarded prior to archive deposition.

Context sheets	48
Section sheets	3
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	53
Context register	2
Drawing register	2
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	0

Table 6: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box, 0.5 bag)	0.5 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	1
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	2 boxes
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 7: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Solutions, 2015. *Areas 1 & 2, Land East of Moreton Hall, Great Barton, Suffolk: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*, unpubl. Archaeological Solutions Rep. 4756

ASE. 2015a, *Land North-East of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Heritage Statement)*, unpubl. ASE Rep. 2014399

ASE. 2015b, *Land North-East of Bury St Edmunds, Great Barton, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, unpubl. ASE Rep. 2015132

ASE. 2018a, *Archaeological Evaluation: Land East of Moreton Hall – Phases 3, 4 & 5, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds*, unpubl. ASE Rep. 2018364

ASE. 2018b, *Archaeological Excavation, Land East of Moreton Hall – Phase 2, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: Interim Statement*, unpubl. ASE doc

ASE. 2019, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation: Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk*, unpubl. ASE Rep.

ASE. in prep, *Archaeological Excavation, Land East of Moreton Hall – Phase 2, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk*

Ashwin, T. and Bates, S. 2000, *Excavations on the Norwich Southern Bypass, 1989-91, Part I: Excavations at Bixley, Caistor St Edmund, Trowse, Cringleford and Little Melton*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 91

BGS. 2019, *British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer*, Available: <<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>> (accessed: April 2019)

Boessneck, J. 1969, 'Osteological differences between sheep (*Ovis aries* Linné) and goats (*Capra hircus* Linné)', in Brothwell, D. and Higgs, E. (eds), *Science in Archaeology: A survey of Progress and Research*

Britannia Archaeology. 2014a, *Land at Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: Detailed Magnetometer Survey*, unpubl. Britannia Archaeology Rep. 1079

Britannia Archaeology. 2014b, *Land at Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: Detailed Magnetometer Survey*, unpubl. Britannia Archaeology Rep. 1070

Brugmann, B. 2004, *Glass beads from Anglo-Saxon graves: a study of the provenance and chronology of glass beads from early Anglo-Saxon graves, based on visual examination*

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans, J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*, Groningen Archaeological Series 4. Netherlands: Barkhuis

CAU. 2010, *Land East of Days Road, Capel St Mary, Suffolk: An Archaeological Excavation, Volume 1: Excavation Report*, unpubl. CAU Rep. 957

ClfA. 2014a, *Code of Conduct, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*

ClfA. 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

ClfA. 2014c, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

ClfA. 2014d, *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Cunliffe, B. 1975, *Iron Age Communities in Britain: An Account of England, Scotland and Wales from the Seventh Century BC until the Roman Conquest*, London: Book Club Associates

DCLG. 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department of Communities and Local Government

Drury, P.J. 1978, *Excavations at Little Waltham, 1970-71*, Chelmsford Excavation Committee Rep. 1, CBA Res. Rep. 26

Foulds, E.M. 2017, *Dress and identity in Iron Age Britain: a study of glass beads and other objects of personal adornment*

Garrow, D. 2006, *Pits, Settlement and Deposition during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in East Anglia*, Brit Archaeol. Rep. British Ser. 414

Garrow, D. 2007, 'Placing pits: landscape occupation and depositional practice during the Neolithic in East Anglia', *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 73, 1-24

Garrow, D. Lucy, S. and Gibson, D. 2006, *Excavations at Kilverstone, Norfolk: an Episodic Landscape History*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 113

Germany, M. 2007, *Neolithic and Bronze Age Monuments and Middle Iron Age Settlement at Lodge Farm, St Osyth, Essex*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 117

Guido, M. 1978, *The glass beads of the prehistoric and Roman period in Britain and Ireland*, Soc. Antiq. Research Rep. 35

Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occasional Paper 14

Halstead, P. and Collins, P. 2002, 'Sorting the sheep from the goats: morphological distinctions between the mandibles and mandibular teeth of adult *Ovis* and *Capra*', *J Archaeol Science*, 29, 545-53

Hather, J.G. 2000, *The Identification of the Northern European Woods: A Guide for archaeologists and conservators*, London: Archetype Publications Ltd

Hillson, S. 1992, *Mammal bones and teeth: an introductory guide to methods of identification*

Historic England. 2008, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation*

Historic England. 2018, *Prehistoric Linear Boundary Earthworks: Introduction to Heritage Assets*, Swindon: Historic England

Jacomet, S. 2006. *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites*. Basel Archaeobotany Lab, IPAS

Keepax, C. A. 1988, *Charcoal analysis with particular reference to archaeological sites in Britain*, PhD. Dissertation, University of London

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revised: a Revised Framework for the Eastern Counties*. E. Anglian Archaeol. Occasional Paper 24.

Needham, S. 2005, Transforming Beaker culture in north-west Europe: processes of fusion and fission, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 71, 171–217

NIAB. 2004, *Seed Identification Handbook: Agriculture, Horticulture and Weeds*, 2nd ed. NIAB, Cambridge

Parker Pearson, M., Chamberlain, A., Jay, M., Richards, M., Sheridan, A., Curtis, N., Evans, J., Gibson, A., Hutchison, M., Mahoney, P., Marshall, P., Montgomery, J., Needham, S., O'Mahoney, S., Pellegrini, M. and Wilkin, N. 2016, 'Beaker people in Britain: migration mobility and diet', *Antiquity*, 90, 620-38

PCRG. 2010, *The study of later prehistoric pottery: general policies and guidelines for analysis and publication*, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group Occasional Papers 1&2, 3rd edition, Available: <http://www.pcr.org.uk/News_pages/PCRG%20Guidelines%203rd%20Edition%20%282010%29.pdf>

PCRG, SGRP and MPRG. 2016, *A standard for pottery studies in archaeology*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Ceramic Research Group, Available: <http://romanpotterystudy.org/new/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Standard_for_Pottery_Studies_in_Archaeology.pdf>

SCCAS. 1999, *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Moreton Hall East, Great Barton, Bury St Edmunds, BRG 024*, unpubl. SCCAS Rep. 99/64

SCCAS. 2005, *Moreton Hall East, Great Barton, Bury St Edmunds, BRG 027: A Report on the Archaeological Excavations, 2000-2002*, unpubl. SCCAS Rep. 2005/101

SCCAS 2012, *Land to the East of Lady Miriam Way, Moreton Hall, Rougham, RGH 066: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, unpubl. SCCAS Rep. 2012/164

SCCAS. 2017, *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*

SCCAS. in prep., *Moreton Hall East, Rougham, Bury St Edmunds, RGH 035-039: A Report on the Archaeological Excavations, 2004*

Schoch, W., Heller, I., Schweingruber, F. H. and Kienast, F. 2004, *Wood anatomy of Central European Species*, Available: <www.woodanatomy.ch>

Schmid, E. 1972, *Atlas of Animal Bones for pre-historians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists*, Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Company

Schweingruber, F.H. 1990, *Microscopic Wood Anatomy: structural variability of stems and twigs in recent and subfossil woods from Central Europe*, Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research

Serjeantson, D. 1996, The animal bones, in *Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations, Volume 2: Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East, Runnymede* (eds S Needham & T Spense)

Stace, C. 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Stratascan. 2014a, *Land at Great Barton, North East of Bury St Edmunds*

Stratascan. 2014b, *Geophysical Survey Report: Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds*

Suffolk Archaeology. 2015a, *Land East of Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, unpubl. Suffolk Archaeology Rep. 2015/046

Suffolk Archaeology. 2015b, *Bury St Edmunds, Eastern Relief Road, Rougham, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, unpubl. Suffolk Archaeology Rep. 2015/055

Suffolk Archaeology .2016, *Archaeological Excavation, Land East of Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham, Suffolk*, unpubl. Suffolk Archaeology Rep. 2015/078

Suffolk Archaeology. 2018, *Land off Days Road, Capel St Mary, Suffolk: Archaeological Excavation Report*, unpubl. Suffolk Archaeology Rep. 2017/104

Zeder, M.A. and Lapham, H.A. 2010, 'Assessing the reliability of criteria used to identify postcranial bones in sheep, Ovis, and goats, Capra', *J Archaeol. Science*, 37(11), 2887-2905

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M. 1994, *Domestication of Plants in the Old World* (2nd edn) Oxford: Oxford University Press

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs Ltd for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Rachael Abrahams and Richard Havis of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for their guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Craig Carvey. The author thanks all the archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Andrew Lewsey produced the figures for this report. Andy Leonard project managed the excavations and Mark Atkinson project managed the post-excavation process.

Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Period
1860	Layer	Topsoil	1860	soft dark brown clayey silt			
1861	Layer	Subsoil	1861	friable mid brown silty sand, mod stone			
1862	Layer	Natural	1862	friable & firm orange/yellow/brown sand with clay & stone			
1863	Fill	Backfill	1865	soft dark brown silty sand, mod charcoal, occ burnt clay	1	5	2
1864	Fill	Fill	1865	soft pale yellow/mid reddish brown burnt clay, mod charcoal	1	5	2
1865	Cut	Hearth	1865		2	5	2
1866	Fill	Fill	1867	soft mid greyish brown silty sand, occ charcoal	3	2	2
1867	Cut	Ditch	1867		3	2	2
1868	Fill	Fill	1869	soft mid greyish brown silty sand	4	1	2
1869	Cut	Ditch	1869		4	1	2
1870	Fill	Fill	1871	friable light greyish brown sand, occ flint, charcoal	5	4	2
1871	Cut	Pit	1871		5	4	2
1872	Fill	Fill	1873	friable dark greyish brown sand, freq stone, occ charcoal	6	9	0
1873	Cut	Pit	1873		6	9	0
1874	Fill	Fill	1875	friable mid greyish brown sand, occ stone	7	9	0
1875	Cut	Pit	1875		7	9	0
1876	Fill	Fill	1877	friable dark grey/brown sand, mod charcoal, occ stone	8	9	0
1877	Cut	Posthole	1877		9	9	0
1878	Fill	Fill	1879	soft mid greyish brown silty sand, occ charcoal,	10	2	2
1879	Cut	Ditch	1879		10	2	2
1880	Fill	Fill	1881	soft mid greyish brown silty sand, occ charcoal	11	1	2
1881	Cut	Ditch	1881		11	1	2
1882	Fill	Fill	1883	firable mid greyish brown sand, v.occ flint frags	12	2	2
1883	Cut	Ditch	1884		12	2	2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Period
1884	Fill	Fill	1885	friable brown/yellow sand, occ flint	13	10	0
1885	Cut	Geological feature	1885		13	10	0
1886	Fill	Fill	1887	friable, mid greyish brown sand, v.occ stone	14	1	2
1887	Cut	Ditch	1887		14	1	2
1888	Fill	Fill	1889	soft mid yellowish brown/mid-dark greyish brown silty sand, occ pebbles	15	8	0
1889	Cut	Pit	1889		15	8	0
1890	Fill	Fill	1891	soft mid yellowish brown/mid-dark greyish brown silty sand, occ pebbles	16	8	0
1891	Cut	Pit	1891		16	8	0
1892	Fill	Fill	1893	soft yellowish brown/mid greyish brown silty sand, occ pebbles	17	7	1
1893	Cut	Pit	1893	=68/005	17	7	1
1894	Fill	Fill	1895	soft soft mid greyish brown silty sand	18	3	2
1895	Cut	Ditch/gully	1895		18	3	2
1896	Fill	Fill	1897	friable dark grey/black sand, mod charcoal, occ stone	19	9	0
1897	Cut	Pit	1897		19	9	0
1898	Fill	Fill	1899	friable mid greyish brown sand, occ stone	20	2	2
1899	Cut	Ditch	1899		20	2	2
1900	Fill	Fill, primary	1865	soft black silty sand, freq charcoal	2	5	2
1901	Fill	Backfill	1903	soft mid greyish brown silty sand, freq charcoal, occ pebbles	21	6	2
1902	Fill	Fill, primary	1903	soft black crushed charcoal	22	6	2
1903	Cut	Pit/fire pit	1903		22	6	2
1904	Fill	Fill	1905	friable mid greyish brown sand, mod flint, redeposited natural (sand)	23	10	0
1905	Cut	Tree throw	1905		23	10	0
1906	Fill	Fill	1907	friable mid greyish brown sand, mod flint, redeposited natural (sand)	24	10	0
1907	Cut	Tree throw	1907		24	10	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Period
1908	Fill	Fill	1909	soft mid reddish grey/brown silty sand	27	11	2
1909	Cut	Ditch	1909		27	11	2
21/004	Fill	Fill, upper	21/007	friable mid greyish brown silty sand, freq flint/stone, mod charcoal, occ burnt stone	25	5	2
21/005	Fill	Fill, intermediate	21/007	friable, dark bluish grey clayey charcoal, occ clay, rare flint/stone	25	5	2
21/006	Fill	Fill, basal	21/007	firm, mid brownish red burnt clay	25	5	2
21/007	Cut	Pit	21/007		25	5	2
68/004	Fill	Fill, single	68/005	soft/friable dark reddish grey silty sand, occ stone	26	7	1
68/005	Cut	Pit	68/005	=1893	26	7	1

Appendix 2: Group list

Group	Area	Description	Contents	Period
1	1	Parallel ditch 1	1869, 1881, 1887	2
2	1	Parallel ditch 2	1867, 1879, 1883, 1899	2
3	1	Parallel ditch 3	1895	2
4	1	MIA pit (Area 1)	1871	2
5	1	Hearth/fire pits (Area 1)	1865, 21/007	2
6	2	Possible fire pit (Area 2)	1903	2
7	2	L-Neo/EBA pit	1893, 68/005	1
8	2	Undated pit (Area 2)	1889, 1891	0
9	1	Undated pits and posthole (Area 1)	1873, 1875, 1877, 1897	0
10	1	Geological and natural features	1885, 1905, 1907	0
11	1	Parallel ditch 4	1909	2

Appendix 3: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)
1860	4	18	2	17									71	1328		
1863			6	14												
1864							737	5374								
1866	1	4	6	39	1	38										
1868	2	7	5	28												
1870			3	29												
1878	3	13														
1880	4	54	12	17												
1892			3	16												
1894	1	6														
1898	1	212														
1900			1	15			200	1461	1	176					12	34
21/004	1	2							1	176						
68/004			27	108							2	78				
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>937</i>	<i>6835</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>1312</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>34</i>

Appendix 4a: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams.

Sample Number	Context	Period	P Desc	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Group	Sample Volume litres	Sample Volume processed	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
103	68/004	1	LN/EBA	68/005	pit	7	40	40	**	2	***	3		*	1							Pottery (**/58g); Lithic (1/1g); mag mat >2mm (1g); mag mat <2mm (1g); FCF >8mm (200g); FCF 4-8mm (8g); Burnt Stone (*/174g)
27	1863	2	MIA	1865	hearth	5	40	40	***	2	***	1	Maloideae (5), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (4), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (9), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (22), <i>Acer campestre</i> (4)	*	2	*	1	*	1	**	1	Pottery (*/20g); FCF (*/13g); Mag mat >2mm (***/8g); Mag mat <2mm (****/8g), BLUE GLASS BEAD RF100 (*/<1g)
28	1864	2	MIA	1865	hearth	5	40	30	**	1	**	1	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (3 rw) (12), cf <i>Acer campestre</i> (4), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (2), Maloideae (3), indet distorted (3)	**	6			*	1		Pottery (*/1g); Fired Clay (Floated **/102g; c.10L subsample - heat affected clay retained prior to floating (****/6720g); Burnt Stone (*/749g); Mag mat >2mm (**/1g); Mag mat <2mm (*/1g)	

Sample Number	Context	Period	P Desc	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Group	Sample Volume litres	Sample Volume processed	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
29	1900	2	MIA	1865	hearth	5	30	25	**	1	**	1	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. (1), Maloideae (10), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (9), <i>Prunus</i> sp. Rw (1)	**	10							Fired Clay (Floated */20g); c. 5L subsample - heat affected clay retained prior to floating (**/1656g); Burnt Stone (*/662g); Mag mat >2mm (**/1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)
102	21/005	2	MIA	21/007	pit	5	40	40	****	96	****	160	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 8, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 2									Fired clay (or ironstone?) (**/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))
30	1901	2	MIA	1903	pit/ fire pit	6	20	20	***	10	***	2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (100) <i>Quercus</i> sp. Knotwood/distorted (2)									Pottery (*/2g); Mag mat >2mm (**/1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)

Sample Number	Context	Period	P Desc	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Group	Sample Volume litres	Sample Volume processed	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
31	1902	2	MIA	1903	pit/ fire pit	6	20	20	***	10	***	8	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (100)									Mag mat >2mm (***/2g); Mag mat <2mm (***/2g) <4mm charcoal 50% retained

Appendix 4b: Charred plant macrofossils (Charcoal Abundance: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250).

