



**Suffolk Business Park
Rougham Site
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
Phase 1**

Archaeological Evaluation



for
CgMs

On behalf of
Churchmanor Estates

CA Project: 660870
CA Report: 17258
HER Code: RGH096
Event No: ESF25477

June 2017



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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	03-05-17	M. Nichol	Ray Kennedy	Internal Review	General Edit	Richard Greatorex

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Phase 1
Location:	Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
NGR:	589433, 263950
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	03 – 21 April 2017
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Site Code:	RGH 096

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2017 at Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Forty-eight trial trenches out of a specified fifty-one trenches were machine excavated within four fields (**Field 1 – 4**); twenty-two trenches contained archaeological features. All machine excavated trenches measured approximately 50m x 1.8m with exception of two trenches. Three trenches were not machine excavated.

The evaluation revealed a surface find assemblage of worked flint recovered from the topsoil in **Field 1, 2, 3** and **4** and from sealed deposits of several archaeological features but are likely to be residual. Numerous tree-throws were also found, one of which located in **Field 1** was investigated and revealed an assemblage of worked flint indicative of temporary prehistoric settlement activity. Several ditches located to the north-east and to the south-east parts of the site in **Field 1** and **2** contained an assemblage of Iron Age and Romano-British domestic pottery suggesting the features likely represent evidence for rural settlement within the vicinity.

A number of medieval and post-medieval ditches and pits were also found, suggesting the site was utilised as an area of arable fields with tentative evidence suggesting settlement activity located within the vicinity. One of the projected ditch alignments is visible on aerial and historic mapping. Two large quarry pits, indicative of industry were identified to the north-west in **Field 4** and are likely to date to the late historic period; many chalk and gravel extraction pits have been recorded in the area. It is also possible that these large pits may represent naturally infilled sinkholes, caused by the subsidence of the natural chalk geology. Modern pit features were also identified which are likely to be associated with the functional

use of RAF Bury St Edmunds (Rougham) during WW2. Several isolated but undated shallow pits and hearths were also found in **Field 1, 2 and 4**.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2017 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation (Phase 1) for CgMs on behalf of Churchmanor Estates at Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 589433, 263950); hereafter referred to as the Site (see **Figures 1 & 2**).
- 1.2 An application will be made to St Edmundsbury Borough Council for commercial development of the Site. A previous evaluation was undertaken by CA (CA 2016a, BSE 508) to the west of the Site. The trial trenching was informed by a Desk Based Assessment undertaken by CgMs (2016), and a geophysical survey undertaken by SUMO (2017). This trial trench evaluation undertaken in April 2017 represents a first phase of works (Phase 1). Any future phases of work will be subject to separate written schemes of investigation (WSI).
- 1.3 The archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Field Evaluation (WSI)* (CA, 2016b) and approved by Rachael Abraham, senior archaeological officer, Suffolk County Council (SCC) and archaeological advisor to St Edmundsbury Borough Council (SBC) prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).
- 1.4 The trial trench evaluation was managed for Cotswold Archaeology (CA) by Ray Kennedy, ACiFA, Assistant Project Manager. The work was monitored by Peter Reeves of CgMs on behalf of the client, and by Rachael Abraham on behalf of SCC including a site visit on 12 April 2017. All machined trenches were backfilled, and reinstatement was completed to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The site

- 1.5 The proposed development area is approximately 25.5ha, and comprises agricultural land which is part of the southern portion of the former Second World War RAF Bury St Edmunds (Rougham) airfield. It is bordered to the north, east and west by agricultural land and to the south by the A14 and Rougham Industrial Estate

located centrally. The Site is located on the eastern outskirts of Bury St Edmunds at approximately 60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

- 1.6 The solid geology of the Site is mapped as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation of the Cretaceous period (BSG 2016).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following is a summary of information provided in the recently undertaken desk based assessment, (Fletcher 2016 and CgMs 2016) which was prepared to inform the development proposals, as well as more detailed results from an evaluation performed by CA in November 2016 (CA 2016a) to the west of the site, and by OA (2016) and Suffolk Archaeology (2015) to the east and north of the Site respectively. A number of archaeological works are ongoing within the immediate vicinity of the site, so the archaeological background given here may not represent a complete record of the archaeological potential of the surrounding area.

Prehistoric period (to AD 43)

- 2.2 The Site occupies the crest of a south-facing slope (at c. 60m aOD), which overlooks land that gradually descends towards the valley of the River Lark to the south and south-west. This topographic context was typically favoured by prehistoric settlers, providing free draining soils which are easily cultivated. However, throughout East Anglia, evidence for early prehistoric occupation in the region is limited (Medlycott 2011). Mesolithic worked flints recovered from plough soil have been found c. 320m south of the Site, which were concentrated on similar south-facing slopes. (MSF22917) In addition, one assemblage also contained worked lithics from the Bronze Age and Iron Age. (MSF228514) The presence of the large collections of flints from just below the crest of a south-facing slope supports the suggestion that such locations were favoured by early settlement and agricultural exploitation. Given the proximity of the Site to these recovered assemblages, isolated finds elsewhere to the south and the Site's prevailing topography, there is some potential for the presence of flint artefacts within the Site.
- 2.3 A trial trench evaluation conducted by CA (CA 2016a, BSE 508) revealed flint assemblages dated to the prehistoric period including retouched flint tools as well as

small pits which mirror the morphology of smaller pits at Grimes Graves suggesting flint mining had been attempted in the area. A significant number of potential prehistoric surface finds were recovered in Area 2 of the Bury St Edmunds relief road (Suffolk Archaeology 2015b, RGH 086).

- 2.4 Elsewhere, c. 180m west of the Site an evaluation identified Neolithic settlement activity including 53 sherds of flint-gritted pottery as well as pieces of an early Neolithic carinated bowl. (BRG 027) Sealed by this postulated occupation layer, several post holes and pits were also recorded. In addition, a series of undated pits, ditches and gullies have been identified to the west of the Site, as well as further remains to the north, which are considered likely to relate to other areas of earlier prehistoric activity. (AS 2008/12, BSE 301, BSE 411)
- 2.5 An evaluation to the north of the Site identified a 'sparse archaeological horizon' comprising the dispersed remains of 16 pits or postholes, eight ditches, and an assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery. (Suffolk Archaeology 2015c) (RGH 066) These remains appear primarily to relate to Iron Age agricultural activity, rather than evidence of settlement. There is potential therefore that evidence of Iron Age activity may continue into the north-eastern part of the Site although the recorded remains to the north were heavily truncated by perimeter tracks and runways associated with RAF Bury St Edmunds (Rougham). The recently undertaken geophysical survey of the Site whilst successfully identifying extensive buried remains associated with the former airbase did not identify any significant anomalies which may be associated with earlier archaeological remains (Magnitude Surveys 2016).
- 2.6 Within the wider landscape, archaeological investigation has identified further evidence of Iron Age activity, including pottery, animal bone and pits and ditches. These include a concentration of over 30 pits, postholes and one hollow recorded c. 500m north-west of the Site. Eight of these postholes contained animal bone, late Iron Age pottery, fired clay and in one example, the remnants of a loom weight. Further to this, excavation on land to the east of Moreton Hall revealed evidence of Early and Middle Iron Age activity indicative of a small farmstead. This too revealed evidence of domestic activity including textile working in the form of loom weight fragments. The settlement is represented by the remains of four, possible granary structures, a number of pits, enclosure ditches and fire-pits (Suffolk Archaeology 2016, RHG 066).

Middle Iron Age (400 – 100 BC)

- 2.7 Archaeological evaluation revealed the possible continuation of a north/south orientated Iron Age boundary ditch identified during previous phases of excavation to the north of the current development area (Suffolk Archaeology 2016, RGH 066). A large quantity of artefacts dating to the Iron Age period was recovered from ditches to the immediate north of the Site during evaluation works for the Bury St Edmunds relief road (Suffolk Archaeology 2015b, RGH 086). The late Iron Age/Roman and medieval periods are also represented by small amounts of abraded pottery and CBM. They were scattered across the southern part of the excavation area, throughout shallow undated features (*ibid* 2015b).

Romano-British (AD 43 to 410)

- 2.8 In contrast to the widespread evidence of Iron Age (and earlier) activity in the wider landscape, evidence for Roman period activity is relatively limited, and appears to have been focused c. 4km to the south-east of the Site on the lower ground of the Lark Valley. Remains include the Eastlow Hill Tumulus and the remains of a Roman period building to the south-west of Lake Farm.
- 2.9 Elsewhere, two shallow pits of Roman date have been recorded c. 900m to the north of the Site and Roman period pottery has been recovered c. 1.5km north of the Site (SCCAS, 2005, BRG 027). Additionally, Roman period artefacts have also been recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme to the north-west of the Site.

Early medieval and medieval (AD 410 – 1539)

- 2.10 The Site is likely to have comprised part of the agricultural hinterland of nearby settlements throughout the early medieval period. Settlements surrounding the Site recorded in the Domesday Survey include Rougham, Rushbrooke and Thurston. These all appear to be large settlements whose lord or overlord in 1066 (and later in 1086) was the Abbey of St Edmunds.
- 2.11 The 2016 CA evaluation (BSE 508) recorded dispersed early medieval activity within the Suffolk Business Park Site, consisting of three areas of *in-situ* burning dated from radiocarbon samples to 714 - 994 cal AD (CA 2016a, BSE 508). The results have been interpreted as the remains of limited early medieval domestic activity, potentially associated with an early monastic community in the area which subsequently developed into Bury St Edmunds.

