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**LAND WEST OF TURNPIKE ROAD
RED LODGE, SUFFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Author: Walter McCall PhD MIFA	
NGR: TL 6960 7050	Report No: 3037
District:	Site Code: FRK 095
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No: 2681
Signed:	Date: March 2008

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		<i>Land west of Turnpike Road Red Lodge, Suffolk: An archaeological evaluation</i>	
<p>Project description (250 words)</p> <p><i>In February 2008 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an evaluation of land west of Turnpike Road, Red Lodge Suffolk (NGR TL 6960 7050). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed residential development of 295 dwellings. The development will include the dedication of a public open space/heathland.</i></p> <p><i>The north-eastern half of the site contained the majority of a square-shaped enclosure (FRK 036), and the south-eastern corner of another (FRK 049). The historic cartographic sources date the two enclosures from at least 1824, the time of the Freckenham parish enclosure map. The features had been removed from the cartographic sources by 1952. The two enclosures are thought to date to the post-medieval period, particularly since the enclosure of warrens by earthwork banks was common in the 17th and 18th centuries. It is probable that the warren existed on the site during the medieval period, possibly from 1248 onwards.</i></p> <p><i>The current evaluation (Feb 2008) was focused on the south-western sector of the site, which consisted of the land between the enclosures and the caravan park. The evaluation comprised 45 trial trenches revealing very few archaeological features. The latter consisted exclusively of natural features and modern rubbish pits.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		19/02/2008 – 04/03/2008	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		DBA	Future work (Y/N/?) Y
P. number		2681	Site code FRK 095
Type of project		<i>An archaeological trial trench evaluation</i>	
Site status			
Current land use		<i>Farm buildings with adjacent arable land.</i>	
Planned development		<i>Residential development comprising 295 dwellings</i>	
Main features (+dates)		<i>Rubbish pits, tree hollows, and roots</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)		<i>Modern remains only</i>	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Red Lodge</i>
HER/ SMR for area		<i>Suffolk SMR</i>	
Post code (if known)			
Area of site		<i>11.8ha</i>	
NGR		<i>TL 6960 7050</i>	
Height AOD		<i>c. 18m AOD</i>	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		<i>Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service – Conservation Team</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>McCall, Walter.</i>	
Funded by		<i>Taylor Wimpey</i>	
Full title		<i>Land west of Turnpike Road Red Lodge, Suffolk. An archaeological evaluation</i>	
Authors		<i>Walter McCall PhD MIFA</i>	
Report no.		<i>3037</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>March 2008</i>	

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In February 2008 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an evaluation of land west of Turnpike Road, Red Lodge Suffolk (NGR TL 6960 7050). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed residential development of 295 dwellings. The development will include the dedication of a public open space/heathland.

The north-eastern half of the site contained the majority of a square-shaped enclosure (FRK 036), and the south-eastern corner of another (FRK 049). The historic cartographic sources date the two enclosures from at least 1824, the time of the Freckenham parish enclosure map. The features had been removed from the cartographic sources by 1952. The two enclosures are thought to date to the post-medieval period, particularly since the enclosure of warrens by earthwork banks was common in the 17th and 18th centuries. It is probable that the warren existed on the site during the medieval period, possibly from 1248 onwards.

The current evaluation (Feb 2008) was focused on the south-western sector of the site, which consisted of the land between the enclosures and the caravan park. The evaluation comprised 45 trial trenches revealing very few archaeological features. The latter consisted exclusively of natural features and modern rubbish pits.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 During February 2008, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS), conducted an archaeological evaluation of land at land west of Turnpike Road, Red Lodge Suffolk (NGR TL 6960 7050). (Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned in advance of a proposed residential development comprising 295 dwellings. It comprised a field evaluation (trial trenching). An archaeological desk-based assessment had been previously undertaken (Doyle 2006)

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a specification prepared by AS (dated 28/01/08), and a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (02//03/06). The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 1999). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The aim of the evaluation was to determine, as far as was possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is situated to the west of the settlement of Red Lodge, which lies within the district of Forest Heath and county of Suffolk. Red Lodge is also located on the south-western edge of the environmentally-sensitive Breckland area, close to the Suffolk and Cambridgeshire

border, and east of the Cambridgeshire fens. Mildenhall town centre is located *c.* 4.5km to the north of the village, Newmarket *c.* 8km to the south-west and Barton Mills *c.* 4km to the west. The A11 road from Newmarket to Thetford now by-passes the village on its western side, whilst the B1085 road parallels the same course (being the forerunner as the A11), running south-west to north-eastwards through the village centre, and merging with the new A11 to the north.

2.2 The settlement of Red Lodge comprises a small ribbon development along the western side of the B1085, known as Turnpike Road, and consists of post World War II residential developments to the east of Turnpike Road and to the west of the smaller Warren Road. A large proportion of land to the east of Red Lodge and Warren Road, comprising Hundred Acre Farm, has previously been subject to desk-based assessments (O'Brien 2002; Hogan 2006) and archaeological evaluations (Hounsell 2003; Crank 2003, & Doyle & McDonald 2005), all of which were undertaken by AS prior to residential developments. The results of these surveys are discussed below.