Phase	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sample Number	103	27	28	29	102	30	31
Context Number	68/00 4	1863	1864	1900	21/00 5	1901	1902
Parent Context	68/00 5	1865	1865	1865	21/00 7	1903	1903
Feature Type	Pit	Heart h	Heart h	Heart h	Pit	Heart h	Heart h
Group	7	5	5	5	5	6	6
Area	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Sample Volume	40	40	30	25	40	20	20
Flot Volume (ml)	35	70	55	30	1200	700	1170
Flot Weight (g)	11	34.5	24.8	12.7	295	204.0	424.0
% uncharred / % sediment	40/40	<5/5	<5/15	5/5	10/10	<5/<5	<5/<5
Charcoal >4mm	**	**	**	**	****	****	****
Charcoal 2-4mm	**	***	***	***	****	****	****
Charcoal <2mm	***	****	****	****	****	****	****
Taxonomic Identification	English Name						
Cereals							
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat caryopsis	5	3				
<i>Triticum spelta/dicoccum</i> sp.	spelt/emmer glume bases	2		1			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	barley caryopsis	1					
<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp.	oat/brome caryopsis	5					
Cerealialia indet.	indeterminate cereal caryopsis	9	2				
Weed Seeds							
cf. Fabaceae (small)	small wild legume	2					
cf. Fabaceae (small)	small wild legume with pod frag attached		1				
Chenopodiaceae	goosefoot	1		1			
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	goosefoot	1					
<i>Polygonum/Fallopia</i> sp.	knotgrass/bindweed	1					
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	knotgrass			1			
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	dock	1					
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel nutshell fragments	1	1				1
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain			1			
Poaceae	wild grass caryopsis (large)	16	2	1			
Poaceae	grass culm fragments				*		
<i>Bromus / Festuca</i> sp.	brome / fescue			1			
Indet.	wild indet. seeds						1
Indet. Indet.	cpr indet frags charred bud	13	1	1		1	
	TOTAL Charred plant Macrofossils	0	58	10	7	*	2

Appendix 5: HER Summary

Site name/Address: Lark Grange, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk	
Parish: Bury St Edmunds	District: St Edmundsbury
NGR: TL 88550 64730	Site Code: BRG 077
Type of Work: Excavation	Site Director/Group: Craig Carvey, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 28 January to 8 February 2019	Size of Area Investigated: 1,885sq m
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Suffolk County Council Archive Depository	Funding source: Client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER No's: RGH 039, RGH 046, RGH 066, RGH 086, BRG 076
Final Report: ADS Grey Lit	OASIS No: 354823
Periods Represented: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age, Undated	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Following geophysical survey of the c.20.5ha development site in 2014, a seventy-six trench archaeological evaluation was undertaken across Phases 3, 4 and 5. Twenty-one of these trenches contained archaeological remains including a pit and heath/fire pit tentatively dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. Two excavation areas, totalling c.1,885sq m, were targeted on the prehistoric features in the west and south.</p> <p>A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age single pit recorded during the 2018 evaluation of the site. A small flint assemblage of broadly prehistoric date was residual within Middle Iron Age deposits. These remains indicate a low level and transient presence in the landscape during the prehistoric period.</p> <p>More substantial remains of Middle Iron Age date were found, primarily focused within Area 1, and consisted of parallel ditches and a gully, two hearths and a pit. A third Middle Iron Age hearth/fire pit was recorded in isolation in Area 2. Continuations of the linear features have been identified to the north and southeast, suggesting that they formed a substantial land boundary likely related to agricultural activity. The hearths/fire pits also attest to dispersed activity possibly associated with a nearby farmstead.</p> <p>No features postdating the Middle Iron Age were identified during the excavation. Remains excavated to the north in 2015 suggest that there was a movement in the focus of land use to higher ground in the Late Iron Age/Roman period. Historic maps and an assemblage of metal-detected finds dating from the 17th century onwards demonstrate the agricultural nature of post-medieval land use and the site's use as a military airfield during the Second World War.</p>	
<p>Previous Summaries/Reports: Archaeological Solutions 2015, <i>Areas 1 & 2, Land East of Moreton Hall, Great Barton, Suffolk: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>, unpubl. AS Rep. 4756 ASE 2018a, <i>Archaeological Evaluation: Land East of Moreton Hall – Phases 3, 4 & 5, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds</i>, unpubl. ASE Rep. 2018364 ASE 2018, <i>Archaeological Excavation, Land East of Moreton Hall – Phase 2, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: Interim Statement</i>, unpubl. ASE Doc. Stratascan 2014, <i>Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds: Geophysical Survey Report</i>, Ref. J6961</p>	
Author of Summary: C. Carvey	Date of Summary: 21/05/19

Appendix 6: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: 354823

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Excavations at Lark Grange, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Following geophysical survey of the development site in 2014 and evaluation of Phases 3, 4 and 5 in 2018, two excavation areas, totalling c.1,885sq m, were targeted upon prehistoric remains in the south and west. A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit and a small assemblage of residual prehistoric flint are indicative of a low level and transient prehistoric presence in the landscape. More substantial remains of Middle Iron Age date were found, primarily focused within Area 1, and consisted of parallel ditches and a gully, two hearths and a pit. A third Middle Iron Age hearth/fire pit was recorded in isolation in Area 2. Continuations of the linear features have been identified to the north and southeast, suggesting that they formed a substantial land boundary likely related to agricultural activity. The hearths/fire pits also attest to dispersed activity possibly associated with a nearby farmstead. No features postdating the Middle Iron Age were identified. Historic maps and an assemblage of metal-detected finds dating from the 17th century onwards demonstrate the agricultural nature of land use and the site's use as a military airfield during the Second World War.
Project dates	Start: 28-01-2019 End: 08-02-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	180956 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BRG 077 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Late Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Middle Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Modern
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS Lark Grange
Study area	1885 Square metres
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	Craig Carvey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","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","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Section","Survey ","Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavations at Lark Grange, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: Final Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Carvey, C.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Rep. No. 2019133
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Description	A4 report approx. 85 pages, including figures and appendices
URL	archaeologydataservice.ac.uk

Appendix 7: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation**

**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: 180956
Site Code: BRG 077**

January 2019

**Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ**

**Tel: 01376 331470
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation**



**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: 180956
Site Code: BRG 077**

January 2019

Prepared by:	Andy Leonard	Project Manager	
Reviewed and approved by:	Gemma Stevenson	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:			
Revision 1:	24 th January 2019		

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 excavation on Phases 3, 4 & 5 of Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (TL 8855 6473, Figure 1).
- 1.2 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 Fortress 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 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 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.
- 2.1.2 Previous archaeological evaluation at the site (ASE 2018) identified a topsoil between 300mm and 400mm thick sealing a thin subsoil, no more than 200mm thick. The underlying geology was described as a light greyish yellow sand and orange sandy clay with gravel inclusions.

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 Planning consent (DC/14/1881/HYB) has been granted for the residential development of the site. 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 A programme of archaeological evaluation has already been undertaken at the site (ASE 2018). Having considered the results of that document Suffolk County Council’s Archaeology Service (SCCAS), who advise the local planning authority on archaeological matters, have recommended that a phase of mitigation work (archaeological excavation) be undertaken at the site.
- 2.2.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been produced by ASE to be submitted to CgMs Consulting for onward submission to SCCAS for approval. All work will be carried out in accordance with this document, as well as with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2017, the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-c), other codes and relevant documents of the CIfA.
- 2.2.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation relates to the archaeological mitigation work for Phases 3, 4 and 5 of the development only.

3 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 the evaluation trenching on the current site (Phases 3, 4 & 5) 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. Bronze Age activity in the area is represented by scatters of flintwork recorded during fieldwalking and metalwork.
- 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 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.

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 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 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 and various features including ovens 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). 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 immediately north of 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 medieval 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 medieval, was in the form of large quarrying pits.

3.7 Previous evaluation at the site (Phases 3, 4 & 5)

- 3.7.1 Archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site, comprising seventy-six trial trenches, of which twenty-one contained archaeological remains.
- 3.7.2 Most features encountered comprised ditches and pits, with a small number of pits, including one interpreted as a hearth/fire pit, dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period, based on small quantities of pottery and worked flint.
- 3.7.3 The remaining features were dated to the modern period and largely relate to the former airfield from the first half of the 20th century.
- 3.7.4 Work undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in 2004 comprised the excavation of several small areas, one of which was immediately adjacent to Area 1 of the proposed mitigation area (RGH 039, Figure 1). The excavation encountered a low density of archaeological features, including small shallow pits/postholes, one field boundary ditch and a second, short, ditch.

4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 General Objectives

- 4.1.1 The general aims of the project are to:
- Sample excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the proposed excavation areas.
 - Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.
 - Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.
 - Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.
 - Understanding how the site fits into the local and wider HER context and adds to our understanding of activity in different periods in the Suffolk. An updated HER search will be undertaken to inform the PXA of recent local discoveries.

4.2 Site specific Objectives

- 4.2.1 The excavation and post-excavation project will:

- Set out the archaeological background to the site, drawing together the results of previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the site.
- Complete a site archive of all project records, artefacts, ecofacts, any other sample residues and summaries of the context, artefact and environmental records.
- Complete an assessment report on the site archive and its potential to answer the research questions and for further analysis.
- Disseminate the results of the project to the public realm.