- 2.12 Medieval remains were identified to the northwest of the site during the course of the evaluation (Suffolk Archaeology 2015b) consisting of un-stratified pottery.
- 2.12 During the medieval period, a number of settlement foci emerged within the wider landscape, including establishments associated with monks of the Benedictine order who settled in Bury St Edmunds in AD 1020. Between 1100 and 1300 the Abbey grew in strength, although long-standing issues between the town of Bury St Edmunds and the Abbey led to a revolt in 1327, during which the manor houses owned by the Abbots were burnt down. Investigations at Eldo House Farm identified features relating to a possible monastic grange, c. 580m west of the site. The remains included two walls formed of bonded flint, which possibly related to a structure associated with the grange. A further possible medieval settlement focus has also been recorded at Catsale Green, c. 890m to the north of the site. Archaeological investigations in these areas have recorded ditches and gullies, potentially associated with the boundary of the settlement and of associated fields, as well as the remains of a kiln.
- 2.13 It is likely that during the medieval period, the Site comprised agricultural land belonging to the Manor of Eldhawe (as part of the Eldo Estate).
- 2.14 To the north-west of the site is the late medieval “Battlies House” within the medieval hamlet of Battlies Green. Battlies House is a 16th century house with later 18th, 19th and 20th century additions. The site would have most likely lain within the wider agricultural hinterland of the hamlet of Battlies Green.

Post-medieval and modern periods (1539 to present)

- 2.15 The Site and its surrounding environs remained predominantly agricultural during the post-medieval period. The results of previous investigations in the wider area confirm this, indicating the removal of a number of hedgerows to enlarge fields. Mapping indicates a dispersed settlement pattern within the wider area, focused for example, on Eldo House Farm and Catsale, with the surrounding land, including the Site, forming part of their agricultural hinterland.
- 2.16 In Trench 20 and 30 kiln or oven type features was identified. There is no evidence to date these features however the size of the features suggests that they are most likely late or post-medieval in date (Suffolk Archaeology 2015b, RGH 086). Numerous features, mainly poorly defined ditches, were excavated but no dateable

artefacts or environmental remains were identified from any of these features. The orientation of these ditches does not suggest a link with the existing field boundaries or anything visible on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area, suggesting that these features are more likely to be earlier (maybe prehistoric or Late Iron Age/Roman) or later (*ibid* 2015b).

- 2.17 At the turn of the 19th century the Site remained in agricultural use, presumably still forming part of the Eldo Estate. Toward the end of the 19th century there is cartographic evidence of the remains of small-scale extractive pits within the Site and surrounding area, although this remains set within the prevailing agricultural landscape until the development of RAF Bury St. Edmunds (Rougham) airfield during the Second World War (see **Figure 7**).
- 2.18 RAF Bury St. Edmunds (Rougham) was constructed to standard plans used for numerous other Second World War airfields. The airfield is located north of Rougham village and east of Bury St. Edmunds. The airfield was built during 1941 - 1942 and opened in September 1942 and comprised three intersecting concrete runways with the main runway comprising a length of 2,000 yards which was aligned approximately east/west. Designed for a United States Army Air Force (USAAF) bomber group; fifty concrete hard-standings were constructed off the encircling perimeter track. Two T2-type hangars were also erected, one on each side of the airfield. The technical site was located on the southern side of the A14 and most of the living quarters were dispersed in woodland south of the main road around the village of Rougham. Accommodation was provided for some 3,000 personnel in Nissen and other temporary type buildings. Douglas "Havoc" A-20's, Martin B-26B/C Marauders and Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress' type aircraft were flown from the airfield between 1942 and 1945. Countless missions were flown from the airfield during this period with several accounts worthy of mention; on 17 May 1943, 11 B-26 aircraft flew on a bombing mission to the Netherlands from which none of the aircraft penetrating the enemy coast returned and 60 crewmen were lost to flak and interceptors. On 29 May 1943, a B-26 crashed onto the airfield killing all the crew and damaging one of the T-2 type hangars. After the war, the airfield was returned to the Royal Air Force in December 1945. On 11 September 1946, the facility was turned over to the Air Ministry and it was left unused for several months before being closed in 1948. With the end of military control, Bury St Edmunds airfield's concreted areas were broken up with most of the site being returned to agriculture. The old technical site has been developed into the Rougham Industrial Estate. One of the

T2 hangars is still in use, for storage. The control tower was used for many years as a private dwelling has now been restored and currently used as a museum. The airfield has two grass runways available for civil aviation use (Freeman, 2001), (see **Figure 7**).

- 2.19 Previous archaeological evaluation immediately north of the Site recorded modern features associated with the former RAF Bury St Edmunds (Rougham) airfield, with the discovery of the buried remains of the runway, including two large drainage channels, filled with clinker, spaced approximately 50m apart extending towards the Site on the alignment of the western runway. The evaluation noted a severe degree of truncation in the areas of the former runways cutting into the natural substrate. A number of these trenches recorded layers of coarse sand and clays that contained modern brick, glass and concrete, and was presumably deposited in part to form the sub-base for the runways. Furthermore, the remains of ten possible 'fog-lifter' pits were recorded during the evaluation north of the Site. The pits were small and shallow and would have been filled with petrol and burnt in an attempt to clear thick fog to allow aircraft to land safely. Known as fog investigation and dispersal operation (FIDO), this method of fog clearance was common place upon Second World War airfields. It is likely remains of the former airfield will survive within the Site and that these will also have impacted the survival of potential earlier buried archaeological remains (Suffolk Archaeology 2015b, RGH 086).

Geophysical Survey

- 2.20 A geophysical survey of the site by SUMO services (SUMO, 2017) indicated no anomalies of archaeological interest. A curved magnetic response in "Area 4" was identified as a Dispersal Point from the former WWII airfield; a nearby similar trend in the data may also be related to the former airfield. A former field boundary was detected in "Area 1"; it marks the extent of an area of magnetic disturbance. Several uncertain trends were noted across the survey area, some of which could be of agricultural or natural origin (see **Figure 2**).

Recent Works

- 2.21 An evaluation by Oxford Archaeology East (OA 2016) on the eastern edge of the proposed development at Battlies Green identified Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, and Medieval ditches and pits.

- 2.22 An excavation by Suffolk Archaeology (Suffolk Archaeology 2015, RGH 066) to the north-west of the site revealed mainly Early/Middle Iron Age activity on the site, dating to c.500-300 of the first millennium BC. The character and density of the features indicates probably little more than the outskirts of a small farmstead to the east of the site, supporting one or two families. This part of the settlement/farmstead seems to have been fairly short-lived and there is little evidence to suggest that the site had continued occupation during the late Iron Age/Roman period.
- 2.23 An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2017, RGH094) to the west of the site recorded four undated pits, two with in situ burning, one with a burning deposit, and one that was heavily truncated. The characteristics of the features suggest a potential, broadly contemporary relationship with similar early medieval hearths identified as similar pits in the earlier phase of evaluation (CA 2016a, BSE 508). In addition, modern disturbances and deposits of ferrous metal objects, associated with the later use of the site as a United States Army Air Force airfield during the Second World War, were recorded across the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Forty-eight trial trenches were machine excavated within four fields (**Field 1 – 4**) in April 2017. All machine excavated trenches measured approximately 50m x 1.8m with exception of two trenches; **Trench 27** in **Field 3** which measured 39m x 1.8m and **Trench 49** in **Field 1** which measured 36m x 1.8m (see **Figures 2, 3 & 5**).

- 4.2 Three trenches were not machine excavated; **Trenches 21 and 22 in Field 3** were inaccessible during the evaluation and not machine excavated due to a construction work compound located within the vicinity. **Trench 51** was not machine excavated due to health and safety concerns (see **Figures 2 & 5**).
- 4.3 The majority of the trenches were moved from their original trench plan orientation but not trench location due to the presence of tramlines (modern farm machinery tracks) within the existing crops in **Field 1, 2, 3 and 4**. **Trench 32 in Field 2** was moved further north-east within the field due to a crop protection area located in the vicinity of the original trench location (see **Figures 2 & 4**).
- 4.4 **Trenches 15, 16 and 17 in Field 4** were moved due to on site obstructions such as overhead services or over hanging tree canopies (see **Figures 2 & 6**).
- 4.5 **Trench 27 in Field 3** was shortened to the north and was only partially machined due to the location of a possible large circular feature which had been backfilled with possible airfield demolition debris. The feature visible as a large anomaly during the geophysical survey (SUMO, 2017) was interpreted as a possible bomb crater during the trial trench evaluation. Within the demolition debris a suspect Second World War UXO was identified during machining of the trench on 05 April 2017 and dealt with accordingly under the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 – Section 3 (Ordtek, 2017), whereby all work was stopped immediately and Suffolk Constabulary notified, who in turn secured the Site and notified the British Army Bomb Disposal Unit, Colchester. The suspect UXO was identified as a heavily corroded wartime fire extinguisher and was deemed safe by bomb disposal (see **Figures 2, 5 & 19**).
- 4.6 **Trench 46** was extended several metres north and **Trench 47** was extended several metres south (**Field 1**) in order to clarify and safely excavate features found within each trench (see **Figures 2 & 3**).
- 4.7 **Trench 49 in Field 1** was shortened to the west due to the presence of an extensive series of shallow defunct wartime electricity cables found within the subsoil (see **Figures 2 & 3**).