2.3 The site itself is located to the immediate west of the former B1085 Turnpike Road trunk road and to the east of the recently constructed A11 bypass (Fig. 1). Although the north-western boundary of the site is demarcated by the A11 bypass, the south-eastern extent of the site is formed only partially by Turnpike Road, and mainly by the rears of properties fronting onto the road. The north-eastern boundary of the site is formed by Elms Road, whilst the south-western boundary of the site is demarcated by the property boundary separating Nos. 34 and 36 Turnpike Road.

2.4 The site is an irregular shaped parcel of land, and comprises an area of *c.* 11.8 hectares, which includes the properties of Nos. 28 - 34 Turnpike Road in its south-easternmost corner. The majority of the site comprises fields of grass and extensive areas of bracken, as well as a few small trees and shrubs to the rear of the housing fronting onto Turnpike Road.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The Breckland environment

3.1.1 Both the site to the west of Turnpike Road and the settlement of Red Lodge are located within the south-western corner of the Breckland area, where palaeo-ecological work has demonstrated the delicate and fluctuating environmental balance in the area over time. Analysis of the pollen from sediments of Hockham Mere implied that a deciduous forest existed *c.* 9000 BP (Bennett 1983). This forest was interrupted only by small-scale clearances until *c.* 2000 BP, after which time substantial clearance and cultivation resulted in the evolution of heath land.

3.1.2 Studies of molluscs from Grimes Graves (Evans in Mercer 1981, 106 - 7) have hinted at a similar sequence of events, with woodland reappearing after late Neolithic flint mining had ceased. The general area was likely to have consisted of patchy woodland and sporadic clearings during the prehistoric period. The light Breckland soils have been subjected to human activity since the Neolithic and Bronze Age, with continued exploitation of the land by humans and animals causing episodes of sand blow and settlement abandonment, thus turning cultivatable land into heathland.

3.2 Prehistoric Period (700, 000 BC – AD 43)

3.2.1 Prehistoric activity in the immediate area of the site is mostly confined to the Bronze

Age, yet two hand axes dating to the Palaeolithic have been discovered on Red Lodge Heath (FRK Misc), and implements from this period have been found within an area extending less than 800m to the south, south-west and south-east of the site, and in the direction of the River Kennett (BTM Misc SF 17631; SF230; SF231). Information from the Mesolithic period, however, in the wider area is primarily palaeoecological. Although settlement evidence for the Neolithic period, meanwhile, is rare, a number of specific and non-specific finds are listed in the SMR and fall within the immediate area of the site.

3.2.2 Iron Age barrow mounds and possible barrow sites are known within a 0.2 - 3km radius of the site. Despite the existence of so many barrows in the immediate and wider area, there is very little indication of permanent occupation during the Bronze Age period. Pollen analysis, however, suggests that forest clearance continued into this period. Scatters of burnt flint have been found during field walking, indicating activity at this time, and fragments of a Bronze Age copper dagger were found to the east-south-east of the site during ploughing (HGW 010 SF13726). Environmental cooling and subsequent vegetation changes at this time would probably have encouraged population movement to the dry chalk lowlands (Sussams 1996, 185; Munby 1967, 4 - 5).

3.2.3 Finally, there is significant evidence for Iron Age activity in the wider area surrounding the site, at Gallows Hill, Barnham Enclosure and Micklemoor Hill, although so far, no activity of this date has been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site. It may be possible to attribute the lack of Iron Age activity to the difficulty in differentiating between late Iron Age and Romano-British materials and crop marks, although it is also possible that the rising water levels in the fens would have prompted settlement relocation to the higher chalk grounds.

3.3 Romano-British Period (AD 43 – 410)

3.3.1 The closest Roman administrative centre to the site was at Icklingham on the River Lark, c. 7km north-east of Red Lodge. The Roman quarry at Chalk Hill (BTM 026 SF17750) and the surface scatter of pot sherds found in Red Lodge (HRW 007) imply activity during this period. Approximately 2 - 3km to the east, toward Tuddenham, finds of substantial scatters of metalwork and pottery (TDD 006 SF10297; 013 SF17566) are indicative of industrial activity. The continual rising of the water levels in the fens during the Romano-British period led local populations to shift to higher ground. There is evidence that the area flooded for a time, which may have forced the Romano-British population out of the area, although the industrial activity indicates that at some time the lower land was utilised and probably inhabited.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon/Medieval Period (AD 411 – 1539)

3.4.1 Some evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation was found during excavations near the River Lark in 1930 (Lethbridge & O'Reilly 1932), and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was discovered in a gravel pit near Tuddenham village, approximately 3.20km to the east (Lethbridge 1931; TDD 001 SF246). Only a single gilded bronze brooch from the Anglo-Saxon period has been found within the vicinity of the site and c. 600m to the south-east (BTM Misc SF 236), however the existence of the cemetery and the location of the site within a Anglo-Saxon frontier highlight the possibility of contemporary settlement or defensive remains.

