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LAND WEST OF TURNPIKE ROAD
RED LODGE, SUFFOLK
PHASES 1 & 2

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TL 6960 7050	Report No. 3554
District: Forest Heath	Site Code: FRK 095
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. P2681
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OASIS SUMMARY

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	*Land west of Turnpike Road Red Lodge, Suffolk: An archaeological evaluation*		
Project description (250 words) *In February 2008 and May 2010 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.* *Phase 1 of the evaluation (2008) was focused on the south-western sector of the site, which consisted of the land between the enclosures and the caravan park. It comprised 45 trial trenches and revealed natural features and modern rubbish pits.* *Phase 2 (2010) encompassed the remaining north-eastern sector of the site. The remains of a banked enclosure identified on aerial photograph were recorded. A cluster of pits and ditches containing burnt flint were present in the northern sector of the site, and a possible military trench (also identified on the aerial photographs) was present in centre. Dispersed undated gullies, pits and a possible warren were recorded in the southern sector of the site. Parallel bands of gravel, orientated N/S and present in many of the trenches, suggests the possible presence of ridge and furrow.*		
Project dates (fieldwork)	*Ph 1: 19/02/2008 – 04/03/2008 Ph 2: 10/05/2010 – 25/05/2010*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*Y*	Future work (Y/N/?)	*TBC*
P. number	*2681*	Site code	FRK 095
Type of project	*An archaeological trial trench evaluation*		
Site status	*Area of archaeological significance.*		
Current land use	*Farm buildings with adjacent arable and scrub*		
Planned development	*Residential development comprising 295 dwellings*		
Main features (+dates)	*Military trench, enclosure banks, rubbish pits, tree hollows*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Banked enclosure, ditches and pits (prehistoric – early medieval)*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Suffolk*	*Forest Heath*	*Red Lodge*
HER/ SMR for area	*Suffolk SMR*		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	*11.8ha*		
NGR	*TL 6960 7050*		
Height AOD	*c. 18m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service – Conservation Team*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Adams, MC & McCall, Walter.*		
Funded by	*Taylor Wimpey*		
Full title	*Land west of Turnpike Road Red Lodge, Suffolk. An archaeological evaluation*		
Authors	*Matthew Adams BA & Walter McCall PhD MIFA*		
Report no.	*3554*		
Date (of report)	*May 2010*		

LAND WEST OF TURNPIKE ROAD RED LODGE, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION PHASES 1 & 2

SUMMARY

In February 2008 and May 2010 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 Phase 1 evaluation (2008) was focused on the south-western sector of the site, which consisted of the land between the enclosures and the caravan park. It comprised 45 trial trenches and revealed natural features and modern rubbish pits.

Phase 2 encompassed the remaining north-eastern sector of the site. The remains of a banked enclosure identified on aerial photograph were recorded. A cluster of pits and ditches containing burnt flint were present in the northern sector of the site, and a possible military trench (also identified on the aerial photographs) was present in the centre. Dispersed undated gullies, pits and a possible warren were recorded in the southern sector of the site. Parallel bands of gravel, orientated N/S and present in many of the trenches, suggests the possible presence of ridge and furrow.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 During February 2008 and May 2010, 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 2008). 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.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment

1.5 PPS5 (2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

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 Fig.3

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 Tolworty 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 was undertaken in two phases. A total of 62 trial trenches providing a 5% sample were excavated 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 68 trenches. Three were not excavated during Phase 1 (March 2008) due to the suspected presence of service pipes. A further three trenches were not excavated in Phase 2 (May 2010) due to the presence of service pipes and the expanded newt protection area. A single trench (No.59) was relocated where the original encroached into a residential garden.

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
49	Trench not cut		
50	17.00	1.80m	NE to SW
51	Trench not cut		
52	Trench not cut		
53	40.00	1.80m	NW to SE
54	40.00	1.80m	NE to SW
55	40.00	1.80m	NW to SE
56	39.00	1.80m	NE to SW
57	40.00	1.80m	NE to SW
58	40.00	1.80m	NW to SE
59	40.00	1.80m	NW to SE
60	40.00	1.80m	NE to SW
61	40.00	1.80m	NW to SE
62	40.00	1.80m	NE to SW
63	40.00	1.80m	NW to SE
64	39.00	1.80m	NW to SE
65	41.00	1.80m	NE to SW
66	40.00	1.80m	NW to SE
67	40.00	1.80m	NW to SE
68	41.00	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.

4.4 Bulk soil samples were taken according to a purposeful sampling strategy with the aims of investigating the palaeo-environment and past economy of the site.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

PHASE 1 Fig.2

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 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.

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

Trench 2 Fig. 6

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

Trench 3 Fig.6

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.

Trench 4

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.

Trench 5 Fig.6

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.

Trench 6

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.

Trench 7

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).

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.

Trench 8

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.

Trench 9 Fig.6

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.

Trench 10

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.

Trench 11

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.

Trench 12

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.

Trench 13

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).

Trench 14

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.

Trench 15

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.

Trench 16

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.

Trench 17

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.

Trench 18

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.

Trench 19

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).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were found in Trench 19. A possible tree hollow was identified at the northeast end of the trench.

Trench 20

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.

Trench 21

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.

Trench 22

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.

Trench 23

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 compensate 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.

Trench 24 Fig.6

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.

Trench 25 Fig.6

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.

Trench 26

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.

Trench 27

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.

Trench 28

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.

Trench 29

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.

Trench 30

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.

Trench 31

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.

Trench 32

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.

Trench 33

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.

Trench 34

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.

Trench 35

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.

Trench 36

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.

Trench 37

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.

Trench 38

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.

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.

Trench 39

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.

Trench 40

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.

Trench 41

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.

Trench 42

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.

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.

Trench 43

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.

Trench 44

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

Trench 45

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.

Trench 46

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. The enclosure bank was not located in this trench due to the modern disturbance.

Trench 47

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).

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 48

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.

PHASE 2

Trench 49

Trench 44 was not cut not cut due to the presence of an extended newt protection area and boundary.

Trench 50 (Fig. 7; DP. 15)

Trench 50 ran northeast to southwest and was reduced in length to 17m in length due to it bounding the newt protection boundary.

A common stratigraphy was observed within all trenches excepting those containing material associated with the banked enclosure in the northeast. It comprised topsoil (L2000) overlying a subsoil (L2001), which in turn overlay the natural (L2002).

Sample section: South-west end, south-east facing 0.00m = 16.59m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2000	Topsoil. Mid grey brown, loose sandy silt, with occasional small flint
0.20 – 0.30m	L2001	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown, loose sandy gravel with moderate flint gravel.
0.30m +	L2002	Natural. Light orange yellow sand with gravel patches.

Sample section: North-east end, south-east facing 0.00m = 16.74m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L2000	Topsoil. As above.
0.23 – 0.40m	L2001	Subsoil. As above.
0.40m +	L2002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 50 contained two linear gullies, F2013 and F2015.

Gully F2013 was linear in plan (1.82+ x 0.60 x 0.26m) aligned north/south. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2014, was a light brown grey, friable silty sand with frequent small angular flints. No finds were present.

Gully F2015 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.61 x 0.14m) aligned north-west/south-east. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2016, was a light brown grey, friable silty sand with occasional small flints. No finds were present.

Trench 51

Trench 51 was not cut not cut due to the presence of an extended newt protection area and boundary.

Trench 52

Trench 52 was not cut not cut due to the presence existing service pipes.

Trench 53 (Fig. 7)

Sample section: South-east end, north-east facing 0.00m = 16.63m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.23 – 0.38m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.38m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-west end, north-east facing 0.00m = 16.48m AOD		
0.00 – 0.50m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.50 – 0.68m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.68m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 53. Bands of gravel were aligned roughly north to south and may be indicative of ridge and furrow. Tree rooting was identified throughout the trench.

Trench 54 (Fig. 7; DP13)

Sample section: South-west end, south-east facing 0.00m = 16.64m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.38 – 0.57m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.57m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-east end, South-east facing

0.00m = 16.59m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.32 – 0.43m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.43m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present. Tree rooting was identified throughout the trench. Bands of gravel were aligned roughly north to south and may be indicative of ridge and furrow.

Trench 55 (Fig. 7, DP14)

Sample section: South-east end, north-east facing 0.00m = 16.75m AOD		
0.00 – 0.21m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.21 – 0.34m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.34m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-west end, north-east facing 0.00m = 16.43m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.20 – 0.42m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.42m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 56 (Fig. 7; DPs 4 & 7)

Sample section: South-west end, south-east facing 0.00m = 16.74m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.26 – 0.46m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.46m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-east End, South-east Facing 0.00m = 16.64m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.22 – 0.50m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.50m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: Trench 56 contained two pits (F2003 and F2011) and a linear gully (F2005). A recent/modern rabbit warren was also present in the centre of the trench.

Pit F2003 was sub-circular in plan (1.20 x 0.82+ x 0.62m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2004, was a mid orange brown, friable silty sand with occasional small flint. No finds were present. It was cut by Gully F2005.