- 4.8 Excavated trial trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS. The final completed trench survey was recorded using Leica GPS in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.9 An Ordtek UXO specialist, provided an onsite safety briefing prior to groundworks at the Site on 03 April 2017 (Ordtek 2017).
- 4.10 Due regard for known services was undertaken prior to, during excavation and upon completion of the work at the Site. All work was undertaken in accordance with the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 and *Safe Systems of Work for – Excavations, Working Outdoors, Avoiding Overhead Services & Underground Services, Asbestos and Substances/Contaminated ground and UXO General Site Support* (Ordtek, 2017) and correct PPE worn at all times.
- 4.11 A metal detector survey was undertaken within each of the trench limits prior to machine excavation and upon all spoil heap material from each trench.
- 4.12 All trial trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural geological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.13 Deposits were assessed for palaeo-environmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and sampled. All artefacts were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.14 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover and Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within **Appendix D**, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-19)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and the finds are contained within **Appendices A, B & C** respectively.
- 5.2 All trenches containing archaeology have been grouped into specific field numbers within the report (**Field 1 – 4**) depending on which field they were located.
- 5.3 Forty-eight trial trenches were machine excavated within four fields (**Field 1 – 4**) in April 2017 out of a specified fifty-one trenches. Archaeological features were identified during the trial trench evaluation within twenty-two trenches; **Field 1, 2, 3** and **4** (see **Table 1 & Figures 2 to 6**);

	Archaeology
Field 1	Trenches 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50
Field 2	Trenches 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42 and 44
Field 3	Trench 25
Field 4	Trenches 1, 5, 18 and 19

Table 1: Archaeological features found within trenches

- 5.4 No archaeological features or deposits were found during the trial trench evaluation within twenty-seven trenches; **Field 2, 3** and **4** (see **Table 2 & Figures 2, 4 to 6**);

	No Archaeology
Field 2	Trenches 30, 35, 37, 38, 40, 43 and 45
Field 3	Trenches 23, 24, 26 and 27
Field 4	Trenches 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20

Table 2: No archaeological features found within trenches

- 5.5 Artefact evidence was recovered from **Trenches 5,6,7,8,10,11,17,18,20,28,29,32,34,35,36,39,43,45,46,47, and 48** in **Field 1,2,** and **4** respectively (see **Figures 2, 3, 4 & 6**).

Geology

5.6 All trenches comprised topsoil c. 0.2-0.4m thick. The topsoil overlay a subsoil horizon, c. 0.2-0.5m thick, which was encountered in **Fields 1, 2, 3 and 4**.

5.7 Located beneath the topsoil and subsoil layers was the geological horizon whose composition was variable throughout the site. In **Field 1** located to the south-east of the site, the geological horizon comprised a sandy deposit. The geology encountered in **Field 2, 3 and 4**, comprised clay with flint with patches of sand.

Tree-throws

5.8 Tree-throws were identified within eleven trenches in **Field 1, 2 and 4**; **Trenches 47, 48 and 50** in **Field 1**; **Trenches 28, 31, 32, 34, 35 and 37** in **Field 2** and **Trenches 12 and 14** in **Field 4** (see **Figure 2 to 4 & 6**).

Land drains

5.9 Land drains were identified within six trenches in **Field 2 and 3**; **Trenches 28, 32 and 44** in **Field 2** and **Trenches 24, 25 and 26** in **Field 3** (see **Figures 2, 4 & 5**).

Modern (WW2)

5.10 Modern features most likely dating to the Second World War and associated with the functional use of the former airfield were identified within seven trenches in **Field 1, 2, 3 and 4** and comprised defunct services such as electric and communication cables and ceramic sewage pipework. A possible small fog investigation and dispersal operation fire pit (FIDO) containing charcoal and modern material was found in **Trench 6** in **Field 4** (see **Figure 2 to 4 & 6**).

5.11 **Trench 27** in **Field 3** identified the eastern limits of a possible large circular feature which had been backfilled with possible airfield demolition debris. Within the demolition debris a suspect Second World War UXO was identified during machining but professional investigation interpreted the item to be a heavily corroded wartime fire extinguisher (see *paragraph 4.5*). The feature visible as a large anomaly during the geophysical survey (SUMO, 2017) was interpreted as a possible bomb crater during the trial trench evaluation similar to an example found at Filwood Park, Bristol (CA 2015), (see **Figures 2, 5 & 19**).

Field 1

Trench 46 (Figures 2, 3 & 8)

- 5.12 **Trench 46** was located to the south-west within **Field 1** and contained five archaeological features; Ditches **4602**, **4604**, **4606** and unexcavated ditches **4608** and **4610**. **Trench 46** also contained two land drains.
- 5.13 Ditch **4602** was orientated north-west/south-east, comprised gradual sides, a concave base and contained a single fill **4603**. Based on the morphology and fill characteristics of ditch **4602**, the feature is likely to represent a field boundary ditch. Three pieces of medieval (12-14th century) pot weighting 20g were recovered from this feature. Ditch **4602** is on a similar alignment to ditches **4707** and **4709** found further south-east in **Trench 47** within **Field 1** and is orientated parallel to and was cut by ditch **4604**.
- 5.14 Ditch **4604** was orientated north-west/south-east, comprised gradual sides, a concave base and contained a single fill **4605**. Based on the morphology and fill characteristics of ditch **4604**, the feature is likely to represent a field boundary ditch. Ditch **4604** is on a similar alignment to ditches **4707** and **4709** found further south-east in **Trench 47** within **Field 1** and is orientated parallel to and cuts ditch **4602**.
- 5.15 Ditch **4606** was orientated north-west/south-east, comprised gradual sides, a broadly U-shaped profile and contained a single fill **4607**. Based on the morphology and fill characteristics of ditch **4606**, the feature is likely to represent a field boundary ditch. Ditch **4606** is on a similar alignment to ditch **4711** found further south-east in **Trench 47** within **Field 1** and is orientated parallel with ditches **4602** and **4604**.
- 5.16 Ditch **4608** was orientated north-west/south-east and contained an unexcavated fill **4609**. Based on the fill characteristics of ditch **4608**, the feature is likely to represent a field boundary ditch. Ditch **4608** is on a similar orientation to ditches **4602**, **4604** and **4606** found further north-east in **Trench 46**.
- 5.17 Ditch terminus **4610** was orientated north-west/south-east and contained an unexcavated fill **4611**. Based on the fill characteristics of ditch **4610**, the feature is likely to represent a field boundary ditch. Ditch **4610** is on a similar orientation to ditches **4602**, **4604**, **4606** and **4608** found in **Trench 46**.

Trench 47 (Figures 2, 3 & 9)

- 5.18 **Trench 47** was located to the south-west within **Field 1** and contained six archaeological features; Pit **4703**, ditches **4705** and **4711**, unexcavated ditches **4707**

and **4709** and unexcavated possible pit or ditch terminus **4713**. **Trench 47** also contained two unexcavated tree-throws.

- 5.19 Pit **4703** was broadly circular, comprised gradual sides and a flat and contained a single fill **4704**. One piece of medieval (12-14th century) pot weighing 14g was recovered from this feature.
- 5.20 Ditch **4705** was orientated north-east/south-west, comprised gradual sides, a broadly U-shaped profile and contained a single fill **4706**. The ditch possibly comprised several ditch elements but no further hand excavation was undertaken during the trial trench evaluation. Six pieces of medieval (12-14th century) pot weighing 114g was recovered from this feature.
- 5.21 Ditch **4707** was orientated north-west/south-east and contained an unexcavated fill **4708**. Based on the fill characteristics of ditch **4707**, the feature is likely to represent a field boundary ditch. Ditch **4707** is on a similar orientation to ditches **4709** and **4711** and possible pit or ditch terminus **4713** found further south-west in **Trench 47**.
- 5.22 Ditch **4709** was orientated north-west/south-east and contained an unexcavated fill **4710**. Based on the fill characteristics of ditch **4709**, the feature is likely to represent a field boundary ditch. Ditch **4709** is on a similar orientation to ditches **4707** and **4711** and possible pit or ditch terminus **4713** found in **Trench 47**.
- 5.23 Ditch **4711** was orientated north-west/south-east, comprised gradual sides, a broadly U-shaped profile and contained a single fill **4712**. Based on the morphology and fill characteristics of ditch **4712**, the feature is likely to represent a field boundary ditch. Ditch **4711** is on a similar alignment to ditch **4606** found further north-west in **Trench 46** within **Field 1** and is orientated parallel with ditches **4707** and **4709** and possible pit or ditch terminus **4713**.
- 5.24 Possible pit or ditch terminus **4713** was orientated north-west/south-east and contained an unexcavated fill **4714**. The large feature is on a similar orientation to and parallel with ditches **4707** and **4711** and ditches found within **Trench 46**. A clay pipe stem weighing 5g was recovered from this feature.