3.4.2 Although physical evidence is lacking, documentary sources indicate that settlements of the late Saxon and Saxo-Norman period were maintained by animal husbandry and the fishing industry. The draining of the fens, however, in the early 18th century along with some natural silting of the rivers gradually ground the extensive fishing industry to a halt, causing a lull in

human activity. In the following early medieval period, Freckenham was located in the Lackford Hundred. The origins of the hundred divisions are uncertain, although the continued use of the term in the early medieval period further substantiates earlier Saxon use of the area (Muir 2000, 78).

3.4.2 The village names of Worlington, Herringswell and Freckenham are referred to during the 13th century, which indicates that the area surrounding the site had at least three well-established settlements by the time of the high and late medieval periods. ‘*Worl*’ derives from the Old English ‘*Wordwell*’ or ‘*Wridewellan*’; the latter of which being an archaic name for the River Lark (Ekwall 1966), and supports the notion that settlements had been established in the area during an earlier period. A hunting lodge identified at Red Lodge Warren (FRK 073), less than 500m south of the site, and a building 600m to the south-west are also medieval in date (BTM Misc SF2665).

3.5 Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900) & Modern (1900 onwards)

3.5.1 Red Lodge, or Red House, was referred to as a hostelry in AD 1675 on a map and in a traveller’s guide, and again in the Quarter Session Minutes of 1688 (Cook 2000, 26), where its location was described as being one mile from the inhabited part of the village. By the time Kirby’s Traveller of 1735 was written, the inn was referred to as a warren, inhabited by the local warrener and his family (Cook 2000, 26). From this time, the lands of Red Lodge, including the site and the area now pertaining to Hundred Acre Farm, were used primarily as warrens and for some sheep and cattle grazing. Square-shaped enclosures seen on the 1824 enclosure map, one of which lies within the site, and referred to in the SMR (FRK 036, 049 and 050), are probably related to the rabbit warrens. By 1794 the Red Lodge had been leased to a Mr James Barton, whose carelessness left the buildings in a dilapidated state. He was later declared bankrupt and his belongings, including the buildings associated with Red Lodge were sold off (Cook 2000, 26). The medieval hunting lodge at Red Lodge Warren, however, was extended by an additional structure in the 18th century (FRK 073).

3.5.2 The route from Newmarket to Barton Mills involved passage via the Red Lodge, and by 1768, toll gates had been erected at Freckenham, Red Lodge and Elveden, and the road was known as the Thetford Turnpike Road. The Turnpike Trust was formed to maintain and keep this road, although the isolated section through the heath land and warrens of Red Lodge were prone to unfortunate circumstances. This remote area through the Red Lodge heathland also made it an ideal location for highwaymen and bandits. The toll was eventually abolished and by 1871 the toll gate was inhabited by agricultural labourers. A building still stood there in 1918 and was used as a residential cottage. The Red Lodge public house is still a popular stop for lorry drivers and travellers en route to Norfolk, although it has been largely rebuilt since its original construction.

3.5.3 In 1844, documents noted 495 people and 2520 acres of land pertaining to Freckenham and 351 people and 1955 acres to Worlington (White 1844), although the census of 1841 recorded only two residencies in the Red Lodge area; the Red Lodge and Hundred Acre Farm. By this time, the farm had reclaimed land from the warren, land which probably only extended half as far north as it does today. The farm existed on land known as Hundred Acres Hill and the farm was probably also known by this name. By 1861, John Tolworthy was the owner of the Red Lodge, and by 1926, his family had sold it to the brewery of Bury St Edmunds (Cook 2000, 27), from which time it was again used as a pub.

4 METHOD OF WORK (TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION)

4.1 The evaluation is to be undertaken in two phases. A total of 45 trial trenches providing a 5% sample were excavated in the south-western sector of the site using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trench locations were approved by Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service Conservation Team. The original proposal was for 48 trenches in this area. Three were not excavated due to the suspected presence of service pipes. In addition, where all the trenches were intended to be 40 metres long, specific circumstances did not allow this exact length to be reached. Phase 2 will comprise 20 trenches in the north-eastern sector of the site once the proper permits have been granted.

4.2 The trenches were generally arranged in rows aligned northwest to southeast, following the overall slope of the site. The measurements and orientation of each trench are tabulated below.

Trench No.	Length	Width	Orientation
1	32.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
2	36.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
3	28.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
4	34.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
5	29.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
6	35.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
7	33.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
8	37.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
9	31.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
10	23.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
11	21.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
12	23.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
13	38.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
14	30.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
15	31.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
16	40.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
17	40.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
18	39.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
19	37.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
20	37.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
21	38.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
22	39.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
23	49.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
24	51.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
25	50.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
26	41.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
27	41.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
28	44.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
29	30.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
30	38.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
31	34.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
32	41.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
33	38.0m	1.80m	NE to SW

34	34.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
35	39.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
36	45.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
37	37.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
38	40.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
39	37.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
40	33.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
41	Trench not cut		
42	23.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
43	41.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
44	Trench not cut		
45	Trench not cut		
46	47.0m	1.80m	NE to SW
47	31.0m	1.80m	NW to SE
48	40.0m	1.80m	NE to SW

4.3 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated; thereafter all investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

5.1 Trench 1

5.1.1 The first row of trenches began in the north-western corner of the site and consisted of Trenches 1 to 9. The fencing along the edge of the site served as the south-western boundary of the row. Trench 1 ran northeast to southwest extending outward from the southwest boundary of the site. Given the gentle slope of the territory, Trench 1 occupied the highest point on the site.