Gully F2005 was linear in plan (1.80 x 0.88 x 0.15m) aligned north-west/south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2006, was a light yellow grey, loose fine silty sand with occasional small flint. No finds were present.

Pit F2011 was circular in plan (0.54 x 0.43+ x 0.25m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2012, was a mid brown grey, loose silty sand with occasional small flint. No finds were present.

Trench 57 (Fig. 7)

Sample section: South-west end, north-east facing 0.00m = 16.62m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.28 – 0.44m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.44m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-east end, south-east facing 0.00m = 16.35m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.27 – 0.39m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.39m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: Trench 57 contained Pit F2007 and linear Gully F2009.

Pit F2007 was sub-circular in plan (0.53 x 0.43 x 0.09m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2008, was a mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional flint stones. No finds were present.

Gully F2009 was linear in plan (1.80 x 1.22 x 0.34m). It had shallow sides and a flat irregular base. Its fill, L2010, was a mid yellow brown, friable silty sand with occasional flint. No finds were present.

Trench 58 (Fig. 8; DP6)

Sample section: South-east end, south-west facing 0.00m = 16.44m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.25 – 0.46m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.46m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-west end, north-east facing 0.00m = 16.432m AOD		
0.00 – 0.36m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.36 – 0.62m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.62m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: Trench 58 contained small Gully F2017.

Gully F2017 was an irregular linear in plan (1.80 x 0.39 x 0.17m) aligned north-east/south-west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2018, was a light yellow grey, loose silty

sand. No finds were present. Gully F2017 was a possible disused warren and the light grey fill suggests it was significantly older than the relatively-recent warrens observed.

Trench 59 (Fig. 8)

Sample section: South-east end, north-east facing 0.00m = 16.57m AOD		
0.00 – 0.15m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.15 – 0.36m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.36m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-west end, north-east facing 0.00m = 16.43m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.27 – 0.45m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.45m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present. Bands of gravel aligned roughly north to south and may be indicative of ridge and furrow.

Trench 60 (Fig. 8)

Sample section: South-west end, south-east facing 0.00m = 16.59m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.27 – 0.46m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.46m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-east end, south-east facing 0.00m = 16.63m AOD		
0.00 – 0.14m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.14 – 0.26m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.26m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 61 (Fig. 8; DP1)

Sample section: South-east end, north-east facing 0.00m = 16.53m AOD		
0.00 – 0.29m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.29 – 0.59m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.59m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-west end, north-east facing 0.00m = 16.15m AOD

0.00 – 0.25m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.25 – 0.51m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.51m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: Trench 61 contained large Ditch F2019. Bands of gravel aligned roughly north to south and may be indicative of ridge and furrow.

Ditch F2019 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.2.18 x 1.03m) aligned north-east/south-west. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2020, was a dark grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate flint. Finds comprise burnt flint (12; 39g). The size and shape suggests that Ditch F2019 was a military trench associated with those on the aerial photographs.

Trench 62 (Fig. 8)

Sample section: South-west end, south-east facing 0.00m = 16.39m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.20 – 0.47m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.47m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-east end, south-east facing 0.00m = 16.75m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.24m – 0.47m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.47m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present. Bands of gravel aligned roughly north to south and may be indicative of ridge and furrow.

Trench 63 (Fig. 9; DP17)

Sample section: South-east end, north-west facing 0.00m = 16.29m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.34 – 0.52m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.52m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-west end, north-east facing 0.00m = 16.69m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.27 – 0.44m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.44m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: Trench 63 contained large natural feature, F2021. Bands of gravel aligned roughly north to south and may be indicative of ridge and furrow.

Natural feature F2021 was an irregular ovoid in plan (3.64 x 1.24 x 0.91m). It had steep irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2022, was a mid yellow brown, friable sandy silt with moderate rounded flint. No finds were present. F2021 was probably a large tree throw.

Trench 64 (Fig. 9; DPs 2 & 5)

Sample section: South-east End, South-west Facing 0.00m = 16.59m AOD		
0.00 – 0.21m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TR50.
0.21 – 0.48m	L2038	Upper Bank Material. Mid red brown, loose silty sand.
0.48 – 0.68m	L2037	Lower Bank Material. Light brown grey, loose silty sand.
0.68 – 0.86m	L2036	Buried Topsoil. Mid grey black, loose silty sand.
0.86 – 0.95m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.95m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-west End, North-east Facing 0.00m = 16.87m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.24 – 0.38m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.38m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: Trench 64 contained a linear ditch terminus (F2023) and three pits (F2029, F2031 and F2033). A modern/recent rabbit warren was also observed.

Ditch F2023 was linear in plan (1.60 x 1.00 x 0.21m) aligned north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a tapered concave base. Its fill, L2024, was a mid yellow brown, loose sandy silty with occasional flint. Finds comprise burnt flint (2; 68g).

Pit F2029 was rectangular in plan (1.48+ x 1.60 x 0.29m), aligned north/south. It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2030, was a light yellow grey, friable sandy silt with occasional small flint. No finds were present. It cut Pit F2031.

Pit F2031 was sub-circular in plan (1.20+ x 1.04 x 0.22m). It had shallow sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2032, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with moderate flint. Finds comprise burnt flint (90; 351g). It was cut by Pit F2029.

Pit F2033 was sub-circular in plan (0.60+ x 1.06 x 0.16m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2034, was a mid yellow brown, loose silty sand with moderate flint. No finds were present.

Trench 65 (Fig. 10; DPs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)

Sample section: South-west End, North-west Facing 0.00m = 16.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.24 – 0.39m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.39m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: Middle, North-west Facing 0.00m = 16.75m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.24 – 0.52m	L2038	Upper Bank Material. As above TT 64.
0.52 – 0.63m	L2037	Lower Bank Material. As above TT 64.
0.63 – 0.81m	L2036	Buried Topsoil. As above TT 64.
0.81 – 0.85m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.85m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-east End, North-west Facing 0.00m = 16.82m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.34 – 0.65m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.65m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: Trench 65 contained two linear ditches (F2025 and F2027), a linear bank (F2041) and bank construction cut (F2040).

Ditch F2025 was linear in plan (3.90+ x 1.10+ x 0.40m) aligned north-east/south-west. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2026, was a light brown grey, loose silty sand with frequent flint. Finds comprise burnt flint (9; 70g). Ditch F2025 was cut by Ditch F2027.

Ditch F2027 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.94 x 0.85m) aligned north-west/south-east and appeared to be terminating to the south-east. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2028, was a mid orange/red brown, loose silty sand with occasional small flint. No finds were present. Ditch F2027 cut Ditch F2025.

Bank F2041 was linear in plan and was recorded in section in Trenches 65 and 67 (15.50 x 40.00+ x 0.71m). It had shallow sides and a convex apex. It comprised three layers tabulated below. The bank was flattened and badly truncated.

Context	Fill	Finds	Comments
L2038 Upper	Mid red brown, loose silty sand with frequent small flints	-	Upper Bank Material
L2037	Light black grey, loose silty sand with frequent small flint	-	Lower Bank Material
L2036 Lower	Mid to dark grey black, loose sandy silt with frequent small flint	-	Buried topsoil

Bank Construction Cut F2040 was linear in plan (5.20 x 1.80+ x 0.40m). It has irregular sides and an irregular base. Its lower fill, F2035, was a mottled mid brown grey, friable silty sand with moderate small flint. The cut was roughly dug in order to provide material to construct the bank to the south-west. No finds were present.

Bank Demolition Layer L2039 overlay Bank Construction Cut F2040 and its fill, L2035. It comprised material derived from the demolition or ploughing out of the banked enclosure. It was a mottled mid grey brown, friable silty sand with moderate flint. No finds were present.

Trench 66 (Fig. 10)

Sample section: South-east End, South-west Facing 0.00m = 16.94m AOD

0.00 – 0.37m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.37 – 0.58m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.58m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-west End, South-west Facing 0.00m = 16.94m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.30m – 0.48m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.48m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present. Substantial rooting was observed throughout the Trench.

Trench 67 (Fig. 11; DPs.19, 20, 21)

Sample section: South-east End, South-west Facing 0.00m = 16.95m AOD		
0.00 – 0.41m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.41 – 0.72m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.72m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: Middle, South-west Facing 0.00m = 17.03m AOD		
0.00 – 0.21m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.21 – 0.48m	L2038	Upper Bank Material. As above TT 64.
0.48 – 0.75m	L2037	Lower Bank Material. As above TT 64.
0.75 – 0.81m	L2036	Buried Topsoil. As above TT 64.
0.81 – 0.95m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.95m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-west End, South-west Facing 0.00m = 16.94m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.34 – 0.53m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.53m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: The return for linear Bank F2041 and bank construction Cut F2040 were present.

Bank F2041 was linear in plan and was recorded in section in Trenches 65 and 67 (12.60 x 40.00+ x 0.81m). It had shallow sides and a convex apex. It comprised three layers tabulated below. The bank was flattened and badly truncated.