Trench 48 (Figures 2, 3 & 10)

- 5.25 **Trench 48** was located centrally within **Field 1** and contained three archaeological features; Ditches **4803**, **4807** and **4809**. Trench **48** also contained tree-throw **4805**. A modern possible Second World War service trench was identified close to a former upstanding structure which is visible on aerial mapping within the vicinity of **Trench 49** (see **Figure 7**).
- 5.26 Ditch **4803** was orientated north-west/south-east and contained an unexcavated fill **4804**. The ditch is on a similar orientation to ditches found to the north within **Trench 46** and to the south within **Trench 47**.
- 5.27 Tree-throw **4805** was irregular in plan, orientated broadly north-east/south-west, comprised gradual to steep sides, a flat base and contained a single fill **4806**. Sixty five pieces of undated flint were recovered weighing 208g.
- 5.28 Ditch **4807** was orientated north-west/south-east and contained an unexcavated fill **4808**.
- 5.29 Ditch **4809** was orientated north-west/south-east, comprised gradual sides, a broadly U-shaped profile and contained a single fill **4810**. The ditch possibly comprised two ditch elements as it also appeared to extend north-west/south-east but no further hand excavation was undertaken during the trial trench evaluation. It is possible the ditch may form part of the southern corner of an enclosure ditch. A single piece of undated flint weighing 3g and five pieces of medieval (12-13th century) pottery weighing 9g was recovered from the fill of this feature. Nine fragments of animal bone weighing 31g were recovered from the fill of this feature.

Trench 49 (Figures 2, 3 & 11)

- 5.30 **Trench 49** was located to the north-east within **Field 1** and contained a single archaeological feature; Ditch **4903**. A modern possible Second World War service trench containing several substantial series but defunct cables and the remains of a possible structure was also identified. Analysis of RAF vertical aerial photography of **Field 1** has shown a former wartime upstanding airfield structure located within the vicinity of the trench (IWM 2014), (see **Figure 7**).
- 5.31 Ditch **4903** was linear in plan, orientated north-west/south-east, comprised gradual sides, a concave base and contained a single fill **4904**.

Trench 50 (Figs 2, 3 & 12)

- 5.32 **Trench 50** was located to the south-east within **Field 1** and contained four archaeological features; Ditches **5002**, **5004**, **5006** and **5008**. Trench **50** also contained two unexcavated tree-throws.
- 5.33 Ditch **5002** was linear in plan, orientated north-west/south-east, comprised gradual sides, a broadly U-shaped profile and contained a single fill **5003**.
- 5.34 Ditch **5004** was broadly linear in plan, orientated north-west/south-east and contained unexcavated fill **5003**. The feature comprised a similar size, fill characteristics and similar orientation to ditch or pit **5006**.
- 5.35 Ditch or pit **5006** was broadly linear in plan, orientated north-west/south-east and contained unexcavated fill **5007**. The feature comprised a similar size, fill characteristics and similar orientation to ditch or pit **5004**.
- 5.36 Ditch **5008** was linear in plan, orientated north-east/south-west, comprised gradual to steep sides, a flat base and contained a single fill **5009**.

Field 2

Trench 28 (Figs 2, 4 & 13)

- 5.37 **Trench 28** was located to the north-west within **Field 2** and contained three archaeological features; Ditches **2807** to include ditch re-cut **2805** and ditches **2811** and **2812**. **Trench 28** also contained an unexcavated tree-throw, a modern possible Second World War service trench containing a defunct cable and two land drains. A single undated multiplatform core weighing 215g was recovered from the topsoil of this trench.
- 5.38 Ditch **2807** was linear in plan, orientated broadly north-east/south-west, comprised gradual to steep sides, a flat base and contained a single fill **2808**. Ditch **2807** was cut by ditch re-cut **2805** which was also linear in plan, orientated broadly north-east/south-west, comprised gradual to steep sides, a flat base and contained a single fill **2806**. An Iron object weighing 89g and a single piece of medieval or post-

medieval CBM weighing 19g was recovered from the fill of this feature. Based on the morphology and fill characteristics of ditch **2807** and ditch re-cut **2805**, the features are likely to represent a field boundary ditch system similar to ditch **2907** in **Trench 29**, ditch **3903** and ditch re-cut **3906** in **Trench 39** and ditch **4403** in **Trench 44** within **Field 2**. Analysis of RAF vertical aerial photography of the airfield has shown ditch **2805** corresponds with a former field boundary alignment located to the north in **Field 2** (IWM 2014), (see **Figure 7**). Three pieces of Roman pottery weighing 89g was recovered from fill **2809**.

- 5.39 Ditch **2811** was linear in plan, orientated north-east/south-west, comprised gradual to steep sides forming a broadly V-shaped profile with a narrow flat base and contained a primary fill **2809** and a secondary final upper fill **2810**. The morphology and fill characteristics of ditch **2811** are similar to ditch **2812** located immediately to the north within the trench; both ditches may form part of an enclosure ditch system. Five pieces of Romano British pottery weighing 6g were recovered, as well as six pieces of flint flakes weighing 51g.
- 5.40 Ditch **2812** was linear in plan, orientated north-west/south-east, comprised gradual to steep sides forming a broadly V-shaped profile with a concave base and contained a single fill **2813**. The morphology and fill characteristics of ditch **2812** are similar to ditch **2811** located immediately to the south within the trench; both ditches may form part of an enclosure ditch system. One hundred and four pieces of Romano-British pottery weighing 727g was recovered from **2813**.

Trench 29 (Figs 2, 4 & 14)

- 5.41 **Trench 29** was located to the north-west within **Field 2** and contained three archaeological features; Ditches **2903**, **2905** and **2907**.
- 5.42 Ditch **2903** was linear in plan, orientated north-west/south-east, comprised gradual sides, a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill **2904**. Two pieces of Iron Age pottery weighing 7g and six pieces of flint weighing 51g were recovered from this fill.
- 5.43 Ditch **2905** was linear in plan, orientated north-east/south-west, comprised gradual sides, a broadly U-shaped profile and contained a single fill **2906**. The ditch was cut by ditch **2907**. Thirty eight pieces of Romano-British pottery weighing 89g were recovered.

5.44 Ditch **2907** was linear in plan, orientated broadly north-east/south-west, comprised steep sides, a broadly U-shaped profile and contained a single fill **2908**. The ditch cut ditch **2905**. The morphology and fill characteristics of ditch **2907** are similar to ditch **2807** and ditch re-cut **2805**, ditch **3903** and ditch re-cut **3906** in **Trench 39** and ditch **4403** in **Trench 44** within **Field 2**. The features are likely to represent a field boundary ditch system. Analysis of RAF vertical aerial photography of the airfield has shown ditch **2907** corresponds with a former field boundary alignment located to the north in **Field 2** (IWM 2014), (see **Figure 7**). Two pieces of Romano-British pottery weighing 5g were recovered, and two pieces of flint weighing 17g.

Trench 31 (Figs 2, 4 & 31)

5.45 **Trench 31** was located to the north-west within **Field 2** and contained a single archaeological feature; Ditch **3103**.

5.46 Ditch **3103** was linear in plan, orientated east/west, comprised gradual sides, a flat but uneven base and contained a single fill **3104**.

Trench 32 (Figs 2, 4 & 15)

5.47 **Trench 32** was located to the north-east within **Field 2** and contained two archaeological features; Ditches **3203** and **3205** and pit **3207**. **Trench 32** also contained an unexcavated tree-throw and a land drain and the trench was moved further north-east within the field due to a crop protection area located in the vicinity of the original trench location. One pieces of flint weighing 10g was recovered from the topsoil.

5.48 Ditch **3203** was linear in plan, orientated broadly north-west/south-east, comprised gradual sides, a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill **3204**.

5.49 Ditch **3205** was linear in plan, orientated broadly north-west/south-east, comprised gradual sides, a flat base and contained a single fill **3206**. The ditch cut pit **3207**.

5.50 Pit **3207** was broadly circular in plan, comprised gradual sides, a flat base and contained a single fill **3208**. The pit was cut by ditch **3205**.

Trench 33 (Figs 2, 4 & 15)

5.51 **Trench 33** was located to the south-west within **Field 2** and contained a single archaeological feature; Pit **3303**.

5.52 Pit **3303** was broadly sub-circular in plan, comprised steep sides, a flat base and contained a single fill **3304**.

Trench 34 (Figs 2, 4 & 16)

5.53 **Trench 34** was located to the south-west within **Field 2** and contained a single archaeological feature; Pit **3403**. **Trench 34** also contained an unexcavated treethrow.

5.54 Pit **3403** was broadly sub-oval in plan, comprised gradual sides, a flat base and contained a charcoal rich single fill **3404** with heat affected red clay at its base and is likely to represent a hearth. Two pieces of flint weighing 9g were recovered from this fill.

Trench 36 (Figs 2, 4 & 22)

5.55 **Trench 36** was located to the south within **Field 2** and contained a single archaeological feature; Gully **3605**.

5.56 Gully **3605** was linear in plan, broadly orientated north-east/south west, comprised steep sides, a V-shaped profile at its base and contained a single fill **3604**. Gully **3605** is likely to be a land drain similar to gully **4103** found in **Trench 41** within **Field 2**. One piece of medieval (11-13th century) pottery weighing 2g was recovered from this fill. Three fragments of animal bone weighting 11g were recovered from this fill.