5.1.2 A common stratigraphy was observed within all trenches at the site save for those on the artificial terrace in the eastern corner. It comprises topsoil (L1000) overlying a subsoil (L1001), and the natural (L1002).

Sample section: Southwest End, Southeast Facing 0.00m = 18.64m AOD		
0.00m – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid grey-brown silt, sand and clay mix with frequent inclusions of roots and small flint stones (5-10mm).
0.25m – 0.39m	L1001	Subsoil. Dark reddish brown silt level with frequent gravel (1-5mm) and flint nodules (up to 0.11m) .
0.39m +	L1002	Natural. Mid yellow brown sand and gravel.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 1

5.2 Trench 2 Fig. 5, DP 1

5.2.1 Trench 2 was located to the southeast of Trench 1 and ran perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Northwest End, Southwest Facing (Photograph 2)		
0.00m = 18.38m AOD		
0.00m – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.34m – 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.66m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: Trench 2 contained one feature, F1005, identified as rooting.

F1005 (dimensions: 1.5m+ long x 0.33m wide x 0.15m deep) was irregular in shape but generally linear, aligned northwest to southeast. Like its overall shape, its sides were neither regular nor parallel. Its fill, L1006, consisted of mid greyish brown sandy silt with no archaeological finds

5.3 Trench 3 Fig.5

5.3.1 Trench 3 was located to the southeast of Trench 2 and ran perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southwest End, Northwest Facing		
0.00m = 18.10m AOD		
0.00m – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.26m – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.58m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: Trench 3 contained a single feature F1003 identified as a tree hollow.

Tree hollow F1003 (dimensions: 0.67m+ long x 0.65m wide x 0.49m deep) was generally oval in shape although its perimeter extended beyond the northeast baulk of the trench. Its sides were irregular. Its fill, L1004, consisted of mid orange brown silty sand with no archaeological finds.

5.4 Trench 4

5.4.1 Trench 4 was located to the southeast of Trench 3 and ran perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southeast End, Southwest Facing		
0.00m = 18.20m AOD		
0.00m – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.24m – 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.46m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 4.

5.5 Trench 5 Fig.5

5.5.1 Trench 5 was located to the southeast of Trench 4 and ran perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Northeast End, Southeast Facing 0.00m = 17.31m AOD		
0.00m – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.21m – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.65m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: Trench 5 contained three features in all. These have been identified as Tree Hollows F1007 and F1009, and Pit F1011. Traces of headland boundaries corresponding with those in Trenches 7 and 13 were recorded, although those in Trench 5 were very faint. See the description for Trench 13 below and Fig.3.

Tree Hollow F1007 (dimensions: 1.10m long x 0.75m wide x 0.14m deep) was oval in shape. Its sides were irregular. The base was irregular but generally concave. The fill, L1008, consisted of mid greyish brown silty sand with no inclusions and no finds.

Tree Hollow F1009 (dimensions: 0.78m long x 0.65m wide x 0.35m deep) was also oval in shape. Its sides were steep and the base narrow. The fill, L1010, consisted of light orange brown silty sand with occasional subangular flints. No finds were present.

Modern rubbish pit F1011 (dimensions: 1.15m long x 1.05m wide x 0.65m deep) was oval in shape. Its sides were well defined and featured a near vertical slope on all sides. Its base was irregular. The fill, L1012, was a dark blackish brown silty sand. The pit contained more modern rubbish than soil (DP3 & 4), including chicken wire and a large breeze block.

5.6 Trench 6

5.6.1 Trench 6 was located to the southeast of Trench 5 and ran perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southeast End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 17.99m AOD		
0.00m – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.28m – 0.67m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.67m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 6.

5.7 Trench 7

5.7.1 Trench 7 was located to the southeast of Trench 6 and ran perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Northeast End, Southeast Facing 0.00m = 17.65m AOD		
0.00m – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.34m – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).

0.62m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).
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Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 7. Possible headland boundaries corresponding with those in Trenches 5 and 13 were identified (Fig.3). See the description for Trench 13 below.

5.8 Trench 8

5.8.1 Trench 8 was located to the southeast of Trench 7 and ran perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Northwest End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 17.56m AOD		
0.00m – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.34m – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.52m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 8.

5.9 Trench 9 Fig.5

5.9.1 Trench 9 was located to the southeast of Trench 8. Given the presence of a pump house in the southwest corner of the site, Trench 9 ran northwest to southeast and was not perpendicular to Trench 8 as originally intended.

Sample section: Southeast End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 17.17m AOD		
0.00m – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.29m – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.62m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: Trench 9 contained four features. These comprised three modern pits (F1013, F1015, and F1017), and Tree Hollow F1019.

Pit F1013 (dimensions: 1.82m long x 1.69m wide x 0.68m deep) was the largest feature identified at the site. It was generally circular in shape. It had irregular sides and an irregular base. It contained two fills. The uppermost fill, L1014, consisted of mid greyish brown silty sand and contained modern rubbish, modern building debris, and animal bones. The lower fill, L1021, was light orange brown silty sand and contained similar finds to L1014. All finds from Pit F1013 were modern.