Context	Fill	Finds	Comments
L2038 Upper	As above TT 65	-	Upper Bank Material
L2037	As above TT 65	-	Lower Bank Material

L2036 Lower	As above TT 65	-	Buried topsoil

Bank Construction Cut F2040 was irregular in plan (4.60 x 1.80+ x 0.40m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, F2035, was a mottled mid brown grey, friable silty sand with moderate small flint. The cut was roughly dug in order to provide material to construct the bank to the south-west. No finds were present.

Bank Demolition Layer L2039 overlay the bank construction Cut F2040 and its fill, L2035. It comprised material derived from the demolition of the banked enclosure. It was a mottled mid grey brown, friable silty sand with moderate flint. No finds were present.

Trench 68 (Fig. 11)

Sample section: South-west End, South-east Facing 0.00m = 16.99m AOD		
0.00 – 0.36m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.36 – 0.57m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.57m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Sample section: North-east End, South-east Facing 0.00m = 17.012m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L2000	Topsoil. As above TT 50.
0.31m – 0.57m	L2001	Subsoil. As above TT 50.
0.57m +	L2002	Natural. As above TT 50.

Description: Trench 68 contained a pit/natural feature F2042.

Pit/Natural feature F2042 was oval in plan (1.20 x 1.00 x 0.45m) It had steep sides and concave base. Its fill, L2043, was a mid red brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Generally a single stratigraphic sequence was recorded for 55 of the 62 trial trenches. Those on the artificial terrace in the eastern sector of the site and the banked enclosure to the north-east were the only variations.

8.2 The typical stratigraphic model of Trenches 1 - 40, 47 - 48, 50 - 64, 66 and 68 consisted of topsoil (L1000 =L2000) over a subsoil (L1001 =L2001) and the natural (L1002 =L2002). Although it was generally orange/brown yellow 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 which may be indicative of ridge and furrow. The deep grooves in Trenches 5, 7, and 13, are not thought to be natural undulations, but rather traces of a headland boundary (Fig.2).

8.3 On top of the artificial terrace the stratigraphy varied. The terrace was artificially created and tarmaced for the addition of a car park and garage/filling station. In the paved south-eastern half of the terrace, the topsoil/subsoil/natural stratigraphy was overlain 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 directly overlying the natural and 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 soil. It would appear, therefore, that this dump was as much a landscaping project as a refuse heap.

8.4 Trenches 64, 65 and 67 located in the north-eastern sector of the site contained three additional layers which formed the banked enclosure (F2041) and a demolition layer (L2039). The three bank layers (L2038, L2037 and L2036 overlay the subsoil (L1001 =L2001). Layer 2036 was a buried topsoil.

9 DISCUSSION

Summary of the archaeology

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
49	-	-	-
50	F2013	Gully	-
	F2015	Gully	-
51	-	-	-
52	-	-	-
53	-	-	-
54	-	-	-
55	-	-	-
56	F2003	Pit	-
	F2005	Gully	-
	F2011	Pit	-
57	F2007	Pit	-
	F2009	Gully	-
58	F2017	Gully	-
59	-	-	-
60	-	-	-
61	F2019	Ditch	-
62	-	-	-
63	F2021	Tree Throw	-
64	F2023	Ditch	-
	F2029	Pit	-
	F2031	Pit	-
	F2033	Pit	-
65	F2025	Ditch	-
	F2027	Ditch	-
	F2040	Bank Construction Cut	Post medieval
	F2041	Banked Enclosure	Post medieval
66	-	-	-
67	F2040	Bank Construction Cut	Post medieval
	F2041	Banked Enclosure	Post medieval
68	F2042	Pit	-

Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history

9.1 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. 5, Fig. 12). Although the enclosures are undated features according to the SMR entry, they are depicted consistently on the enclosure map of 1824 (Fig. 4) as well as the Ordnance Survey maps until at least 1926. 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.

9.2 Phase 1 (2008) 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 contained finds excepting modern material.

9.3 Within Phase 2 (2010) the majority of features were clustered in Trenches 64 and 65 (Fig. 13) in the north of the site and comprised discrete and intercutting pits and ditches. The features were sealed by the subsoil. No dating evidence was recovered. Burnt flint occurred in Ditches F2023 and F2025 and Pit F2031.

9.4 The remains of a bank associated with the eastern square enclosure visible as cropmarks was present in Trench 65 and its return in Trench 67. Demolition material from this bank was spread over a relatively wide area and it had clearly been deliberately levelled. The bank material overlay the former topsoil and subsoil and the Bank Construction Cut (F2040).

9.5 A large ditch, F2019, was located in Trench 61 in the centre of the site and may be associated with 20th century military trenches traceable on the aerial photographs. The dimensions and its alignment appeared consistent with the other military trenches.

9.6 A small cluster of undated pits and gullies were located in the south-western sector of the site in Trenches 50, 56 and 57. These suggest limited activity of indeterminate date, possibly the remains of field boundaries and agricultural activity. Bands of gravel, aligned roughly north/south, are suggestive of ridge and furrow. A single linear feature, F2017, was suggestive of old rabbit warrens.

Summary of finds

9.7 The finds recovered during Phase 1 are modern, commonly comprising CBM.

9.8 Finds from Phase 2 comprise exclusively burnt flint from Ditches F2023, F2025 and F2019 and Pit F2031. These features were generally located towards the north of the site.

Research potential

9.9 The potential of the site centres on the post-medieval enclosures (Phase 2; Fig. 13). Historical, cartographical, and geophysical data all suggest the presence of earlier rabbit warrens.

10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the County Historic Environment Record. 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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APPENDIX 1

CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Other
2023	2024	64	Ditch Fill		B. Flint (2) 68g
2031	2032	65	Pit Fill		B. Flint (14) 158g

CONCORDANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Sample	Size (l)	Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Flot (ml)	Other
1	40	2019	2020	61	Ditch Fill	300	B. Flint (12) 39g
2	20	2025	2026	65	Gully Fill	150	B. Flint (9) 70g
3	20	2031	2032	65	Pit Fill	200	B. Flint (76) 193g

APPENDIX 2
SPECIALIST REPORT

The Burnt Flint
Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 16 fragments (226g) of burnt flint, comprising 2 fragments (68g) contained in Ditch F2023 (L2024) and 14 fragments (158g) in Pit F2031 (L2032). The fragments exhibit no evidence for having been struck or worked before or after burning, and may represent pot-boilers, although the evidence is insufficient to support any conclusion.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

DP 1. *Ditch F2019 – Poss. Military Trench*

DP 2. *Pits F2029 & F2031*

DP 3. *Pit F2033*

DP 4. *Pit F2011*

DP 5. *Ditch Terminus F2023*

DP 6. *Gully F2017- Poss. Old rabbit warren*

DP 7. *Gully F2005 & Pit F2003*

DP 8. *Ditch F2027*

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DP 10. *Bank F2041 – TR65*

DP 11. *Bank F2041 – TR65*

DP 12. *TR65 Post Exc*

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DP 19. *Sample Section TR 67 north-east end*