4.3 Research Questions

4.3.1 The project will aim to address the following research questions with consideration of the objectives set out in the East Anglian research framework (Medlycott, 2011):

- Are the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features an isolated cluster or part of a broader landuse?
- Is there evidence of transition from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age given the later prehistoric features to the north of the site?

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Archaeological Excavation and Recording

5.1.1 The archaeological excavation will comprise the full excavation of two areas; Area 1 measuring 940m² and Area 2 measuring 900m². The excavation areas will be clearly marked out and no tracking within these will take place until formally signed off by SCCAS. Provision has been made to extend the excavation areas should archaeological remains extend beyond the proposed limits of excavation, to provide a 'blank' buffer of a minimum 5m.

5.1.2 The previous site code (**BRG 077**) will be used for the next phase of work. This code will be the unique site identifier for all finds and reports relating to the excavation.

5.1.3 ASE will adhere to the ClfA Standard and Guidance, and Code of Conduct and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA. All work will be undertaken in line with SCCAS 2012, updated 2017 *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation*.

5.1.4 The areas will be excavated using a large tracked mechanical excavator under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The areas will be excavated through undifferentiated topsoil and modern made ground in spits of no more than 0.20m with artefact recovery taking place every scrape until archaeological deposits are encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments reached. The excavator will be fitted with a smooth grading bucket and care will be taken that archaeological deposits are not damaged due to over machining. All machining will stop if significant archaeological deposits are encountered.

5.1.5 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features of no intrinsic interest and

disturbances. Remains relating to the 19th century farmstead will be recorded only, not excavated.

- 5.1.6 A full pre-excavation plan will be prepared as the stripping progresses using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. This pre-excavation plan will be available in Autocad or PDF format and will be printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan will be updated by regular visits to site by the Archaeology South-East Surveyor who will plot excavated features and record levels in close consultation with the Supervisor and/or the excavators. Where it is deemed necessary (for example detailed structural features or burials) features will be hand planned at a scale of 1:20 from the grid and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.
- 5.1.7 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. All recording will be undertaken in accordance with 'Requirements for archaeological excavation' (SCCAS, 2017).
- 5.1.8 A metal detector will be used throughout the programme of topsoil/subsoil removal and again during any subsequent hand excavation. A log of its use will be kept. Metal detecting will be undertaken by John Varden or Kieron Heard. Any metal or small finds will have their location recorded by GPS.
- 5.1.9 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with SCCAS and CgMs ahead of implementation.
- 5.1.10 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all discrete features (e.g. non-structural pits) will be excavated. Normally 10% of non-structural linear features will be excavated. Structural features, including pits, postholes, beam slots, foundation trenches etc.) will be excavated in full. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. 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 also be requested during the project.
- 5.1.11 Any articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits encountered will be fully excavated. The coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice will be sought immediately – CgMs will also be informed, who will inform the client and SCC as appropriate. In the event of any unexpected or unusual discoveries of cremation or inhumation burials specialist advice will be sought from an appropriate specialist (Dr Lucy Sibun – ASE Senior Forensic Archaeologist). Where burials are encountered standard excavation and recording techniques for dealing with human skeletal remains will be employed. Inhumation burials will be recorded in situ and then lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those set out in the *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (McKinley & Roberts 1993). Any human bone that is recovered will

be assessed and recorded in accordance with the above and *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (BABAO/IFA 2004), *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites* (English Heritage 2004) and *Science and the Dead* (English Heritage 2013).

- 5.1.12 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. Proposals for the final deposition of any human remains that are recovered during the archaeological work will be made in the post-excavation assessment report, following specialist study and analysis.
- 5.1.13 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images 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.

Finds/Environmental Remains

- 5.1.14 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of 19th century and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds will normally be collected sufficient to date and characterise the feature.
- 5.1.15 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.
- 5.1.16 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the CfA 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.
- 5.1.17 Environmental samples will be taken from deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of environmental material. There will be an assumption that samples will be taken from all contexts within pits, postholes and structural deposits as a minimum. Linear features will also be sampled initially although the scale and scope of this may be reviewed in consultation with SCCAS. Where appropriate monolith samples will be taken from suitable features. Bulk soil samples (40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. All recovered artefacts and ecofacts, including pollen, will be assessed as part of the first stage of post excavation work and recommendations made as to the benefit for further analysis. If necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material will be avoided. Provision has been made for scientific dating such as radiocarbon-dating or OSL, for example, where appropriate.
- 5.1.18 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 CgMs (who will be responsible for informing the landowner) and the Suffolk County Council Finds Liaison Officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be

confirmed the Coroner will also be informed. 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).

5.2 Post-Excavation, Analysis and Archive

Report

5.2.1 Within 4 weeks of the completion of the site works a brief summary of the results and a timetable for the production of a post-excavation assessment report will be submitted to SCCAS and CgMs. Within a maximum of six months of the completion of fieldwork the full post-excavation assessment report will be produced. The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project and will also give due consideration to assessing the significance of any remains encountered in relation to the Regional Research Framework priorities and agendas. The assessment will contain 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. Recommendations for further assessment and publication.
- 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. Proposals for dissemination/publication of results.
- UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS: As well as a consideration of the research aims set out in this document, an updated list will be included taking into account the results of the fieldwork.
- APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary 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).
- PLATES: Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.
- TIMETABLE. A task list with assigned personnel and number of days allocated will be included in the PXA, as well as consideration of any updated research aims.

- 5.2.2 A draft copy of the report will be issued to SCCAS and CgMs for comment. Once both parties are satisfied it meets the requirements copies of the report will be supplied to SCCAS and CgMs in both digital and hard copy. Following agreement with SCCAS and CgMs a digital copy of the report will be supplied to Suffolk Historic Environment Record.
- 5.2.3 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.

Publication

- 5.2.4 Following completion of the post-excavation assessment, a review of the post-excavation programme will be held in consultation with CgMs and SCCAS. At this review stage a timetable and the aims of any further specialist research required will be presented in an Updated Project Design for agreement with CgMs and SCCAS. All specialist reports will be commissioned and the full post-excavation programme implemented through to full archive report and publication. A publication report will be submitted to a relevant journal or monograph series within two years of completion of the fieldwork. Further, detailed information on the publication programme will be presented in the post-excavation assessment and updated project design. As a minimum a summary publication will be produced for the annual PSIAH round up.

Archive

- 5.2.5 A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with the ClfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014d) and in line with the requirements of the SCCAS (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015 (updated 2017) *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for preparation and deposition*).
- 5.2.6 Finds from the fieldwork will be kept with the archival material and permission will be sought from the landowner to deposit the finds and paper archive with the SCCAS.

5.3 Public Engagement

- 5.3.1 Consideration will be given to community access during the archaeological investigation in so far as health and safety permits. The scale of public communication will be dependent on the quality of the results of the archaeology and will be agreed between ASE, CgMs and their client and SCCAS.
- 5.3.2 Upon completion of the fieldwork, and once the initial results/finds assessment has been completed, arrangements will be made to give talks, should the results justify it, to local societies, schools etc.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 6.1 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.

7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

- 7.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from a team of Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required.
- 7.2 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).
- 7.3 CgMs will inform the SCCAS monitoring officer prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.
- 7.4 Specialists who may be consulted are set out below:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner / Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric	Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Sue Pringle and Luke Barber (external)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen and Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material / worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone inc cremated bone	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone including fish	Gemma Ayton (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen and Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation and x-ray	Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of Archaeology
Geoarchaeology	Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Ed Blinkhorn / Alice Dowsett (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott and Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)

Charcoal and waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott (ASE).
Historic Buildings	Dr Michael Shapland (ASE)
WW2 Archaeology	Justin Russell (ASE)

- 7.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. Any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring officer for approval prior to consultation.