Pit F1015 (dimensions: 0.76m long x 0.51m wide x 0.50m deep) was rectangular in shape. Its sides were steep and regular. Its base was flat. The fill, L1016, consisted of mid greyish brown silty sand and contained rubble concrete blocks, bricks, and CBM. All finds from Pit F1015 were modern (DP 5).

Pit F1017 (dimensions: 0.64m long x 0.59m wide x 0.11m deep) was round. It has shallow sides and a concave base. The fill, L1018, was a mid orange brown silty sand. It is probable

that this pit represents a hollow depression left following the removal of a large chunk of scrap metal by the digger when the trench was initially cut.

5.10 Trench 10

5.10.1 The second row of trenches ran from southeast to northwest and contained Trenches 10 to 20 inclusive. The north eastern boundary of the row was defined by a series of dilapidated buildings that extend in a straight line down the centre of the site.

Trench 10 was the first trench of Row 2, which began at the opposite end of the field from Row 1. Trench 10 was oriented northeast to southwest making it parallel to Turnpike Road. It was slightly shorter than 40 metres due to the presence of large trees.

A substantial quantity of obviously natural features was identified in this group of trenches. Where such features were undoubtedly of natural origin they were not subject to further investigation.

Sample section: Northeast End, Southeast Facing 0.00m = 16.95m AOD		
0.00m – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.28m – 0.61m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.61m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: Trench 10 contained no archaeological features or finds. A possible tree hollow was identified in the middle of the trench.

5.11 Trench 11

5.11.1 Trench 11 was located northwest of Trench 10 and ran perpendicular to it. It was intentionally cut shorter at 21 metres to avoid service pipes that ran between Trenches 10 and 11.

Sample section: Southeast End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 16.63m AOD		
0.00m – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.32m – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.68m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 11.

5.12 Trench 12

5.12.1 Trench 12 was parallel to Trench 11 and was placed directly beside it to the southwest. Like Trench 11, Trench 12 was cut short at 23 metres to avoid service pipes.

Sample section: Southeast End, Northeast Facing 0.00m = 17.39m AOD		
0.00m – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).

0.31m – 0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.43m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 12. Roots were identified near the centre point of the trench.

5.13 Trench 13

5.13.1 Trench 13 was located to the northwest of Trenches 11 and 12 and ran perpendicular to them.

Sample section: Southwest End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 17.57m AOD		
0.00m – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.30m – 0.61m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.61m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 13. Two possible natural features were identified near the centre point of the trench. There was evidence for parallel headland boundaries running northwest to southeast within the trench. Similar edges were visible also in Trenches 5 and 7 although they were not as clearly pronounced as those in Trench 13 (Fig.3).

5.14 Trench 14

5.14.1 Trench 14 was located to the northwest of Trench 13 and ran perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southeast End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 17.58m AOD		
0.00m – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.21m – 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.57m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 14. A large tree hollow was identified near the southeast end of the trench.

5.15 Trench 15

5.15.1 Trench 15 was located to the northwest of Trench 14 and ran perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southwest End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 17.73m AOD		
0.00m – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.16m – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.55m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were identified in Trench 15.

5.16 Trench 16

5.16.1 Trench 16 was located to the northwest of Trench 15 and ran perpendicular to it

Sample section: Northwest End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 18.09m AOD		
0.00m – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.29m – 0.61m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.61m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 16.

5.17 Trench 17

5.17.1 Trench 17 was located to the northwest of Trench 16 and ran perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southwest End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 18.32m AOD		
0.00m – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.15m – 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.56m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 17.

5.18 Trench 18

5.18.1 Trench 18 was located to the northwest of Trench 17 and ran perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Northwest End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 18.33m AOD		
0.00m – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.23m – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.58m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 18. Two large possible tree hollows were identified in the middle of the trench.

5.19 Trench 19

5.19.1 Trench 19 was located to the northwest of Trench 18 and ran perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Northeast End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 18.30m AOD		
0.00m – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.17m – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).

0.58m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).
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Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 19. A possible tree hollow was identified at the northeast end of the trench.

5.20 Trench 20

5.20.1 Trench 20 was located to the northwest of Trench 19 and was the last trench in Row 2.

Sample section: Northwest End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 18.54m AOD		
0.00m – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.26m – 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.66m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 20. A large tree hollow was identified near the middle of the trench.

5.21 Trench 21

5.21.1 The third row of trenches was parallel to the second and separated from it by the central spine of dilapidated buildings that ran through the site. The row contained Trenches 21 to 28 and began at the opposite end of the field from Trench 10 in Row 2. Trench 21 was the northwesternmost trench in the row and was oriented northeast to southwest. Features of undoubted natural origin were not subject to further investigation.

Sample section: Southwest End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 18.43m AOD		
0.00m – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.18m – 0.59m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.59m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 21. A large tree hollow was identified near the centre of the trench.

5.22 Trench 22

5.22.1 Trench 22 was located to the southeast of Trench 21 and ran perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Northwest End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 18.33m AOD		
0.00m – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.21m – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.65m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 22. Two possible tree hollows were identified, one at either end of the trench.