DP 20. *Sample Section TR 67 Central area Bank 2041*

DP 21. *Sample Section TR 67 south-western end. Bank Construction Cut F2040.*

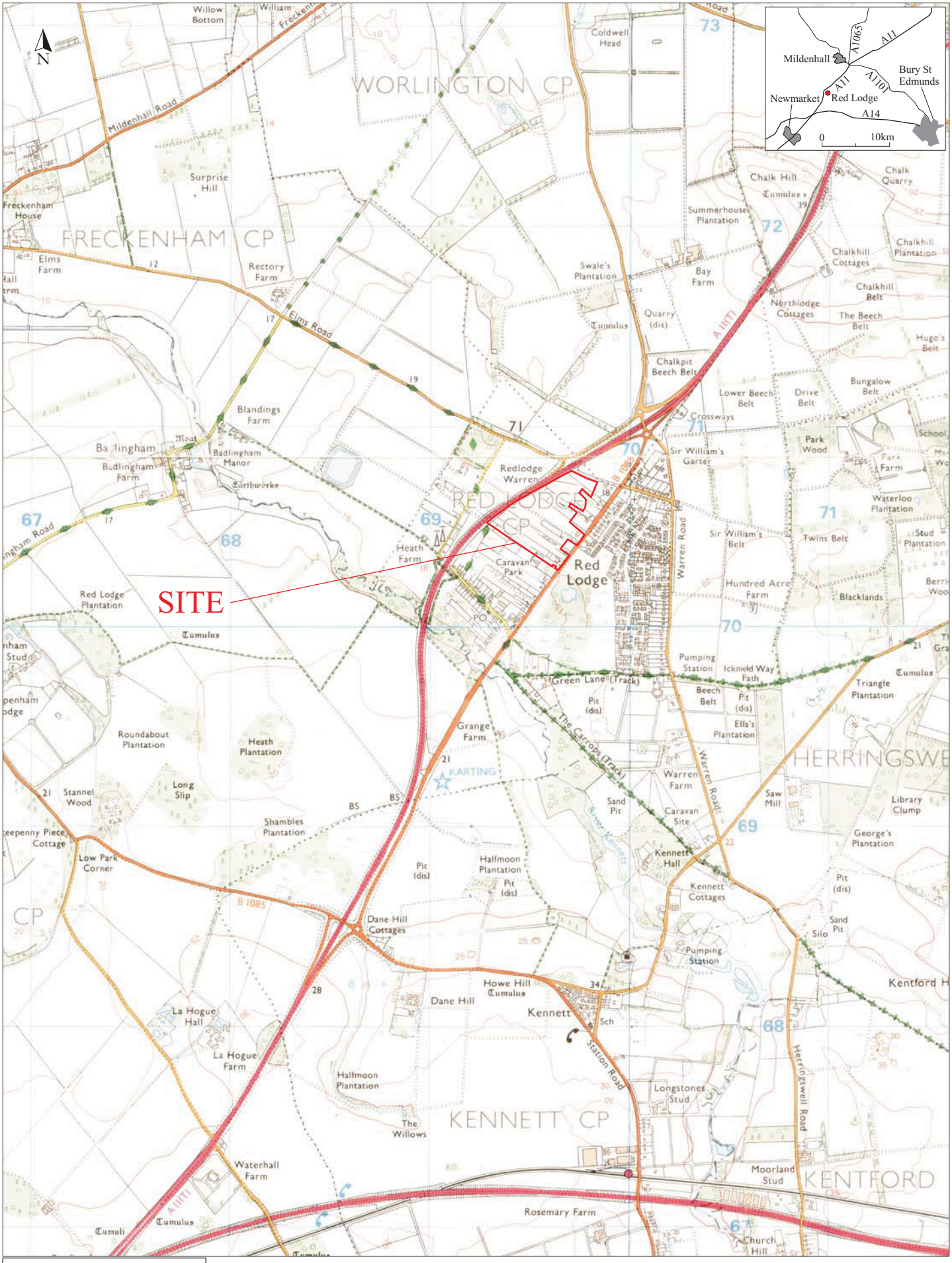

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4


TL 692/708
TL 696/708
TL 692/704
TL 696/704
A11
Tree Preservation Area
Landscaping and Breckland Area
Line of bank
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
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47
48
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53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
Phase 1 trenches
Phase 2 trenches
0
100m
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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
Scale 1:2000 at A3