8 MONITORING

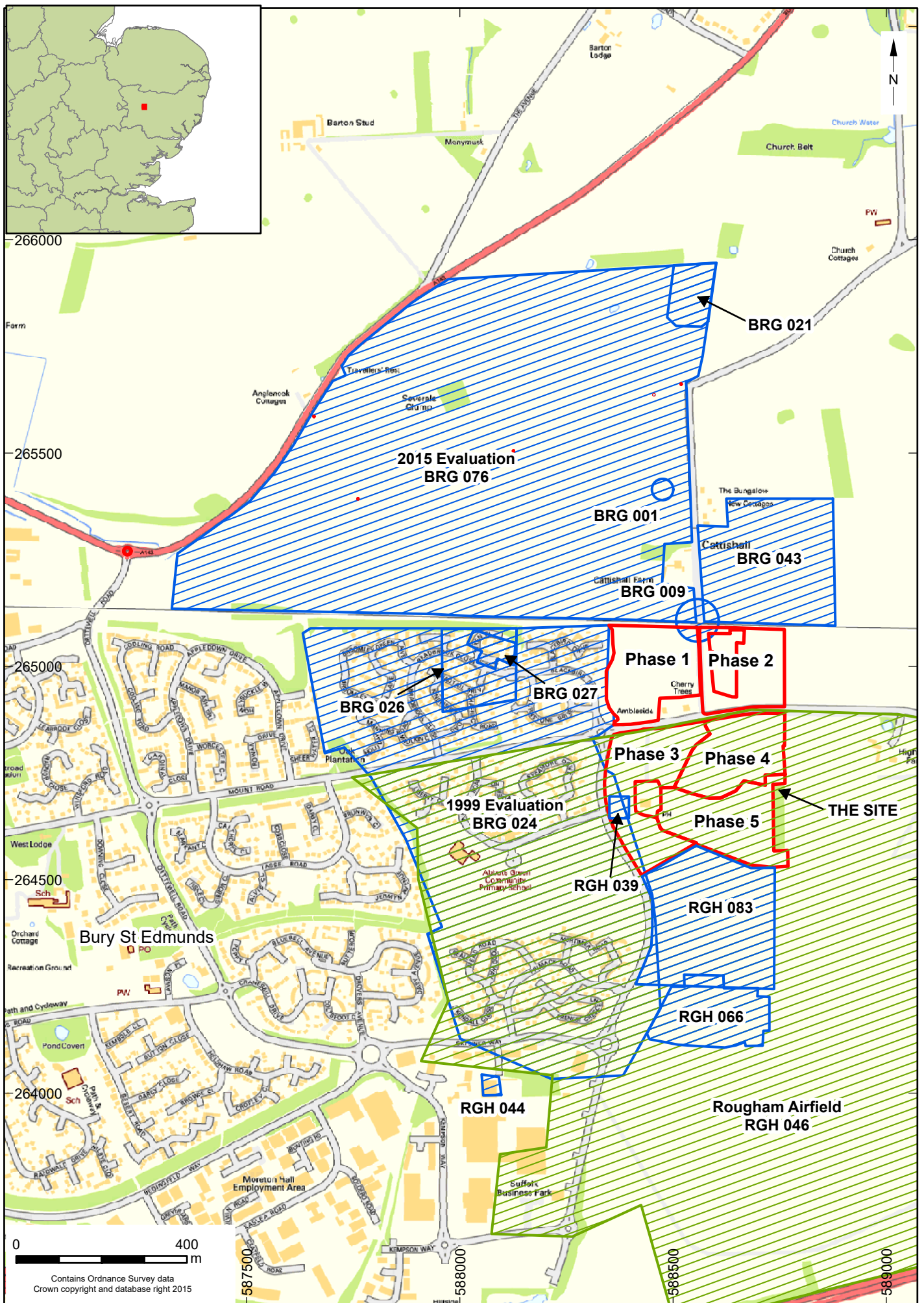
- 8.1 The SCCAS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project. CgMs will liaise as appropriate to facilitate the monitoring process.
- 8.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with CgMs and SCCAS.
- 8.3 CgMs will keep SCCAS informed of progress throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. CgMs will arrange for the SCCAS monitoring officer to inspect the excavation areas and no areas will be returned to the Principal Contractor until signed off by SCCAS.

9 INSURANCE

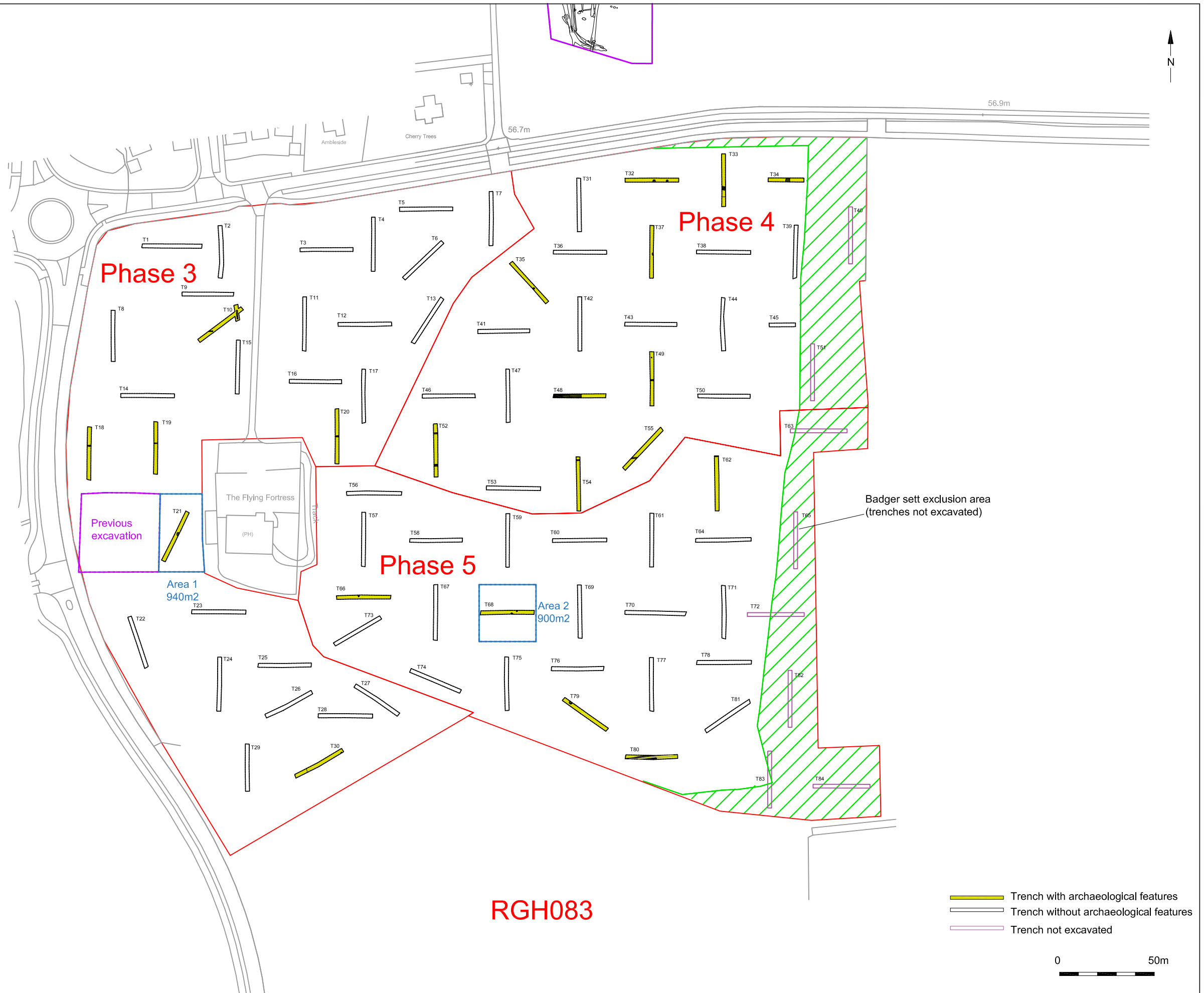
- 9.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £10,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

References

- Archaeological Solutions 2017 Areas 1&2, Land East of Moreton Hall, Great Barton, Suffolk: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation (Phases 1&2)
- Archaeology South-East, 2007 *Post-Excavation Manual 1: Finds and Environmental Deposition and Processing Guidelines*
- Archaeology South-East, 2018 Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land East of Moreton Hall – Phases 3, 4 & 5, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds.
- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*.
- CIfA, 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
- English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*
- English Heritage, 2008 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*
- English Heritage, 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
- Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- Heard, K. 2015 *Land Northeast of Bury St Edmunds: An Archaeological Evaluation Report*.
- Medlycott, M. 2011, (ed) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **24**
- SCCAS 2017a, *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*
- SCCAS 2017b *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*
- SCCAS 2017c *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds (Phases 2 and 3)*.
- SCCAS 2018 *Brief for Archaeological Excavation at Land East of Moreton Hall, Mount Road, Bury St Edmunds: Phase 2*.
- Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*, (1st ed)
- Stratascan, 2014 *Geophysical Survey Report: Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds*



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Moreton Hall, Phases 3, 4 and 5	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180956	12 - 2018	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No:	Drawn by: NG		



RGH083

- ▬ Trench with archaeological features
- ▬ Trench without archaeological features
- ▬ Trench not excavated



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Moreton Hall Phases 3, 4 & 5	Fig . 2
Project Ref : 180956	12 - 2018	Mitigation plan	
Report Ref: -	Drawn by: NG		