5.23 Trench 23

5.23.1 Trench 23 was located to the southeast of Trench 22 and ran perpendicular to it. Trenches 23 through 25 were intentionally cut longer than the rest at around 50 metres each to make up for the shorter trenches.

Sample section: Southwest End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 18.16m AOD		
0.00m – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.27m – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.68m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 23. Possible rooting was identified near the middle of the trench.

5.24 Trench 24 Fig.5

5.24.1 Trench 24 was located to the southeast of Trench 23 and ran perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southeast End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 18.03m AOD		
0.00m – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.19m – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.54m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: Trench 24 contained a single feature F1022 identified as a pit.

Pit F1022 (dimensions: 1.56m long x 1.37m+ wide x 0.52m deep) lay just to the southeast of the centre of the trench. It was generally ovoid, although its south western perimeter extended into the side of the trench. Its sides were irregular and the base flattish. Its fill, L1023, consisted of compact, dark brown black silty sand and contained a substantial quantity of broken glass, complete glass bottles, scrap metal, and modern rubbish. All of the finds were modern.

5.25 Trench 25 Fig.5

5.25.1 Trench 25 was located to the southeast of Trench 24 and was perpendicular to it. It was placed between two of the dilapidated buildings that ran down the centre of the site.

Sample section: Northeast End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 17.75m AOD		
0.00m – 0.13m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.13m – 0.58m	L1001	Reddish brown silt. As above (TT 1).
0.58m +	L1002	Yellow brown sand and gravel. As above (TT 1).

Description: Trench 25 contained a tree hollow, F1024.

Tree Hollow F1024 (dimensions: 1.08m+ long x 0.64m wide x 0.31m deep) was a linear with a rounded end projecting in a south-easterly direction from the side of the trench. Its sides were regular and its base was concave. The fill, L1025, was very dark brown/black silty sand with frequent roots. No archaeological finds were present.

5.26 Trench 26

5.26.1 Trench 26 was located to the southeast of Trench 25 and was perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southeast End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 17.50m AOD		
0.00m – 0.14m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.14m – 0.47m	L1001	Reddish brown silt. As above (TT 1).
0.47m +	L1002	Yellow brown sand and gravel. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 26. Two possible tree hollows were identified, one at either end of the trench.

5.27 Trench 27

5.27.1 Trench 27 was located to the southeast of Trench 26 and was perpendicular to it. It was located directly between two of the largest buildings on the site.

Sample section: Southwest End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 17.35m AOD		
0.00m – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. The topsoil in Trench 27 varied slightly from that in the other trenches. Its composition was the same, but given the location of the trench between the buildings, the surface was littered with modern debris and the soil was contaminated by a mixture of light brown, black, and grey soils associated with the deposited rubbish.
0.15m – 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.56m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 20. Possible roots were identified in the northeast end of the trench.

5.28 Trench 28

5.28.1 Trench 28 was located to the southeast of Trench 27 and was perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southeast End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 17.02m AOD		
0.00m – 0.45m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.45m – 0.76m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.76m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 28.

5.29 Trench 29

5.29.1 Trenches 29, 30, and 31 were not part of the rows of trenches spanning the site. They were excavated around a small shed in a fenced off area along the southeast edge of the site. Their exact location was dependant upon the suspected location of service pipes spanning the southeast side of the site. Their lengths were dictated by the available space around the building.

Trench 29 extended outward from the southern edge of the building and was oriented northeast by southwest. Given the available space between the building and the fence, Trench 29 was 30m long. The mechanical digger had to cut the centre of this trench from the side resulting in less than perfect baulk edges.

Sample section: Northeast End, Southeast Facing 0.00m = 17.15m AOD		
0.00m – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.21m – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.50m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 29.

5.30 Trench 30

5.30.1 Trench 30 was located in front of the small building and ran parallel to Trench 29.

Sample section: Southwest End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 17.32m AOD		
0.00m – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.15m – 0.53m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.53m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 30.

5.31 Trench 31

5.31.1 Trench 31 ran along the northeast side of the building and was perpendicular to both Trenches 29 and 30.

Sample section: Southeast End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 17.32m AOD		
0.00m – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.32m – 0.71m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.71m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 31.

5.32 Trench 32

5.32.1 The fourth row of trenches was parallel to the third running southeast to northwest and contained Trenches 32 through 37 inclusive. This fourth row contained fewer trenches due to the presence of the fenced off area containing Trenches 29 to 31.

Trench 32 was the first trench in Row 4, which started at the opposite end of the field as Trench 22 in Row 3. It was located to the northwest of Trench 30 and was perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Northwest End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 17.46m AOD		
0.00m – 0.13m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.13m – 0.39m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.39m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 32. Possible rooting was identified near the centre of the trench.

5.33 Trench 33

5.33.1 Trench 33 was located to the northwest of Trench 32 and was perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southwest End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 17.68m AOD		
0.00m – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.15m – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.58m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 33.

5.34 Trench 34

5.34.1 Trench 34 was located to the northwest of Trench 33 and was perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southeast End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 17.48m AOD		
0.00m – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.16m – 0.59m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.59m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 34. Patches of roots were visible throughout.