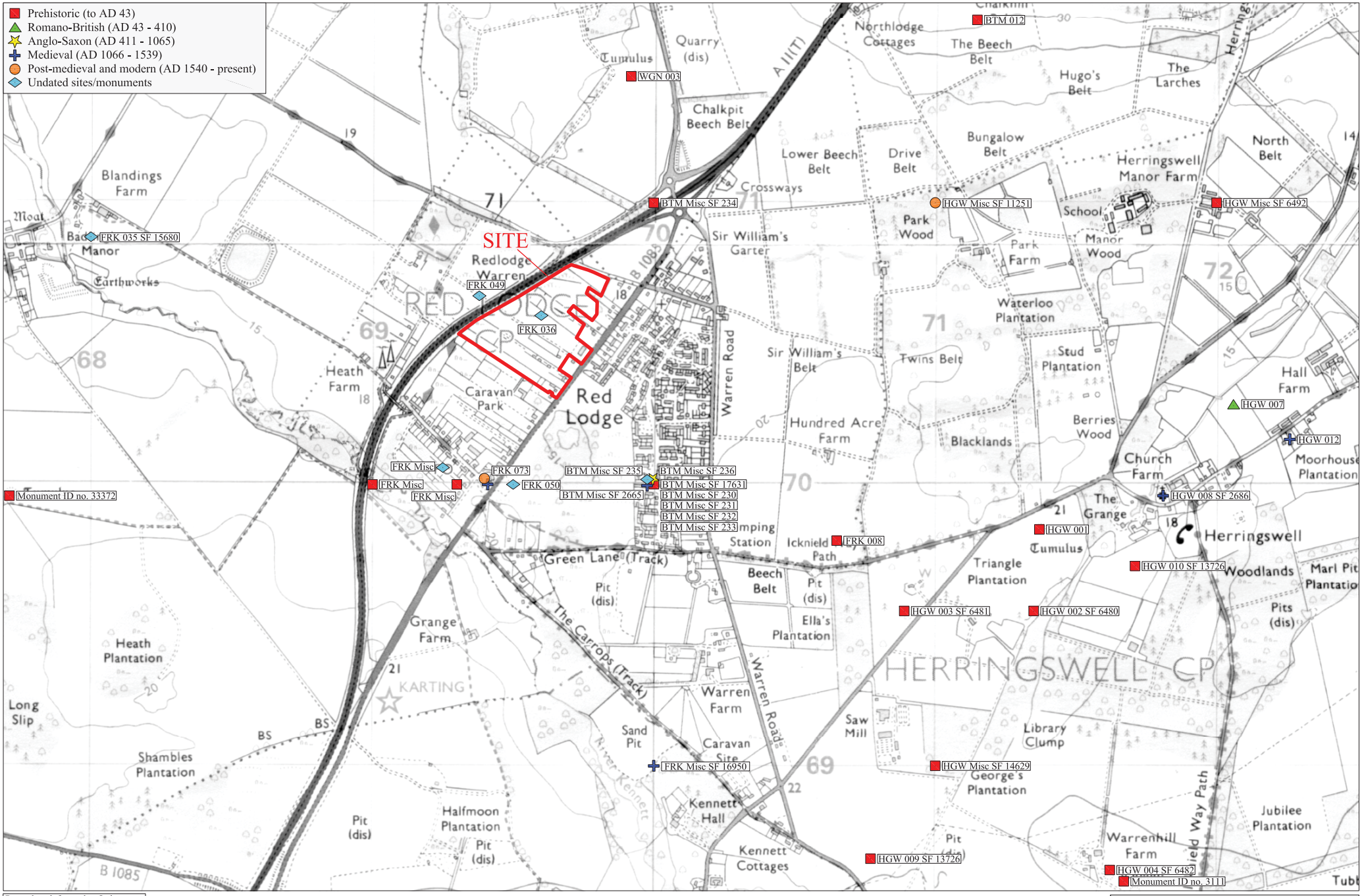

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Fig. 3 SMR Data

Scale 1:12,500 at A3

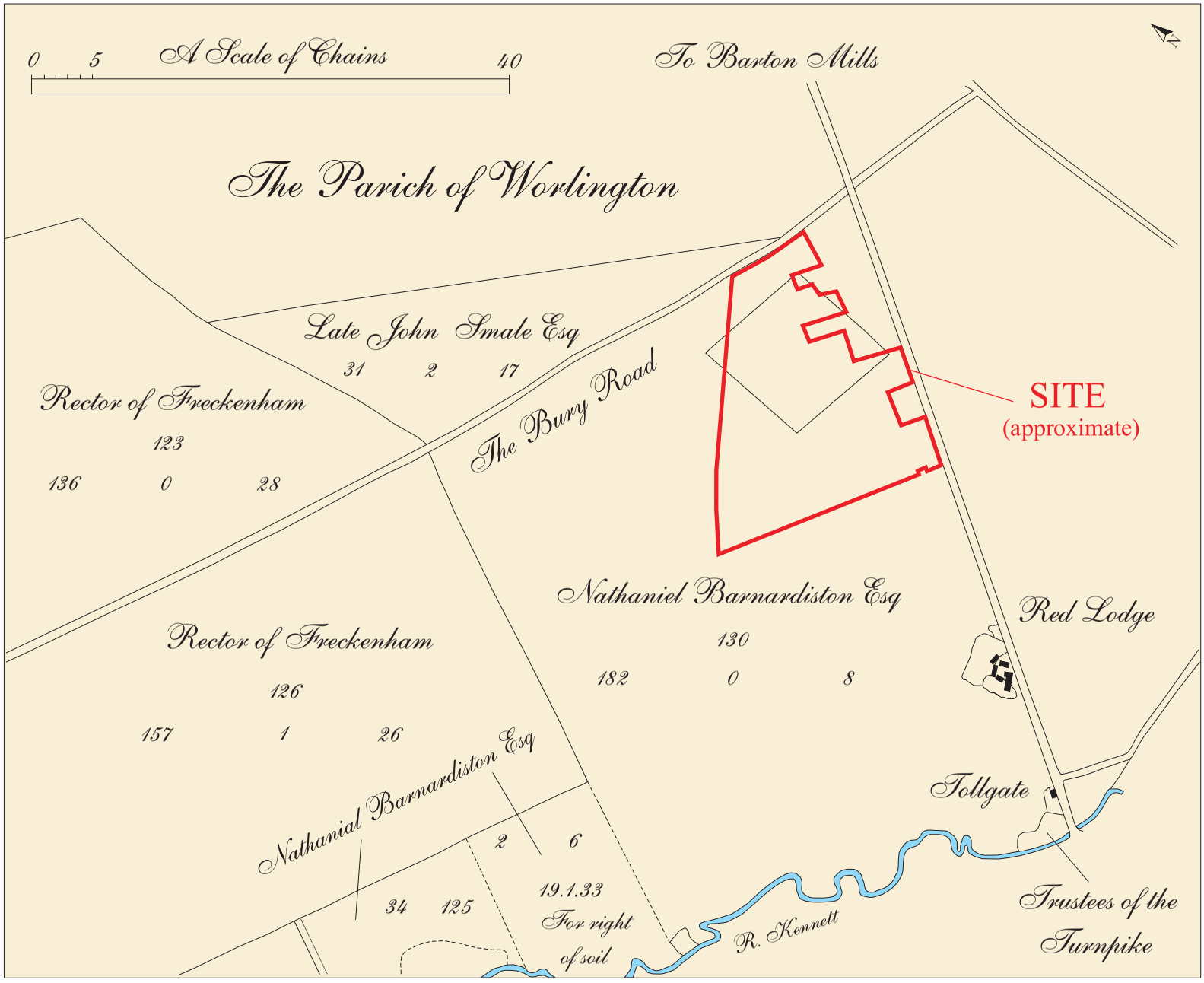

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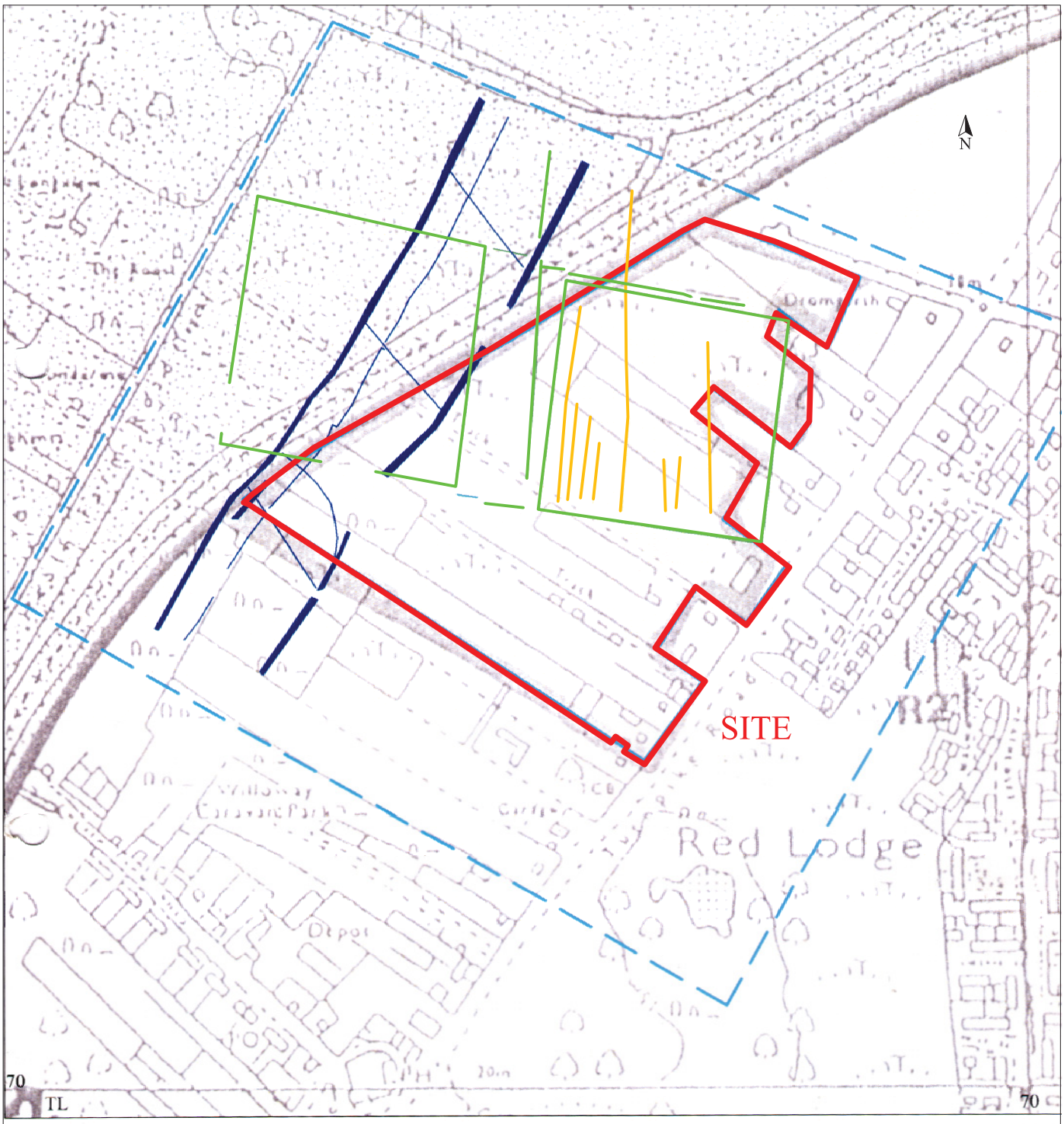
Fig.4 Freckenham enclosure map, 1824

Scale as above



Assessment Area

Study Area

Bank

Striations - possible ridge and furrow

Military trenches

Map scale at A4 = 1:5000

Original photo interpretation at 1:2500 level based on photographs at CUCAP and NMRC.
Air Photo Services Cambridge
June 2006
Drawing: 0609RedL.dwg

0 250m

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Fig. 5 Cropmarks plan

Scale 1:5000 at A4

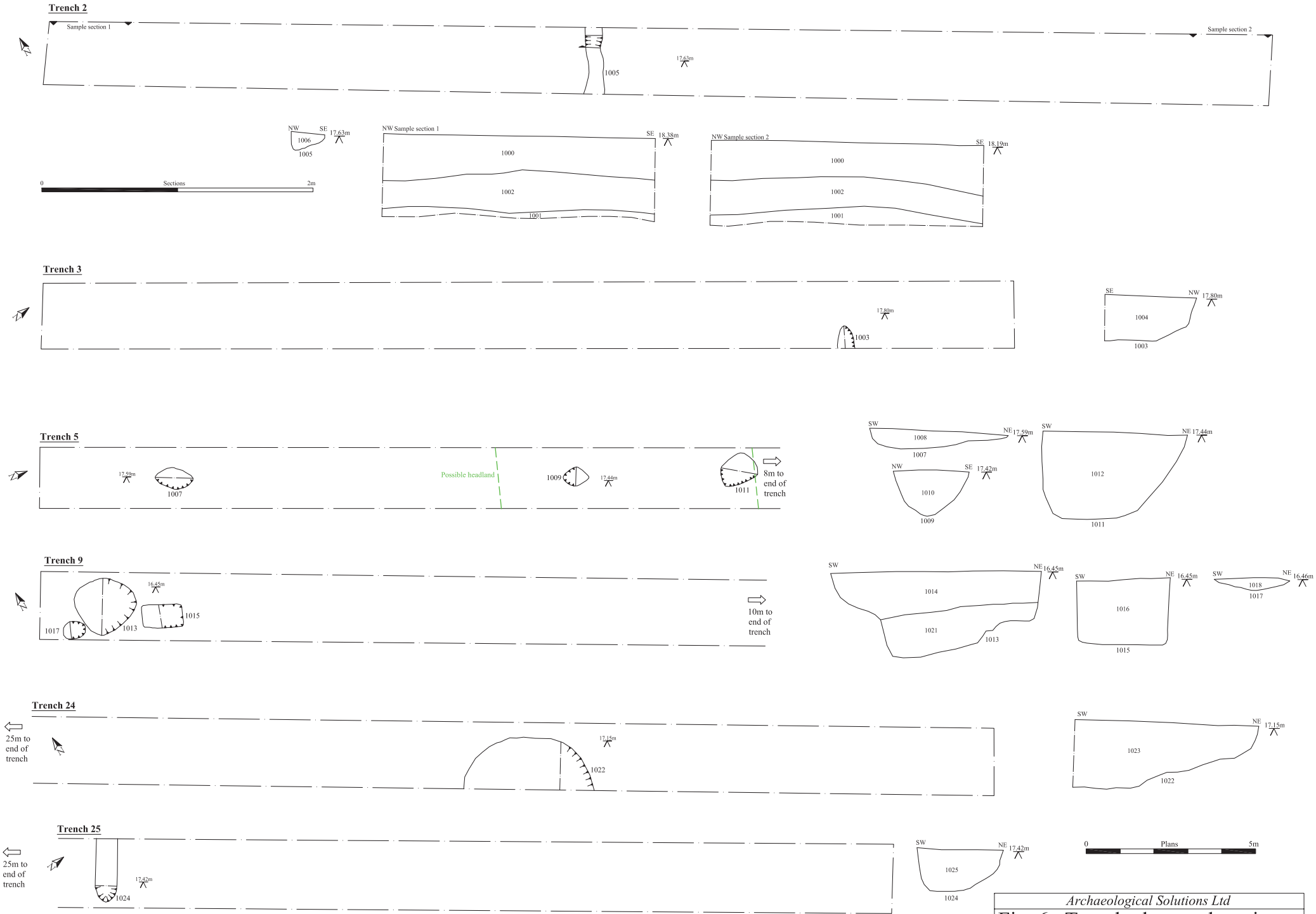

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Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections

Scale plans at 1:100 and sections at 1:20 at A3

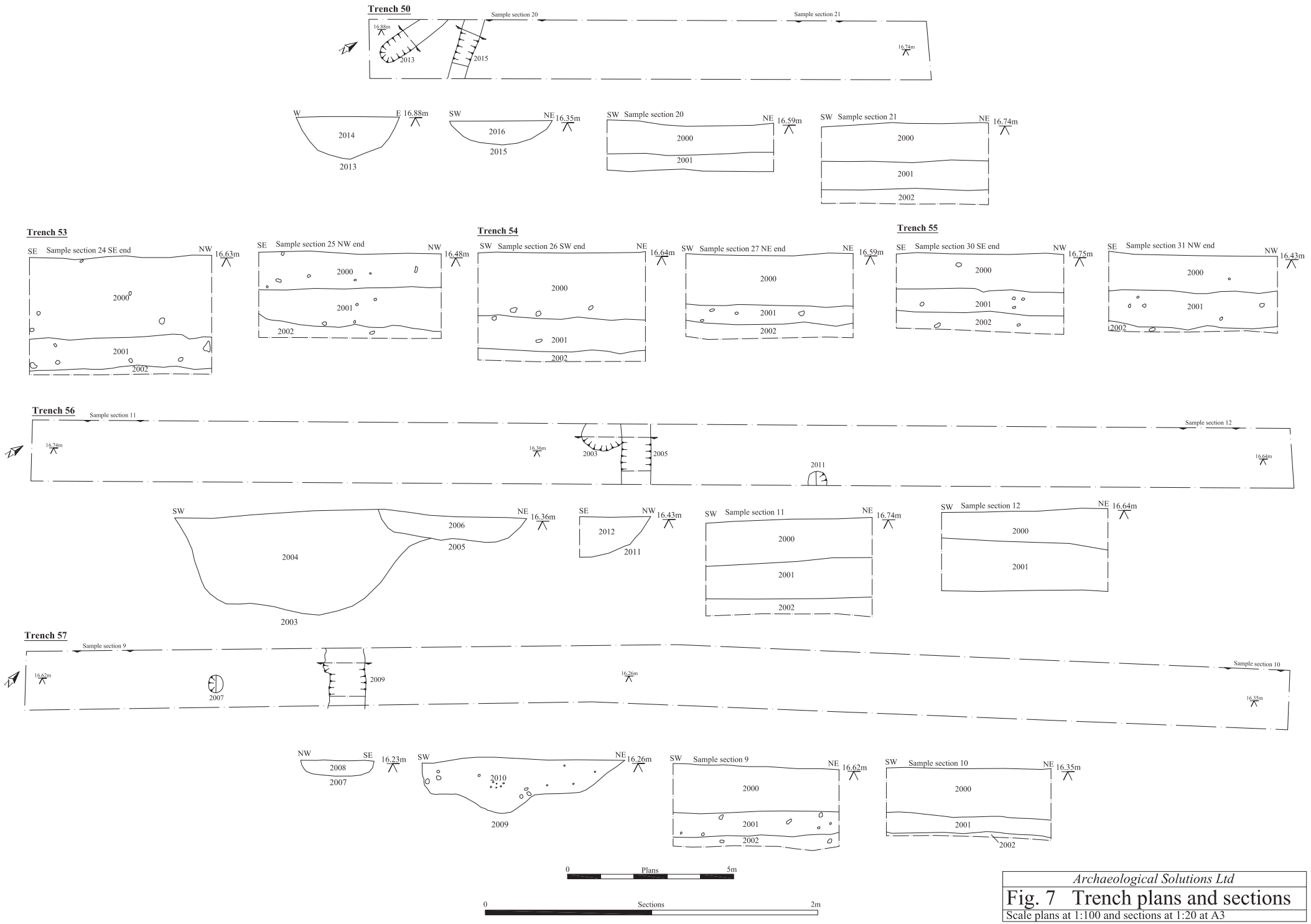

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Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections

Scale plans at 1:100 and sections at 1:20 at A3

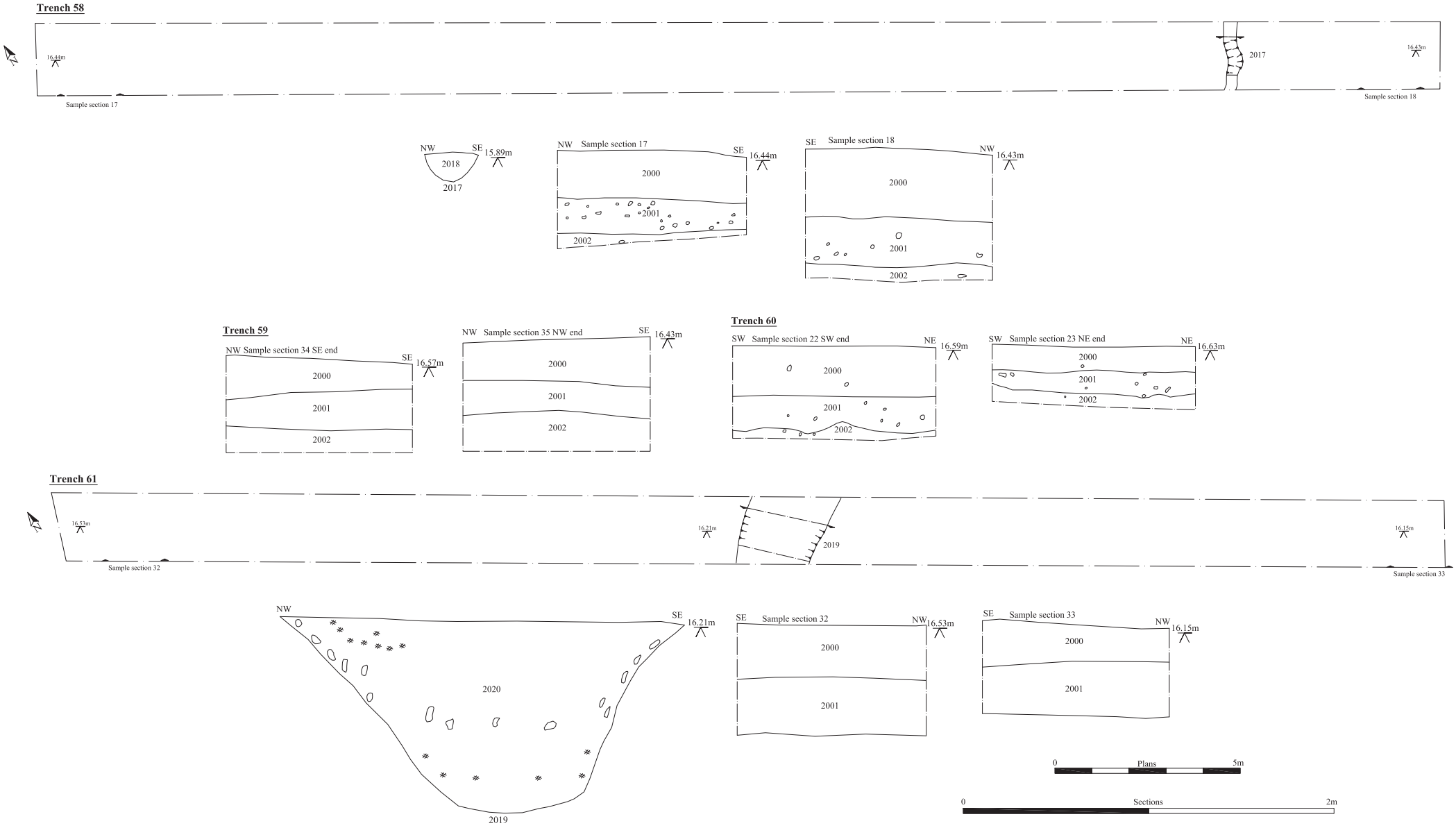

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Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections

Scale plans at 1:100 and sections at 1:20 at A3

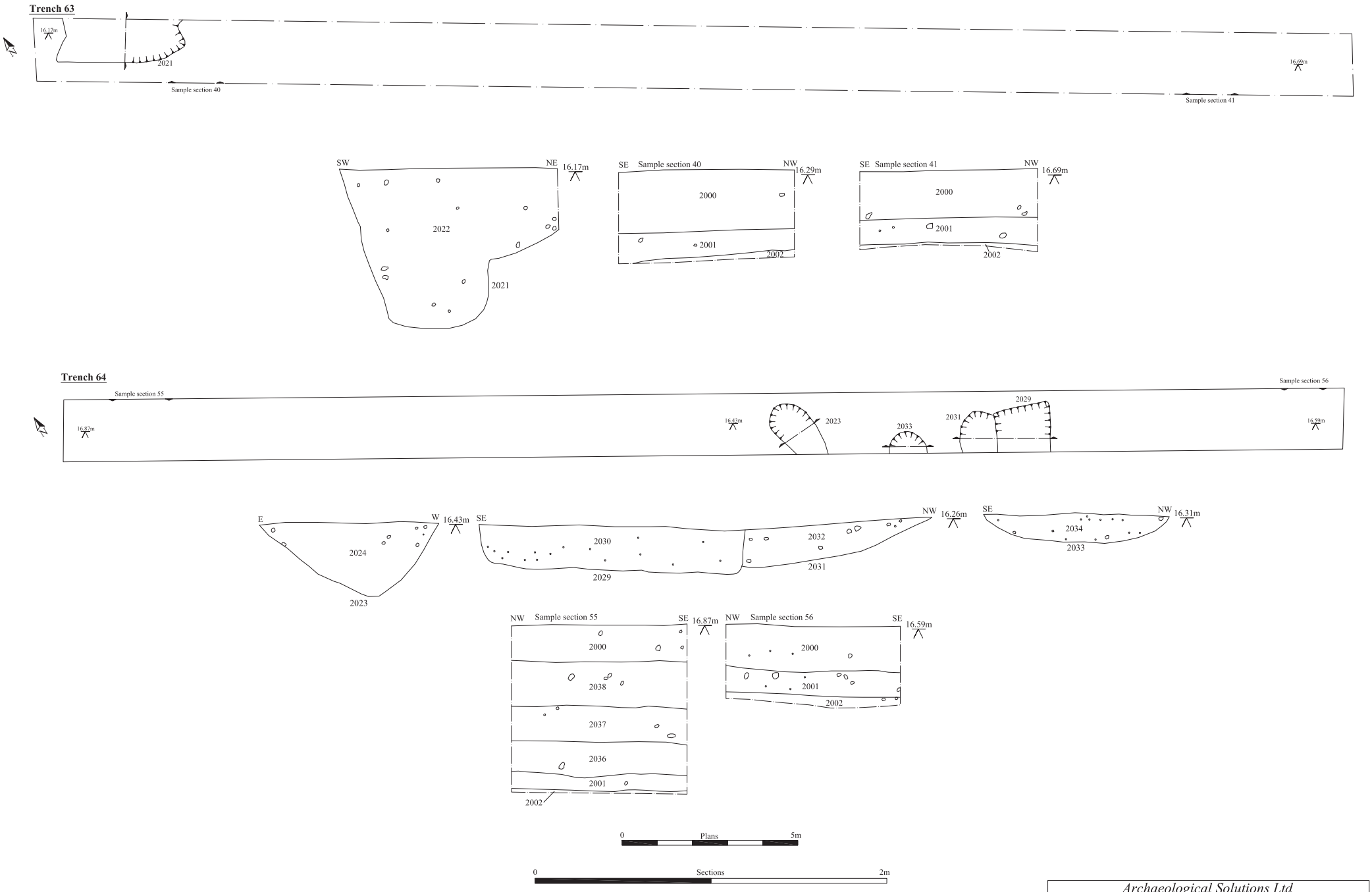

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Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections

Scale plans at 1:100 and sections at 1:20 at A3

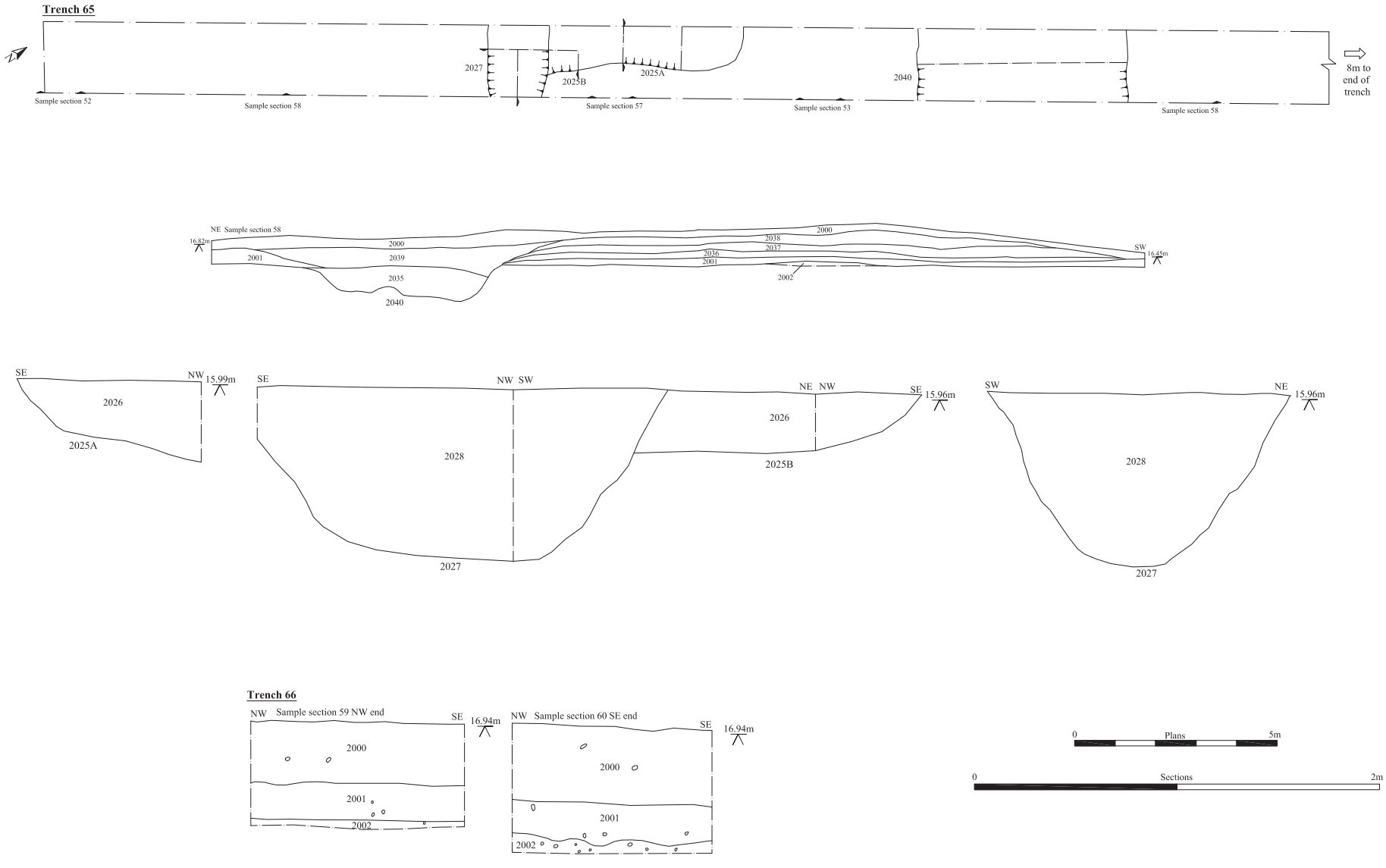

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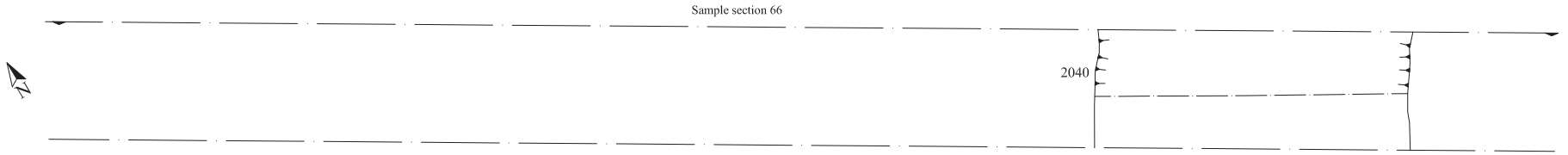
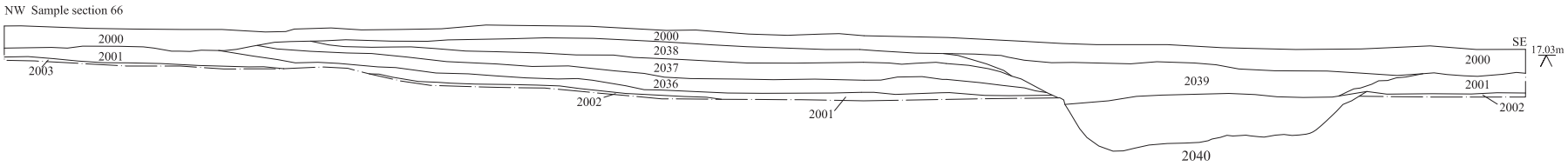
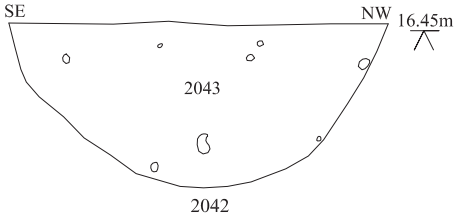
Fig. 10 Trench plan and sections
Scale plan & sample section 56 at 1:100 and sections at 1:20 at A3