Trench 39 (Figs 2, 4 & 26)

5.57 **Trench 39** was located centrally within **Field 2** and contained a single archaeological feature; Ditch **3903** and ditch re-cut **3906**.

5.58 Ditch **3903** was linear in plan, orientated broadly north-east/south-west, comprised gradual to steep sides, a flat base and contained a single fill **3904**. Ditch **3903** was cut by ditch re-cut **3906** which was also linear in plan, also orientated broadly north-east/south-west, comprised gradual to steep sides, a flat base and contained a single fill **3905**. Based on the morphology and fill characteristics of ditch **3903** and ditch re-cut **3906**, the features are likely to represent a field boundary ditch system similar to ditch **2807** and ditch re-cut **2805** in **Trench 28**, ditch **2907** in **Trench 29** and ditch **4403** in **Trench 44** within **Field 2**. Twenty pieces of flint weighing 163g were recovered from fill **3905**.

Trench 41 (Figs 2, 23 & 4)

5.59 **Trench 41** was located to the east within **Field 2** and contained a single archaeological feature; Gully **4103**.

5.60 Gully **4103** was linear in plan, broadly orientated east/west, comprised steep sides, a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill **4104**. Gully **4103** is likely to be a land drain similar to gully **3605** found in **Trench 36** within **Field 2**.

Trench 42 (Figs 2, 4 & 24)

5.61 **Trench 42** was located to the north-east within **Field 2** and contained a single archaeological feature; Ditch **4203**.

5.62 Ditch **4203** was linear in plan, broadly orientated north-east/south-west, comprised gradual sides, a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill **4204**.

Trench 44 (Figs 2, 4 & 25)

5.63 **Trench 44** was located to the north-east within **Field 2** and contained a single archaeological feature; Ditch **4403**.

5.64 Ditch **4403** was linear in plan, broadly orientated east/west, comprised gradual sides, a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill **4404**. Based on the morphology and fill characteristics of ditch **4403**, the feature is likely to represent a field boundary ditch system similar to ditch **2807** and ditch re-cut **2805** in **Trench 28**, ditch **2907** in **Trench 29** and ditch **3903** and ditch re-cut **3906** in **Trench 39** within **Field 2**. Analysis of RAF vertical aerial photography of the airfield has shown ditch **4403** corresponds with a former field boundary alignment located to the north in **Field 2** (IWM 2014), (see **Figure 7**).

Field 3**Trench 25 (Figs 2, 5 & 20)**

5.65 **Trench 25** was located to the north within **Field 3** and contained a single archaeological feature; Ditch **2503**.

5.66 Ditch **2503** was linear in plan, orientated north/south, comprised gradual sides, a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill **2504**.

Field 4

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 6 & 19)

5.67 **Trench 1** was located to the north-west within **Field 4** and contained a single archaeological feature; Quarry pit **103**.

5.68 Pit **103** measured 17 metres in diameter, comprised gradual sides, was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m and contained a partially excavated friable fill **104**. No finds were identified. Based on size, shape in plan and the loose nature of fill **104** it is likely that pit **103** represents a large quarry pit of unknown depth dating to the late medieval or post-medieval periods. Many chalk and gravel extraction pits are visible on late 19th century historic mapping within the vicinity. The pit is very similar to pit **503** located further west within **Field 4**. It is also possible that this pit may represent a naturally infilled sinkhole, caused by the subsidence of the natural chalk geology.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 & 6)

5.69 **Trench 5** was located to the north-east within **Field 4** and contained a single archaeological feature; Quarry pit / sinkhole **503**.

5.70 Pit **503** measured 40 metres in diameter, comprised gradual sides, was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m and contained a partially excavated friable fill **504**. No finds were identified. Based on size, shape in plan and the loose nature of fill **504** it is likely that pit **503** represents a large quarry pit of unknown depth dating to the late medieval or post-medieval periods. Many chalk and gravel extraction pits are visible on late 19th century historic mapping within the vicinity. The pit is very similar to pit **103** located further east within **Field 4**. It is also possible that this pit may represent a naturally infilled sinkhole, caused by the subsidence of the natural chalk geology. Seven pieces of flint weighing 76g were recovered from fill 504.

Trench 18 (Figs 2, 6 & 17)

5.71 **Trench 18** was located to the south within **Field 4** and contained a single archaeological feature; Pit **1803**. **Trench 18** also contained a modern possible Second World War service trench. Analysis of RAF vertical aerial photography of the airfield has shown a concentration of former Nissan huts located to the south in **Field 4** (IWM 2014), (see **Figure 7**).

- 5.72 Pit **1803** was broadly sub-oval in plan, comprised gradual sides, a flat base and contained a charcoal rich single fill **1804** with heat affected red clay at its base and is likely to represent a hearth.

Trench 19 (Figs 2, 6 & 18)

- 5.73 **Trench 19** was located to the south within **Field 4** and contained a single archaeological feature; Pit **1903**.
- 5.74 Pit **1903** was broadly circular in plan, comprised gradual sides, a concave base and contained a charcoal rich single fill **1904** with heat affected red clay at its base and is likely to represent a hearth.

6. THE FINDS by Katie Marsden and Sue Anderson

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below. All finds have been cleaned (with the exception of the metal objects) and quantified by material type in each context. The pottery was sorted by fabric and quantified by count and weight. Where possible the Roman pottery fabrics have been matched to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). The medieval pottery has been recorded to an Access database, and the other finds to an Excel spreadsheet.

Iron Age and Roman Pottery Katie Marsden

- 6.2 A total of 154 sherds (924g) were recorded from six deposits. The earliest material is represented by two sherds recorded from ditch 2903 (fill 2904), occurring in a handmade sandy fabric and dateable to the Iron Age period. The remainder of the group dates to the Romano-British period.
- 6.3 The Roman pottery is dominated by a soft, grey-firing and very micaceous fabric - Wattisfield Reduced ware (WAT RE; 122, 672g), produced at kilns in north central Suffolk (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184). A total of 22 sherds (225g) in a black-firing fabric, and two oxidised sherds (8g), are also highly micaceous and are likely to have been produced using the same clay source. The forms include necked jars, but these are broken at the neck/shoulder junction and cannot be closely dated. A decorated shoulder sherd, in a micaceous black-firing fabric, from ditch 2812 (fill 2813), is of probable second century date.

Medieval Pottery Sue Anderson

- 6.4 Seventeen sherds of pottery (164g), representing six vessels, were recovered from six contexts during the evaluation (Appendix B, Table 2). Apart from one small body fragment of early medieval ware (EMW; 11th–12th c.) from gully/ditch 3604, all sherds were sandy medieval coarsewares (MCW) of broadly 12th–14th-century date.
- 6.5 The medieval coarsewares were similar to some of those previously identified on the Eastern Relief Road (RGH086; Anderson 2016) and to examples from Bury St Edmunds. Sherds recovered as unstratified material from Field 1 and from ditch fill 4603 were in a fine hard grey sandy fabric with sparse mica, similar to Bury medieval coarseware (BMCW). The other sherds were in coarser sandy fabrics, one with moderate soft brown clay pellet or ferrous inclusions (*cf* RGH086 MCW1). Five sherds from ditch 4809 (fill 4810) were oxidised with bright orange surfaces and a grey core; these are similar in outward appearance to the ‘Bury coarse sandy ware’ recovered in large quantities from RGH086, but the lack of calcareous and ferrous inclusions in these sherds suggests a different origin.

Flint Katie Marsden

- 6.6 A total of 200 items (2475g) of prehistoric worked flint were recorded from 23 deposits and as unstratified material. The majority are flakes, displaying strong ripples and pronounced bulbs of percussion, indicating hard hammer production. Flakes cannot be closely dated and many also display evidence of retouch. Although some of the material is clearly redeposited (22 items weighing 493g were recovered from topsoil deposits and 56 weighing 1173g as unstratified items), the volume and homogeneity within the group suggests large-scale flint knapping in the area.
- 6.7 Few tools are represented in the group and close dating is not possible for most. Tools include multiplatform cores, an awl recorded from ditch 3903 (fill 3905) and a scraper from ditch 2812 (fill 2813). A possible Neolithic axehead in very poor condition was recorded from topsoil deposit 600. Dateable tools are limited to blade and blade fragments of Mesolithic date, recorded from ditch 2903 (fill 2904) and as unstratified finds from the same field.

Other finds Katie Marsden

- 6.6 A single iron item, a ‘U’-shaped bar, was recorded from ditch 2805 (fill 2806). The original function and dating is uncertain.

- 6.7 A single stem fragment of clay tobacco pipe (5g) was recovered from ditch 4713 (fill 4714). Without the bowl, the fragment cannot be more closely dated than to the period spanning the mid-16th to 19th centuries.
- 6.8 Two fragments of ceramic building material (CBM, 204g) were recorded: a tile fragment of probable medieval or post-medieval date from ditch 2805 (fill 2806) and a brick fragment of probable post-medieval date from topsoil 4800.

7. THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 A total of twelve fragments (42g) of animal bone were recovered from deposits 3603 and 4810, the fills of Field 2 gully feature 3604 and Field 1 ditch feature 4810. Artefacts dating to the medieval period were also recovered from these deposits. The material was very poorly preserved and highly fragmented, rendering each fragment unidentifiable to species. No useful interpretative information was obtained.