Sussex Office

Units 1& 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

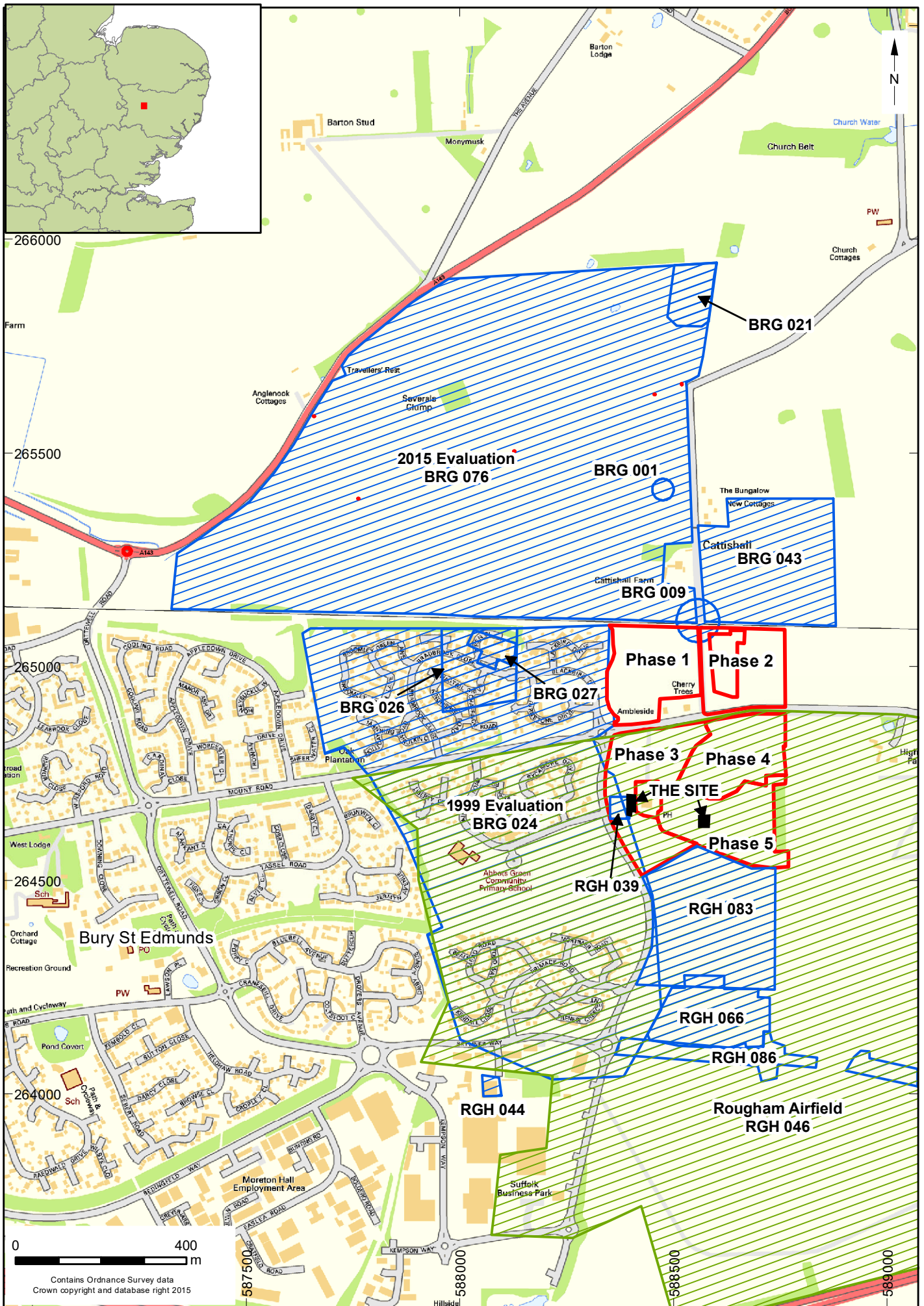
Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

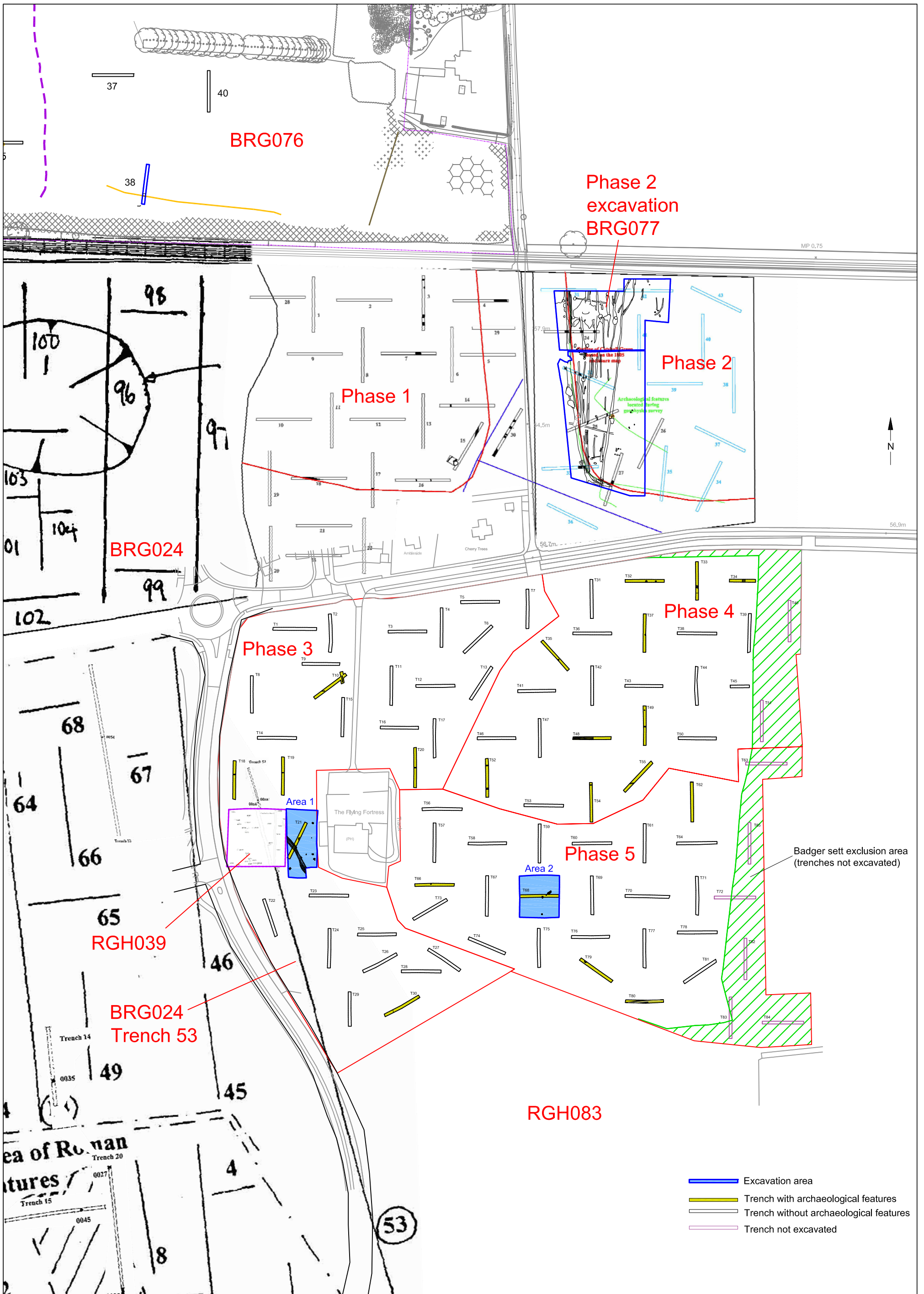
London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