5.35 Trench 35

5.35.1 Trench 35 was located to the northwest of Trench 34 and was perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southwest End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 17.59m AOD		
0.00m – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.22m – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.65m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 35. A small tree hollow was identified in the centre of the trench.

5.36 Trench 36

5.36.1 Trench 36 was located to the northwest of Trench 35 and was perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southeast End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 17.78m AOD		
0.00m – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.17m – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.68m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 36.

5.37 Trench 37

5.37.1 Trench 37 was the last trench in Row 4. It was located to the northwest of Trench 36 and was perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southwest End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 17.87m AOD		
0.00m – 0.12m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.12m – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.54m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 37.

5.38 Trench 38

5.38.1 The fifth row of trenches was parallel to the fourth running northwest to southeast. The length of this row was restricted by the breckland area to the northwest and an artificially raised plateau in the southeast. Consequently it contained only three trenches, 38 to 40 inclusive.

Trench 38 was first trench in the row. It was located to the immediate northeast of Trench 34 and ran parallel to it.

Sample section: Northwest End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 16.81m AOD		
0.00m – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.21m – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.48m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 38.

5.39 Trench 39

5.39.1 Trench 39 was located to the southeast of Trench 38 and was perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Northeast End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 17.13m AOD		
0.00m – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.19m – 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.57m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 39.

5.40 Trench 40

5.40.1 Trench 40 was located to the southeast of Trench 39 and was perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southeast End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 16.70m AOD		
0.00m – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.19m – 0.52m	L1001	Reddish brown silt. As above (TT 1).
0.52m +	L1002	Yellow brown sand and gravel. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 40.

5.41 Trench 41

5.41.1 Trenches 41 to 46 were to be placed on an artificial plateau in the eastern corner of the site. The south eastern half of this artificial terrace was tarmaced hardstanding for the garage/filling station. The northwestern half was raised to the level of the hardstanding, covered in loose gravel, and flattened. Trenches 41 and 44 were to be cut along the northeast and southwest sides of the paved area. Trenches 42 and 43 were to be placed perpendicularly between them.

Trenches 41 and 44 were not cut due to the presence of service pipes located beneath the paved surface. Trenches 42 and 43 were placed well to the south of the location of the pipes.

5.42 Trench 42

5.42.1 Trench 42 was located in the southeast corner of the site along the southeast boundary of the tarmaced area of the older car park. It was cut short at 23 metres due to the discovery of gas mains servicing the earlier garage/filling station.

5.42.2 Given the location of the trench on an artificially raised terrace and the presence of paving, Trenches 42 and 43 featured a stratigraphy that was unique to this part of the site. More specifically, the topsoil was surmounted by a thick reddish brown layer that served as the made ground for the paved surface. The trenches on the raised terrace were deeper than those around them.

Sample section: Northeast End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 17.89m AOD		
0.00m – 0.05m	L1026	Black tarmacadam with frequent small stones and gravel.
0.05m – 0.33m	L1027	Made ground. Dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent gravel and small stones.
0.33m – 0.74m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.74m – 0.98m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.98m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 42.

5.43 Trench 43

5.43.1 Trench 43 was located in the northwest of Trench 42 and was parallel to it. Trenches 42 and 43 were placed on either side of a thicker and more robust platform of cement in the centre of the paved area.

Sample section: Southwest End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 17.40m AOD		
0.00m – 0.11m	L1026	Tarmac. As above (TT 42).
0.11m – 0.35m	L1027	Made ground. As above (TT 42).
0.35m – 0.71m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.71m – 0.94m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.94m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 42. A narrow linear running through the centre of the trench was a service pipe.

5.44 Trench 44

5.44.1 Trench 44 was not cut not cut due to the presence of service pipes located beneath the hard standing.

5.45 Trench 45

5.45.1 Trenches 45 and 46 were intended to be placed on the untarmaced northwest half of the artificial terrace in the eastern corner of the site. Given the presence of the subterranean service pipes, however, Trench 45 was not excavated.

5.46 Trench 46

5.46.1 Trench 46 was placed along the north-western boundary of the artificial terrace, running northeast to southwest. Given its location on the untarmaced portion of the terrace, its stratigraphy was unique even to the neighbouring Trenches 42 and 43. In addition to the obvious absence of the hardstanding (L1026) and made ground (L1027), Trench 46 was also missing the topsoil and subsoil levels (L1000 and L1001) found throughout the rest of the site. These were replaced by two layers of debris and rubbish that presumably were used to raise the ground level of the terrace to that of the car park.

Sample section: Northeast End, Northwest Facing 0.00m = 17.65m AOD		
0.00m – 0.38m	L1028	Mid brown silt/sand/clay mix filled with modern rubbish and building materials.
0.11m – 0.77m	L1029	Mid yellow grey clay level filled with modern rubbish and building materials.
0.77m +	L1002	Natural. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 46. As was stated above, the northwest half of the artificial terrace appears to have served as a rubbish deposit. The uppermost level (L1028) was a topsoil level with typical silt/sand/clay mix but consisted of more than 50% debris of all varieties, including old building materials, rugs, discarded clothing, bottles, chicken wire etc. The surface of this level contained frequent gravel, suggesting that the unpaved area had been converted into a hard-packed, loose gravel surface just behind the area of hardstanding. The lower level (L1029) contained a similar array of debris mixed with clay, which appears to have been isolated to this area, perhaps added intentionally to raise the ground level here.