Plant Macrofossils by Sarah F Wyles

- 7.2 Samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2), namely using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot and a 1 mm sieve for the collection of the residue for the retrieval remains of environmental remains. The flots and ecofacts from the residues were scanned under x0.63-x40 stereo-binocular microscope (Leica M50) to assess the environmental material present. Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1 in Appendix C, following nomenclature of Stace (1997).
- 7.3 A series of three environmental samples (43 litres of soil) were processed from two pits and a pit/ditch terminus in **Trench 34** within **Field 2** and **Trenches 18, 19** within **Field 4** to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains across the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic or industrial activity on the site. It was hoped that the environmental assemblages might also assist in determining the date of these pits and pit/ditch terminus. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

7.4 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in **Table 1** in **Appendix C**, following nomenclature of Stace (1997).

7.5 The flots were generally large with low numbers of rooty material and modern seeds. The charred material was moderately to well preserved.

Trench 18

7.6 A large quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were noted within fill **1804** (**sample 5202**) of pit/ditch terminus **1803**. The charcoal included mature wood fragments. No charred plant remains were recovered. This may be reflective of hearth material.

Trench 19

7.7 Sample **5203** from fill **1904** within pit **1903** contained a moderate quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm but no charred plant remains. The charcoal was less well preserved than that recorded from pit/ditch terminus **1803** and pit **3403**. This may be representative of hearth material.

Trench 34

7.8 A seed of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and a large amount of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were recovered from fill **3404** (**sample 5201**) of pit **3403**. The charcoal included mature wood fragments. This assemblage is likely to be the remains of hearth material.

Summary

7.9 The assemblages recorded from these pits and pit/ditch terminus appear to be representative of hearth material. There is no clear indication of whether these hearths were used for domestic or industrial purposes from the environmental and artefactual assemblages recorded from these features. It would seem most likely that these assemblages were representative of material from domestic hearths.

7.10 There is no indication of the date of these features from the charred remains. Similar features from the evaluation at Suffolk Park were dated by radiocarbon dating to the Saxon period (CA 2016a, BSE 508). It is likely that suitable charcoal for radiocarbon dating (either fragments from fast growing species or round wood or sap wood fragments of slower growing species) could be identified from the large assemblages from **1803** and **3403**.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Archaeological features were identified within twenty-two trenches during the trial trench evaluation on the site of the former WW2 RAF Bury St. Edmunds (Rougham) airfield; **Trenches 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50 in Field 1; Trenches 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42 and 44; Trench 25 in Field 3; Trenches 1, 5, 18 and 19 in Field 4.**
- 8.2 Modern but possible WW2 airfield associated features were identified within eleven trenches; **Trenches 48 and 49 in Field 1; Trench 28 in Field 2; Trench 27 in Field 3 and Trenches 6, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20 in Field 4.**
- 8.3 The results of the evaluation were successful in confirming that a number of the archaeological features identified during the Geophysical survey of the site (SUMO 2017) were present on the site. The majority of those features that corresponded to the survey were located in **Field 1**, within **Trenches 46, 47, 48, and 50**. The geophysical results also corresponded to the linear identified in **Trench 39** within **Field 2**. A number of features were not picked up by the geophysical survey, with features identified in **Trenches 1, 5, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 42, and 44.**

Prehistoric

- 8.4 The evaluation revealed a surface find assemblage of worked flint recovered from the topsoil in **Field 1, 2, 3 and 4** and from within several archaeological features. The latter, found within sealed deposits, are likely to be of a residual nature due to the quantity of the surface finds observed but not recovered across the Site during the work. Numerous tree-throws were also found, one of which located in **Trench 48** within **Field 1** was investigated and revealed an assemblage of worked flint to indicate temporary settlement activity. The tree-throw may have been utilised as an upturned tree stump wind break prior to secondary erosion (Pollard 1999). The evidence indicates prehistoric activity was present within the Site. A similar tree-throw was found during a small excavation to the west of the Site within Bury St. Edmunds from which sixty-three struck flints were recovered (Suffolk Archaeology 2015a).
- 8.5 The Site occupies the crest of a south-facing slope towards the valley of the River Lark to the south and south-west. The terrain would have been suitable for

prehistoric settlers, providing free draining, easily cultivated soils and this evidence reflects the assemblage recovered during the recent evaluation. Previous to the recent evaluation Mesolithic worked flint was recovered c. 320m south of the Site, with one assemblage containing worked lithics from the Bronze Age and Iron Age. Elsewhere, c. 180m west of the Site an evaluation identified a Neolithic settlement, with Iron Age activity c. 500m north and north-west of the Site (Fletcher 2016). A large quantity of artefacts dating to the Iron Age period was recovered on the Bury St. Edmunds relief road to the north of the Site and during works conducted by CA to the west of the Site. The latter revealed flint assemblages dating to the prehistoric period including retouched flint tools as well as pits with similar potential morphology to those found at Grimes Graves suggesting flint mining had been attempted in the area (CA 2016a, BSE 508).

Iron Age

- 8.6 The only evidence of Iron Age activity across the site consisted of two sherds of pottery found within the NW/SE aligned ditch 2904. This ditch is on the same alignment as ditch 2812 and likely represents an earlier phase of activity, which was later supplanted by Roman activity. Iron Age activity in the area appears to have been concentrated to the north of the site (Suffolk Archaeology 2015b, RGH 086), so it is possible that the evidence found represents outlying activity.

Roman

- 8.7 The evaluation found several ditches located to the north-east and to the south-east parts of the Site; specifically, centrally located within **Field 1** and to the north-west within **Field 2**. These ditches contained an assemblage of Romano-British domestic pottery suggesting the features likely represent evidence for rural settlement within the vicinity during this period (Cunliffe 2005). Evidence for Roman activity previous to this work is relatively limited, with activity focused c. 4km to the south-east of the Site on the lower levels of the Lark Valley; however archaeology dating to the Romano-British period has previously been recorded c. 900m and c. 1.5km to the north of the Site (Fletcher 2016).

Medieval / Post-medieval

- 8.8 A number of medieval and post-medieval ditches were found to the south-east within **Field 1** and the north-east within **Field 2**. The minimal finds recovered from all the features suggest the Site was utilised as an area of arable fields (Aston 1985). Based on their morphology they are likely to represent a field boundary ditch

system. However, a small pit **4703** and a double ditch feature **4705** found within **Field 1** contained several 12th to 14th century AD potsherds and may indicate an area of occupation. Minimal finds from several other ditches were recovered and it is possible many of the finds may be of a residual nature. The function of the features was not established but the evidence identified suggests agricultural activity and occupation. Analysis of RAF vertical aerial photography of the airfield has shown ditches found in **Trench 28, 29** and **44** correspond with a former historic field boundary alignment located to the north in **Field 2** (IWM 2014), (see **Figure 7**).

- 8.9 The finding of medieval features within the site is significant due to the number of archaeological features of medieval dates found immediately north-east of the site during the construction of the Bury Relief Road (Abraham, per comms.). The sites relatively close proximity to the medieval Battlies Green hamlet would indicate that it is probably in its wider agricultural hinterland.

Modern (WW2)

- 8.10 Several modern pit features and service trenches were identified which are likely to be associated with the functional use of RAF Bury St Edmunds (Rougham) during WW2 (see **Figure 7**).
- 8.11 **Trenches 48** and **49** in **Field 1** contained modern, possibly Second World War, service trenches and building debris associated with the functional use of the airfield; a former upstanding structure is visible on aerial mapping within the vicinity of **Trench 49**.
- 8.12 **Trench 28** in **Field 2** identified a defunct electricity or communication trench containing a black cable.
- 8.13 The partial exposure of a large circular anomaly identified during the geophysical survey was found within **Trench 27** in **Field 3** and is likely to represent a backfilled pit or bomb crater containing WW2 airfield debris. The feature was located in close proximity to former aircraft dispersal points or hard-standings. An incident was encountered during the evaluation whereby within the demolition debris a suspect Second World War UXO was identified during machining but professional external investigation interpreted the item to be a heavily corroded wartime fire extinguisher (see *paragraph 4.5*).

- 8.14 **Trench 6** in **Field 4** contained a small pit filled with several fragments of heavily corroded modern debris with charcoal and is likely to represent a FIDO fire pit utilised for the dispersal of thick fog to aid taxiing aircraft to dispersal points during bad weather; the pit was located between two former concrete aircraft dispersal points or hard-standings. **Trenches 12, 14, 15, 17, 18** and **20** in **Field 4** contained modern service trenches either associated with defunct ceramic sewage pipework, defunct electricity or communication trenches containing black cables or remain unidentified. Analysis of RAF vertical aerial photography of the airfield has shown a concentration of former Nissan huts located to the south in **Field 4** (IWM 2014), (see **Figure 7**).
- 8.15 No evidence was found of former concrete hard-standings associated with the WW2 airfield. The substantial wartime features would have been located in the vicinity of several of the evaluation trenches but completely removed during the post-war modern period; **Trenches 23, 24, 26** and **27** in **Field 3**; **Trenches 3, 6, 9, 10, 11** and **12** in **Field 4** (IWM 2014), (see **Figure 7**).