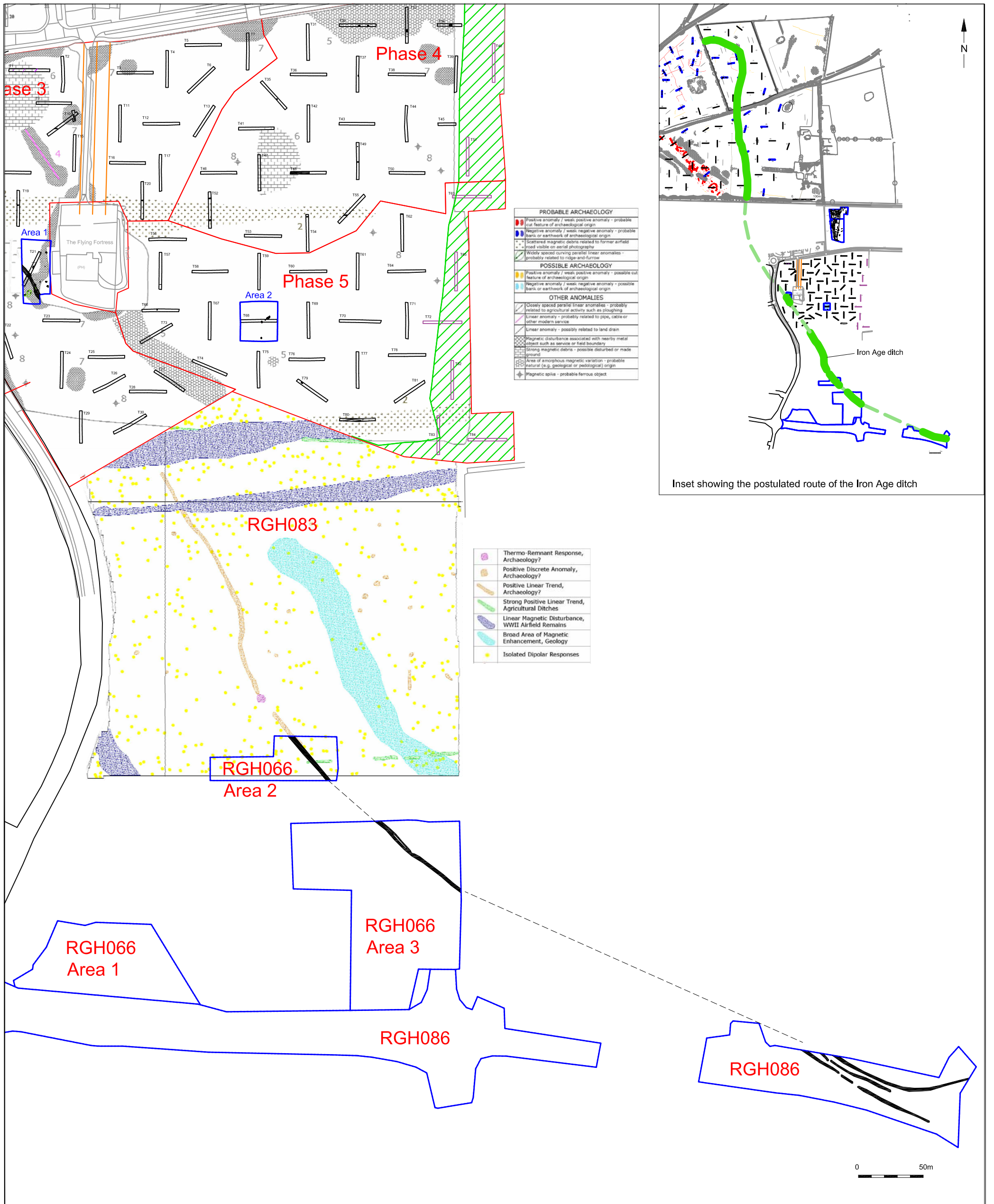


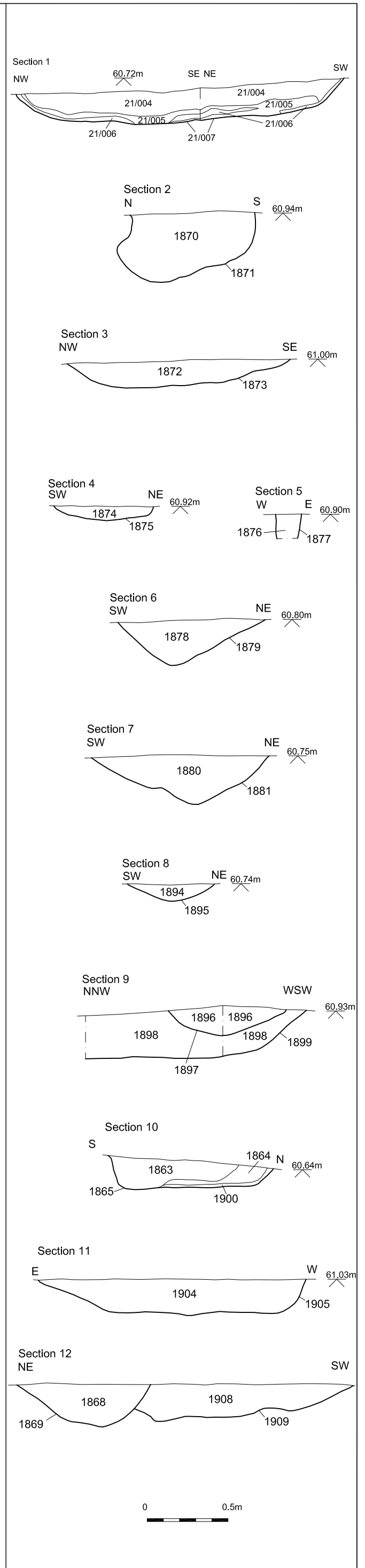
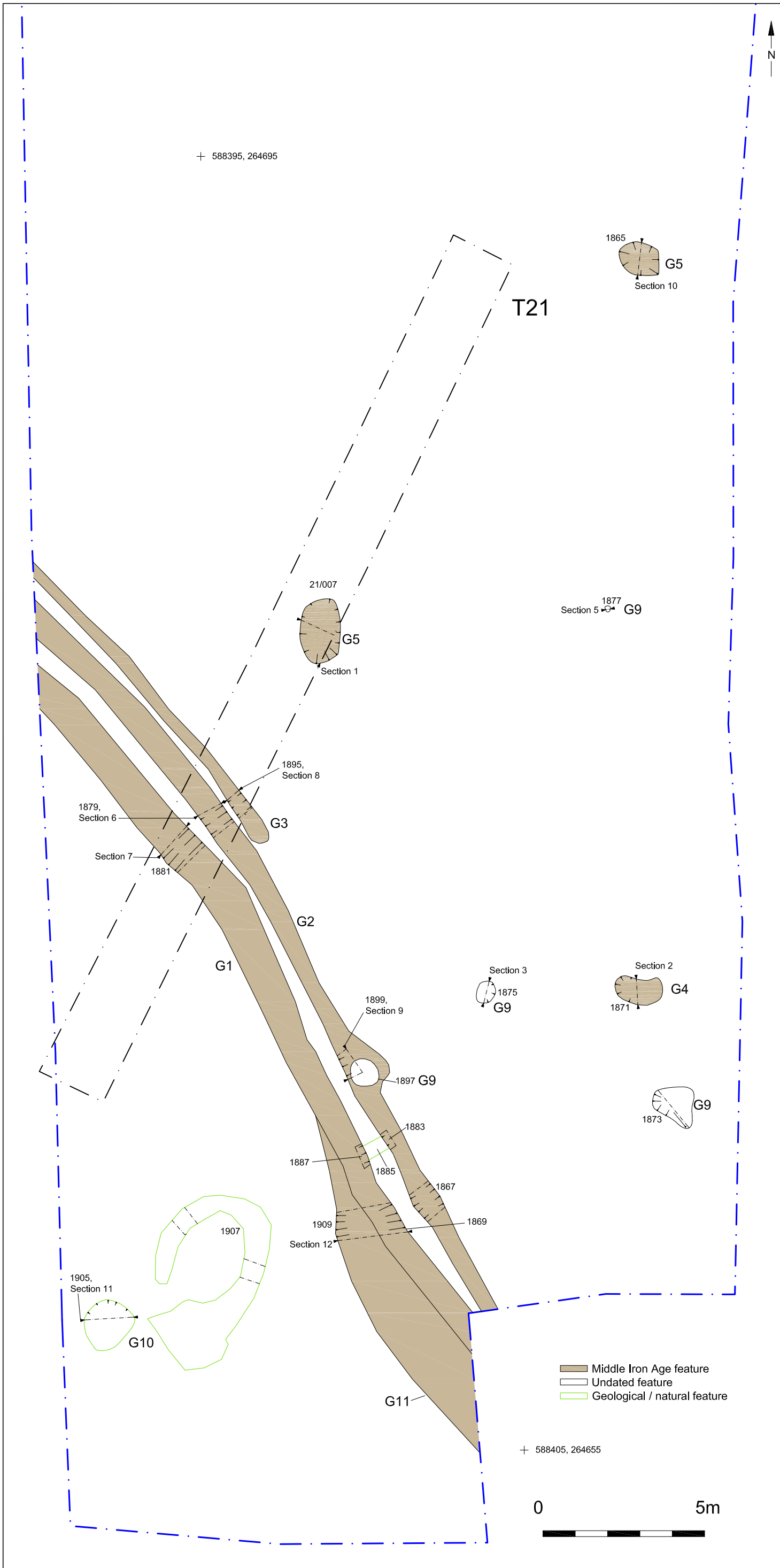