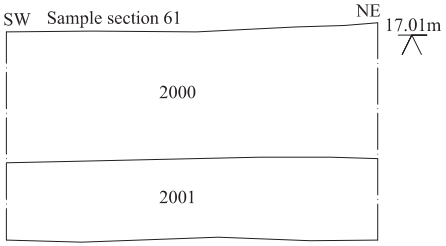


Trench 67



Trench 68





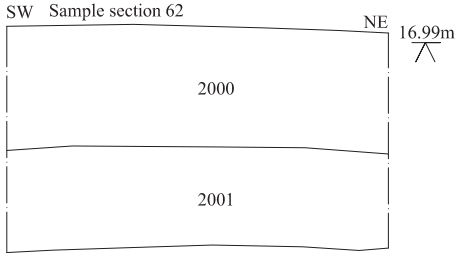


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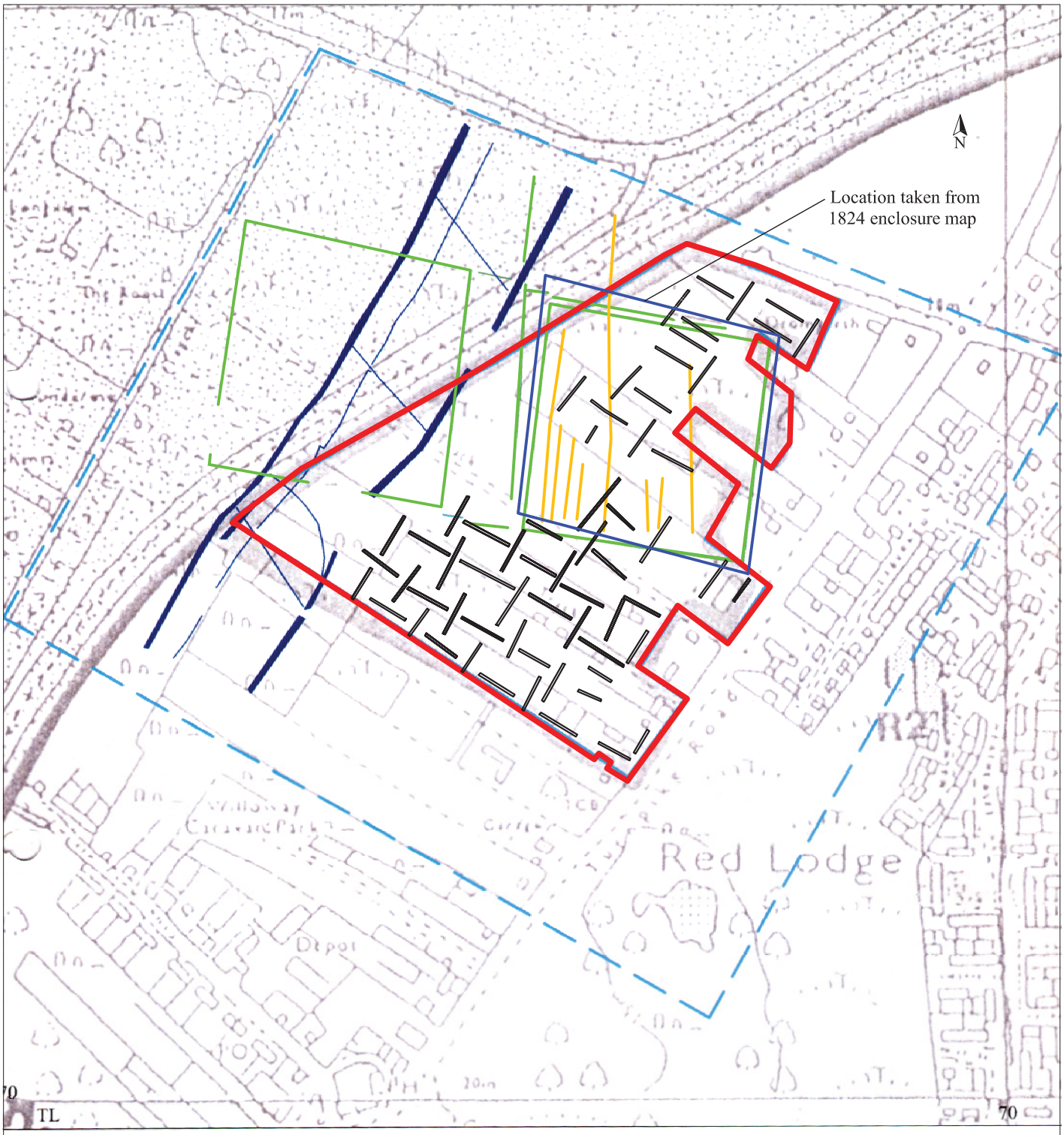
Fig. 11 Trench plan and sections

Scale plan & sample section 66 at 1:100 and sections at 1:20 at A4



Assessment Area

Study Area

Bank

Striations - possible ridge and furrow

Military trenches

Archaeological evaluation trench

Map scale at A4 = 1:5000

Original photo interpretation at 1:2500 level based on photographs at CUCAP and NMRC.
Air Photo Services Cambridge
June 2006
Drawing: 0609RedL.dwg

0 250m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 12 Enclosure evidence plan

Scale 1:5000 at A4

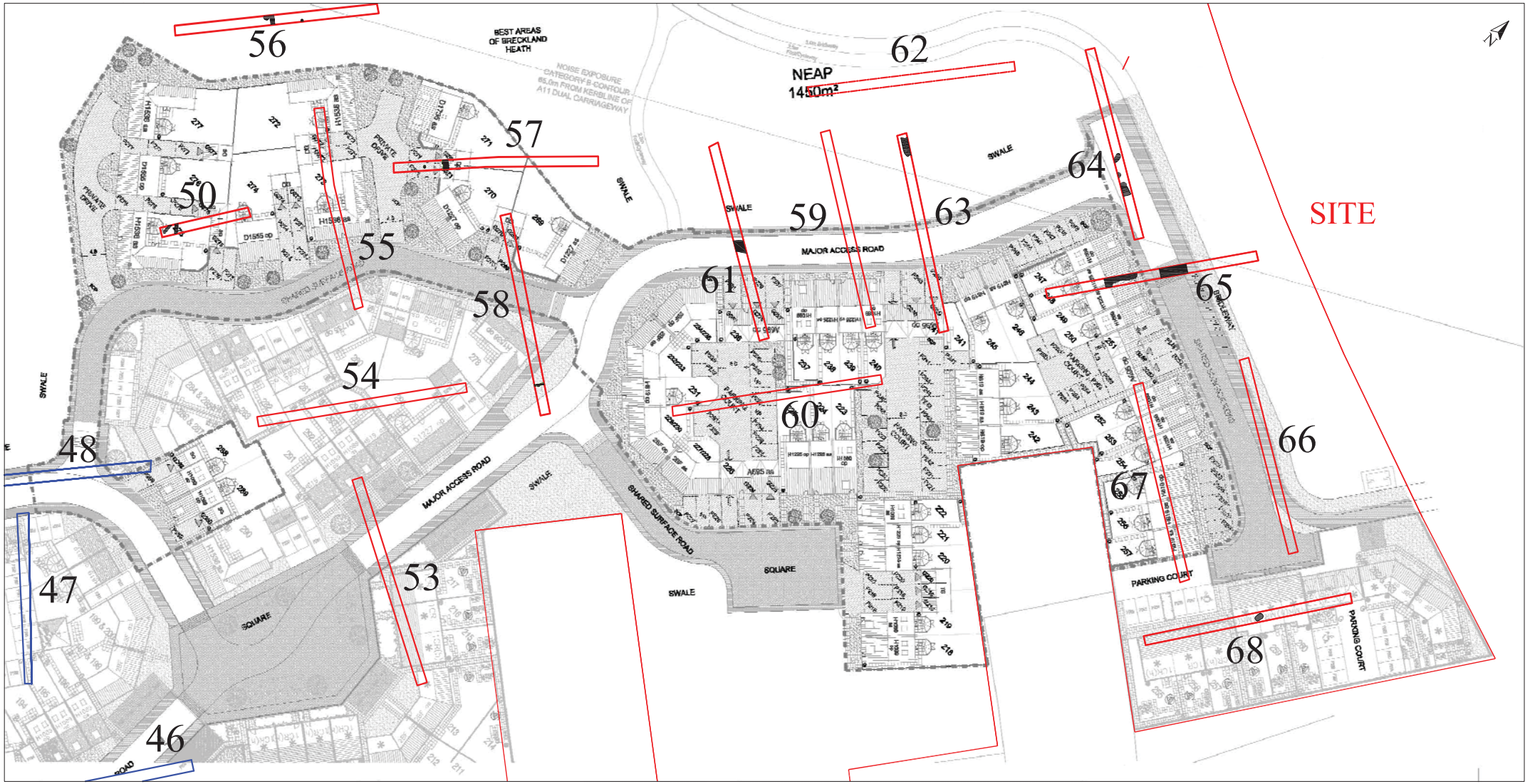


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Fig. 13 Proposed development plan with existing archaeological features

Scale 1:1000 at A4