Undated

- 8.16 Several isolated shallow pits and hearths were also found in **Field 1, 2** and **4**. The pits were found in **Trench 34** within **Field 2** and **Trenches 18** and **19** within **Field 4** and indicate temporary settlement activity. Samples taken from these features remains inconclusive and undated and their function uncertain but have been interpreted as hearths. The 2016 CA evaluation recorded dispersed early medieval activity to the west of the Site, consisting of three areas of *in-situ* burning which have been dated from radiocarbon samples to the Saxon period, 714 - 994 cal AD (CA 2016a, BSE 508).
- 8.17 Two large pits were found to the north-west in **Trenches 1** and **5** within **Field 4**. Although these were undated during the evaluation the pits were visible as prominent concave impressions upon the existing terrain and are also visible on historic and aerial mapping (see **Figure 7**). The pit found in **Trench 5** broadly corresponded to the geophysical results (SUMO 2017). Based on their size, possible shape in plan, and broadly loose nature of the partially machine excavated upper pit fills to a depth of 1.2m, the features likely represent large quarry pits indicative of industry possibly associated with the medieval or post-medieval periods; many large chalk and gravel extraction pits have been recorded within the area dating to these periods.

9. CONCLUSION

- 9.1 The potentially destructive nature of Second World War airfield construction upon pre-dating archaeology described during the evaluation work undertaken by Suffolk Archaeology (2015b, RGH 086) and elsewhere, with the heavy truncation and drastic remodelling of the landscape, has shown that archaeology found during this trial trench evaluation survives in several parts of the Site.
- 9.2 Despite a number of constraints on our ability to undertake the evaluation due to crop in one of the fields, and groundworks being undertaken across the site, the required trial trench sample was achieved and areas of archaeological interest were successfully defined. Further evaluation may be needed to further define areas of interest and to clarify the extent of remains in order to allow a mitigation strategy to be defined.

10. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by CA Project Officer Matt Nichol, assisted by CA site personnel, Eilidh Barr, Luca Belfloreti, Tony Brown, Mark Davies, Luis Gomes, Georgie Johnston, Rebecca Pritchard, Tim Street and Rebecca Watkins. The report was written by Matt Nichol. The finds report was prepared by Katie Marsden and Grace Jones, with external specialist assistance by Sue Anderson. The palaeoenvironmental report was prepared by Sarah Wyles. The illustrations were prepared by CA illustrator Danial Bashford and Charlie Patman. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by CA Archaeologist Nick Garland. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy, ACiFA, Assistant Project Manager who also edited this report.

11. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The project archive, consisting of paper and digital records, finds and environmental archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS (FIELD 1 – 4 NUMBER SEQUENCE)

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
Field 1	46	4600	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, friable occasional angular flint	49.4	1.85-4.9	0.26	Modern
Field 1	46	4601	Layer	-	Natural	Light brown sand, friable, sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	49.4	1.85-4.9	0.26+	
Field 1	46	4602	Cut	-	Ditch	E-W Linear, moderately sloping sides with gentle breaks, rounded base	>5.9	>1.84	0.65	
Field 1	46	4603	Fill	4602	Fill	Mid brown sand, compacted soft, rare rounded/angular flint	>5.9	>1.84	0.65	
Field 1	46	4604	Cut	-	Ditch	E-W Linear, gently sloping sides, rounded base	>4.5	>1.44	0.64	Medieval
Field 1	46	4605	Fill	4605	Fill	Mid brown sand, compacted soft, rare rounded/ angular flint	>4.5	>1.44	0.64	
Field 1	46	4606	Cut	-	Ditch	SW-NE Linear, gradual sides, rounded base	>2.5	0.6	0.4	

Field 1	46	4607	Fill	4606	Fill	Light yellowish grey sand, friable, rare sub-rounded flint	>2.5	0.6	0.4	
Field 1	46	4608	Cut	-	Ditch	E-W linear	>2.5	1.6	Unexcavated	
Field 1	46	4609	Fill	4608	Fill	Mid brown sand, compact, occasional angular flint	>2.5	1.6	Unexcavated	
Field 1	46	4610	Cut	-	Fill	E-W linear	2	0.8	Unexcavated	
Field 1	46	4611	Fill	4610	Fill	Mid brown sand, compact, occasional angular flint	2	0.8	Unexcavated	
Field 1	47	4700	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, friable, common angular and sub angular flint	49	1.85-4.8	0.27	Modern
Field 1	47	4701	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid yellowish/greyish brown, silty sand, friable, occasional angular flint	49	1.85-4.8	0.22	
Field 1	47	4702	Layer	-	Natural	Mixed light brown sand and light yellowish brown clayey sand, compact common angular flint	49	1.85-4.8	0.49+	
Field 1	47	4703	Cut	-	Pit	Rounded, steep sides, flat base	0.8	0.78	0.18	Medieval

Field 1	47	4704	Fill	4703	Fill	Mid brown silty sand, friable, common irregular/sub angular flint	0.8	0.78	0.18	
Field 1	47	4705	Cut	-	Ditch	SE-NW linear, gradual sloping sides, concave and uneven base	3.1+	0.53	0.21	Medieval
Field 1	47	4706	Fill	4705	Fill	Mid orangey brown, silty sand, loose, charcoal, sub-angular flint	3.1+	0.53	0.21	
Field 1	47	4707	Cut	-	Ditch	SE-NW Linear	2.1	0.8	Unexcavated	
Field 1	47	4708	Fill	4707	Fill	Light brown silty sand, occasional angular flint	2.1	0.8	Unexcavated	
Field 1	47	4709	Cut	-	Ditch	SE-NW Linear	2.3	2.3	Unexcavated	
Field 1	47	4710	Fill	4709	Fill	Light brown silty sand, occasional angular flint	2.3	2.3	Unexcavated	
Field 1	47	4711	Cut	-	Ditch	NW-SE Linear, sharp break of slope with moderate sides, rounded concave base	5.42	0.57	0.2	
Field 1	47	4712	Fill	4711	Fill	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, sub-angular flint	5.42	0.57	0.2	
Field 1	47	4713	Cut	-	Ditch / Pit	SE – NW Ditch / Pit	2	3.5	Unexcavated	Medieval
Field 1	47	4714	Fill	4713	Fill	Mid greyish brown	-	-	Unexcavated	

Field 1	48	4800	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, sub-angular flint	50	1.85	0.16	Modern
Field 1	48	4801	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, sub-angular flint	50	1.85	0.24	
Field 1	48	4802	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown, fine sand, friable, sub-angular flint	50	1.85	0.16+	
Field 1	48	4803	Cut	-	Ditch	SE-NW Linear	2.75	2.75	Unexcavated	
Field 1	48	4804	Fill	4803	Fill	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, sub-angular flint	2.75	2.75	Unexcavated	
Field 1	48	4805	Cut	-	Tree Throw	N-S irregular linear, steep sides	1.85	0.85	0.39	
Field 1	48	4806	Fill	4805	Fill of Tree Throw	Mid orangey brown, sandy silt, friable, flint	1.85	0.85	0.39	
Field 1	48	4807	Cut	-	Ditch	SE-NW Linear	2	0.85	Unexcavated	
Field 1	48	4808	Fill	4807	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, friable, sub-angular flint	2	0.85	Unexcavated	
Field 1	48	4809	Cut	-	Ditch	NE-SW / SE-NW linear, steep sides, concave uneven base	4.5	1.44+	0.41+	Medieval
Field 1	48	4810	Fill	4809	Fill	Mid yellowish brown, clayey sand, friable	4.5	1.44+	0.41+	

Field 1	49	4900	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sand, friable, sub angular flint and chert	35.8	1.85	0.31	Modern
Field 1	49	4901	Layer	-	Subsoil	Light grey, orangey brown, sand, friable, sub-angular flint	35.8	1.85	0.3	
Field 1	49	4902	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orange brown, sand friable, sub angular flint	35.8	1.85	0.3	
Field 1	49	4903	Cut	-	Gully	NE-SW linear,, gradual concave sides, concave and uneven base	3+	0.57	0.11	
Field 1	49	4904	Fill	4903	Fill	Mid orange brown, sand friable, sub-angular flint, charcoal patches	3+	0.57	0.11	
Field 1	50	5000	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, friable, occasional angular/sub angular flint	45.4	1.85	0.32	Modern
Field 1	50	5001	Layer	-	Natural	Mixed light brown sand and mid reddish brown clayey sand, compact, common angular flint	45.4	1.85	0.32+	
Field 1	50	5002	Cut	-	Ditch	NW-SE linear, steep sides with gentle break of slope, rounded base	>2.3	0.61	0.21	

Field 1	50	5003	Fill	5002	Fill	Mid brown, silty sand, friable, common angular flint	>2.3	0.61	0.21	
Field 1	50	5004	Cut	-	Ditch	Unexcavated	1.85	1.4	-	
Field 1	50	5005	Fill	5004	Fill	Mid brown silty sand, friable, common angular flint	1.85	1.4	-	
Field 1	50	5006	Cut	-	Ditch	Unexcavated, irregular sides in plan	2.5	1.5	-	
Field 1	50	5007	Fill	5006	Fill	Mid brown silty sand, friable, common angular flint	2.5	1.5	-	
Field 1	50	5008	Cut	-	Ditch	NE-SW linear, steep side NW moderate side on NE, uneven base	3.1+	0.61	0.19	
Field 1	50	5009	Fill	5008	Fill	Mid orangey brown, silty sand, friable, sub-angular flint	3.1+	0.61	0.19	
Field 2	28	2800	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silt, occasional flint	50	1.8	0.26	Modern
Field 2	28	2801	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, silt, occasional flint	50	1.8	0.34	
Field 2	28	2802	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown, sandy silt, chalky white pebbles, flint	50	1.8	0.25+	
Field 2	28	2803	Cut	-	Tree Throw	Unexcavated	1.8+	2.2	Unexcavated	