© Archaeology South-East		Lark Grange, Bury St Edmunds		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180956	May 2019	Site location and selected HER references		
Report No: 2019133	Drawn by: APL			



© Archaeology South-East		Lark Grange, Bury St Edmunds	Fig. 2
Project Ref : 180956	Apr 2019	Location of excavation areas	
Report Ref: 2019133	Drawn by: APL		







Hearth 1865 looking west



Pit 1871 looking east



Pit 1873 looking north-east



Pit 1875 looking west



Posthole 1877 looking north



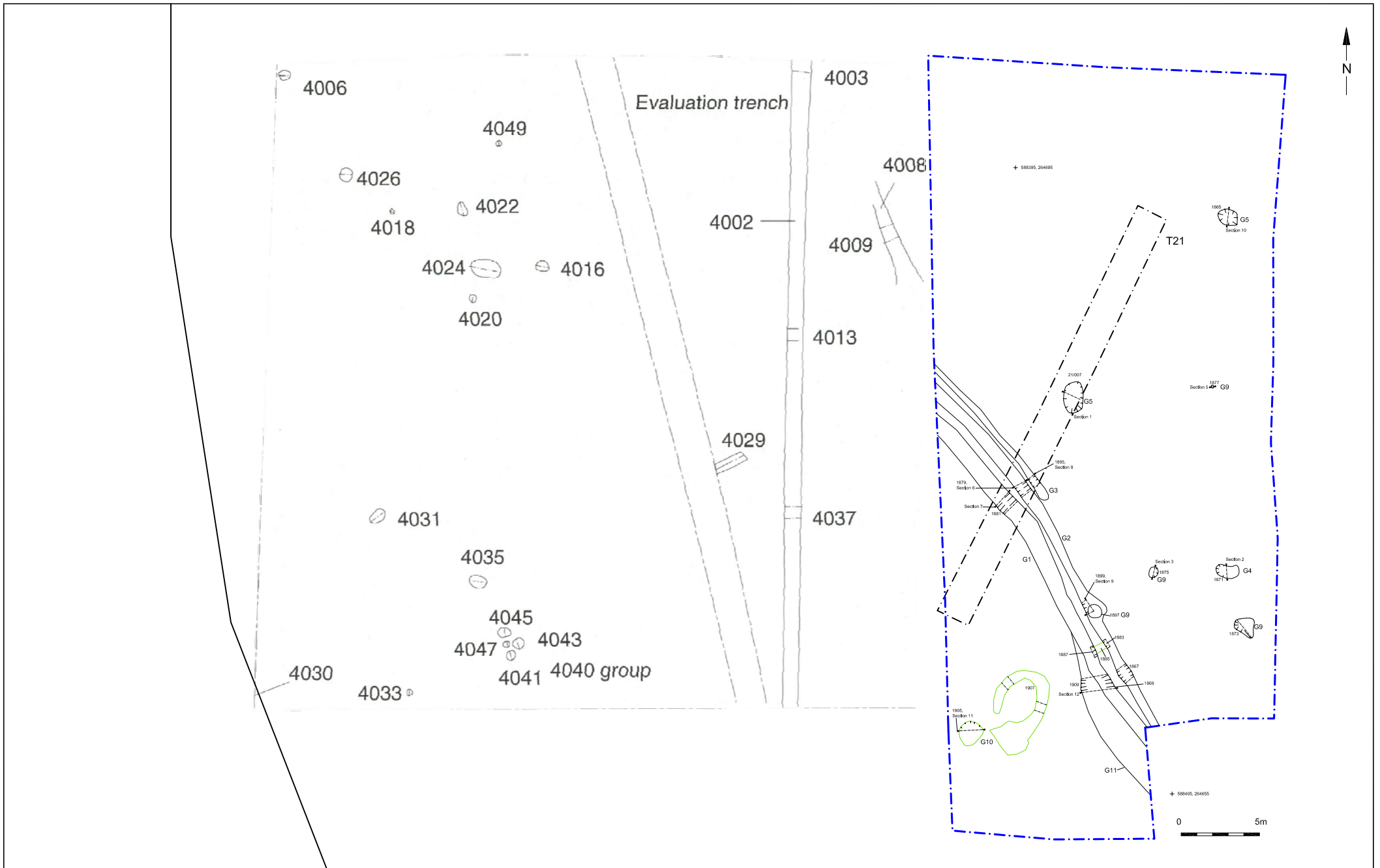
Ditches 1879 & 1881 looking north-west



Gully 1895 looking north-west



Tree throw 1905 looking south



© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref :180956

Apr 2019

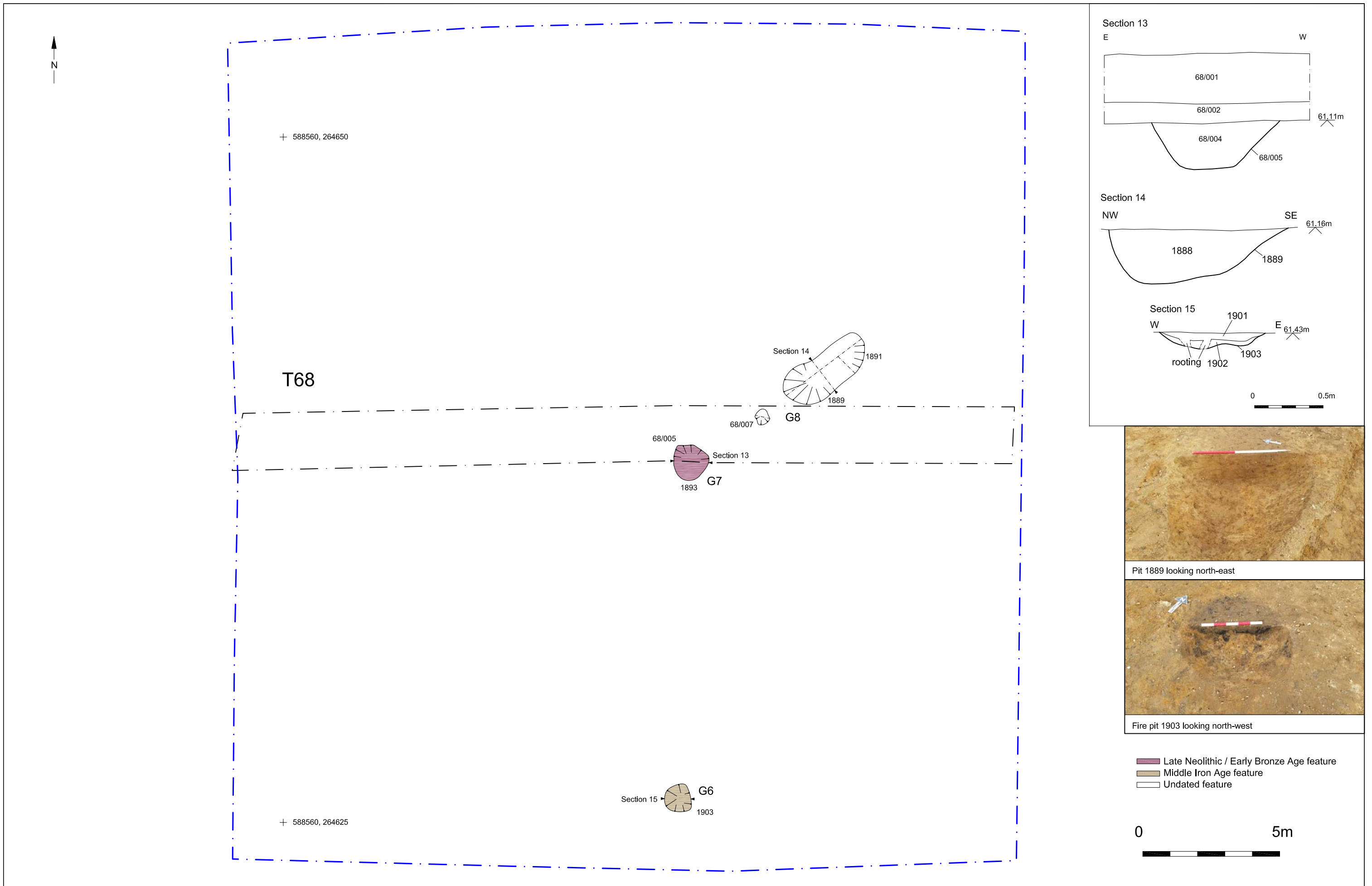
Report Ref: 2019133

Drawn by: APL

Lark Grange, Bury St Edmunds

Excavation area 1 with previous excavation RGH039

Fig . 6



© Archaeology South-East		Lark Grange, Bury St Edmunds	Fig . 7
Project Ref : 180956	Apr 2019	Excavation area 2 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019133	Drawn by: APL		



Sussex Office

Units 1& 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