5.47 Trench 47

5.47.1 Trenches 47 and 48 were located on the lower level to the northwest of the artificial terrace. Trench 47 ran northwest to southeast, extending directly out of the lower slopes of the raised terrace.

Sample section: Southeast End, Southwest Facing 0.00m = 17.04m AOD		
0.00m – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.18m – 0.62m	L1001	Reddish brown silt. As above (TT 1).

0.62m +	L1002	Yellow brown sand and gravel. As above (TT 1).
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Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 47.

5.48 Trench 48

5.48.1 Trench 48 was located to the northwest of Trench 47 and was perpendicular to it.

Sample section: Southwest End, Southeast Facing 0.00m = 16.49m AOD		
0.00m – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (TT 1).
0.23m – 0.53m	L1001	Reddish brown silt. As above (TT 1).
0.53m +	L1002	Yellow brown sand and gravel. As above (TT 1).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 48.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or the recovery of artefacts or ecofacts during the evaluation.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1.1 Generally, one constant stratigraphic pattern emerged among 41 of the 45 trial trenches at the site. Those on the artificial terrace in the east varied slightly.

7.1.2 The typical stratigraphic model of Trenches 1 to 40 and 47 and 48 consisted of topsoil (L1000) over a subsoil (L1001) and the natural (L1002). Although it was generally yellowish brown in colour, the natural deposit contained intermittent streaks of reddish gravel. These inclusions appear to be remnants of the subsoil above suggesting that both the subsoil and natural were undulating. The deep grooves in Trenches 5, 7, and 13, are not thought to be natural undulations, but rather traces of headland boundaries (Fig.3). No accompanying grooves were discovered in the northeast.

7.1.3 With the exception of slight variations in the exact depths of these layers, this pattern remained constant, with very few exceptions. The topsoil level of trench 47, for example, was covered with rubbish and debris and contained visible mottling, particularly in the uppermost portion. The natural in Trenches 20 and 38, meanwhile, contained smears of chalk. After careful investigation, we determined that these smears were naturally occurring. The presence of chalk was not surprising given the chalk/gravel natural (L1005) found at nearby Mildenhall (BTM 040).

7.1.4 On top of the artificial terrace the stratigraphy varied. As was stated above, this terrace was artificially created and tarmaced for the addition of a car park and garage/filling station. In the paved southeast half of the terrace, the typical topsoil/subsoil/natural pattern was surmounted by a reddish brown made ground level that served as the foundation for a black hardtop surface. In the untarmaced northwest half, the topsoil and subsoil were replaced by two layers of rubbish and debris. The lower level consisted of a thick band of compact clay sitting

directly on the natural that served to raise the surface level of the terrace. This was surmounted by a thick clay/silt/sand mix that was covered with gravel and levelled. Both of these levels were filled with debris to the extent that they contained more rubbish than actual soil. It would appear, therefore, that this dump was as much a landscaping project as a mere refuse heap.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Summary of the archaeology

Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history

8.1.1 The main archaeological potential of the site related to the two square-shaped crop mark enclosures that lie within the site (FRK 036 & FRK 049; Fig. 14). Although the enclosures are undated features according to the SMR entry, that they are depicted consistently on the enclosure map of 1824 as well as the Ordnance Survey maps until at least 1926 suggest that the enclosures were in use during the post-medieval and modern periods, and possibly the medieval period. It is thought that the enclosures represent rabbit warrens, known in the area of Red Lodge from 1248 onwards, and suggested by the name '*Redlodge Warren*' given to the area of heathland and grassland that incorporates the site (Section 9.4).

8.1.2 The current evaluation revealed sparse archaeological material and nothing indicative of the historical periods outlined above. The 41 trial trenches opened at the site revealed numerous tree hollows and natural features. Five pits were recorded (F1011 (Tr.5), F1013, F1015 and F1017 (Tr.9), and F1022 (Tr.24)) although none provided any pre-modern datable material. Likewise, the rubbish layers in Trench 46 revealed no evidence of earlier archaeological phases. The current evaluation was concentrated in the area to the southwest of the two enclosures, and outside the area thought to contain medieval rabbit warrens.

8.1.3 The finds did, however, document the modern activity at the site. The presence of service pipes, for example, confirmed the presence of a filling station on the hardstanding area of the artificial terrace. The modern construction materials coincided with an earlier building phase.

8.2 Summary of Finds

8.2.1 All of the finds recovered during the current evaluation were modern or, at the very earliest, early modern. The most common finds, other than CBM and random modern building materials, were glass bottles.

8.3 Research potential

8.3.1 The potential for archaeologically significant research remains high for the areas around the post-medieval enclosures (Phase 2) to the northeast of the current area of investigation. Historical, cartographical, and geophysical data all suggest the presence of earlier rabbit warrens and may document the introduction of rabbits to the area by the Normans. Twenty trenches are planned for the area.

8.3.2 Given the lack of finds and features in the current phase of evaluation, the potential for future research in the southwest half of the site is low.

9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the local museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

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