Field 2	28	2804	Fill	2803	Fill	Unexcavated, light greyish brown, sand, loose, occasional sub-angular flint	1.8+	2.2	Unexcavated	
Field 2	28	2805	Cut	-	Ditch (re-cut)	NE-SW linear, straight regular sides, concave base	>1.85	1.16	0.37	Medieval/Post-Med
Field 2	28	2806	Fill	2805	Fill	Dark brownish grey, sandy silt, friable, frequent angular and sub-angular flint	>1.85	0.16	0.37	
Field 2	28	2807	Cut	-	Ditch	NE-SW linear, N side uneven, S side stepped at the top and concave, flat base	1.85+	0.58	0.5	
Field 2	28	2808	Fill	2807	Fill	Mid yellowish brown, sandy silt, friable, rare sub-rounded flint	1.85+	0.58	0.5	
Field 2	28	2809	Fill	2811	Fill	Mid greyish orangey brown, sandy clay, friable, natural stones	>1	1.5	0.8	
Field 2	28	2810	Fill	2811	Fill	Mid greyish orangey brown, sandy clay, friable, natural stones	>1	1.5	0.8	
Field 2	28	2811	Cut	-	Ditch	NE-SW linear. Steep sides, concave-flattish base	>1	1.8	0.8	Romano-British
Field 2	28	2812	Cut	-	Ditch	NE-SW linear. Steep sides, concave base	>1	1.5	0.6	Romano-British

Field 2	28	2813	Fill	2812	Fill	Mid greyish orangey brown, sandy clay, friable, natural stones	>1`	1.5	0.6	
Field 2	29	2900	Layer	-	Topsoil	Light mid greyish brown, silty clay, friable	50	2	0.2	Modern
Field 2	29	2901	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, sandy clay, friable	50	2	0.2	
Field 2	29	2902	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown clay, compact	50	2	0.19+	
Field 2	29	2903	Cut	-	Ditch	SE-NW linear, steep sides with gentle break of slope, concave base	>1	1.26	0.33	Iron Age
Field 2	29	2904	Fill	2903	Fill	Mid greyish orangey brown, sand, occasional flint and stones	>1	1.26	0.33	
Field 2	29	2905	Cut	-	Ditch	NE-SW linear, moderate sides, concave bottom	>1	0.92	0.38	Romano-British
Field 2	29	2906	Fill	2905	Fill	Dark greyish brown, silty sand, friable, occasional sub square flint	>1	0.92	0.38	
Field 2	29	2907	Cut	-	Ditch	E-W linear, concave sides, flat/irregular base	>1	0.95	0.28	Romano-British

Field 2	29	2908	Fill	2907	Fill	Mid greyish brown, clayey sand, friable, occasional small and medium flint	>	0.95	0.28	
Field 2	30	3000	Layer	-	Topsoil	Light brownish grey, sandy silt, loose, occasional sub rounded stones	50	1.8	0.15	Modern
Field 2	30	3001	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, medium compaction, occasional sub rounded stone	50	1.8	0.5	
Field 2	30	3002	Layer	-	Natural	Mid reddish yellowish brown, sandy clay, firm occasional lenses of light gravel and common sub-rounded stone	50	1.8	0.65+	
Field 2	31	3100	Layer	-	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty sand, friable, some stones	50	2	0.39	Modern
Field 2	31	3101	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid greyish orangey brown, silty sand. Friable, occasional stone	50	2	0.3	
Field 2	31	3102	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown with patches of white clay, friable, some stone	50	2	0.2	

Field 2	31	3103	Cut	-	Ditch	E-W Linear, shallow sides, Concave/flat base	>1	1	0.14	
Field 2	31	3104	Fill	3103	Fill	Mid orangey grey, silty clay, friable, small stones	>1	1	0.14	
Field 2	31	3105	Cut	-	Tree Throw	Unexcavated	-	-	Unexcavated	
Field 2	31	3106	Fill	3105	Fill	Unexcavated	-	-	Unexcavated	
Field 2	31	3107	Cut	-	Tree Throw	Unexcavated	-	-	Unexcavated	
Field 2	31	3108	Fill	3107	Fill	Mid orangey brown, silty clay	-	-	Unexcavated	
Field 2	32	3200	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid grey brown, silty sand friable, occasional stones	50	2	0.27	Modern
Field 2	32	3201	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, silty sand, friable, stones	50	2	0.26	
Field 2	32	3202	Layer	-	Natural	Mid brownish orange, silty sand with orange clay patches, common flint	50	2	0.33+	
Field 2	32	3203	Cut	-	Ditch	NW-SE Linear, moderate concave sides with a concave base`	2+	1.08	0.29	

Field 2	32	3204	Fill	3203	Fill	Mid orangey brown, silty sand, firm, occasional stones and manganese inclusions	2+	1.08	0.29	
Field 2	32	3205	Cut	-	Ditch	NW-SE Linear, moderate concave sides with a flat base	2+	0.94	0.14	
Field 2	32	3206	Fill	3205	Fill	Mid greyish brown with orange patches, silty sand, friable, rare small stones	2+	0.94	0.14	
Field 2	32	3207	Cut	-	Pit	Sub circular, rounded corners, moderate concave sides, flat base	1.5	0.63+	0.14	
Field 2	32	3208	Fill	3207	Fill	mid orange brown, silty sand, friable, manganese flecks	1.5	0.63+	0.14	
Field 2	33	3300	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silt, loose, occasional flint	45	1.8	0.27	Modern
Field 2	33	3301	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, silt, friable, occasional flint	45	1.8	0.26	
Field 2	33	3302	Layer	-	Natural	Orange, silty sand with patches of mid red brown silty clay, large flint nodules	45	1.8	0.33+	
Field 2	33	3303	Cut	-	Pit	Sub circular, near vertical sides and flat bottom	0.6+	0.6	0.1	

Field 2	33	3304	Fill	3303	Fill	Dark reddish brown, sandy silt, friable, abundant charcoal	0.6+	0.6	0.1	
Field 2	34	3400	Layer	-	Topsoil	Light greyish brown, sandy silt, loose, common sub-angular flint	50	1.8	0.25	Modern
Field 2	34	3401	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty sand loose, occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stone	50	1.8	0.45	
Field 2	34	3402	Layer	-	Natural	Light yellowish reddish brown, clayey sand, sub-angular and sub-rounded stone	50	1.8	0.7+	
Field 2	34	3403	Cut	-	Pit - Hearth	Sub-circular, rounded corners, concave sides and flat base	1+	0.8+	0.13	
Field 2	34	3404	Fill	3403	Fill	Dark blackish grey, sandy silt with lenses of brownish red fired sand, friable, abundant charcoal flecks and occasional burnt stone	1+	0.8+	0.13	
Field 2	34	3405	Cut	-	Tree throw	Unexcavated	2.6	1	Unexcavated	
Field 2	34	3406	Fill	3405	Fill	Mid brown silty sand	2.6	1	Unexcavated	
Field 2	35	3500	Layer	-	Topsoil	Medium brownish grey sandy silt, loose, sub-angular flint	50	1.8	0.34	Modern

Field 2	35	3501	Layer	-	Subsoil	Medium orangey grey sand, loose, sub-angular flint	50	1.8	0.4	
Field 2	35	3502	Layer	-	Natural	Light orangey yellow, with reddish orangey brown patches, sandy clay, sub angular flint	50	1.8	0.02+	
Field 2	35	3503	Cut	-	Tree Throw	Irregular sides, base and plan	-	-	Unexcavated	
Field 2	35	3504	Fill	3503	Fill	Medium yellow with dark grey brown mottling, sand loose	-	-	Unexcavated	
Field 2	35	3505	Cut	-	Tree Throw	Irregular shape in plan	-	-	Unexcavated	
Field 2	35	3506	Fill	3505	Fill	Dark greyish orange, sand loose	-	-	Unexcavated	
Field 2	36	3600	Layer	-	Topsoil	Light brown, silty sand, loose, flint	50	2	0.2	Modern
Field 2	36	3601	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid brown, silty sand, loose, flint	50	2	0.31	
Field 2	36	3602	Layer	-	Natural	Light greyish yellow, with patches of orange clay, silty sand, loose, flint	50	2	0.51+	
Field 2	36	3603	Fill	3604	Fill	Mid brown, silty sand, loose, flint, charcoal flecks	2+	0.47	0.38	Medieval

Field 2	36	3604	Cut	-	Gully/ditch	N-S linear steep sides with rounded break of slope, rounded base	2+	0.47	0.38	
Field 2	37	3700	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, small-medium sub-rounded stones	50	1.85	0.41	Modern
Field 2	37	3701	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small-medium sub-rounded stone	50	1.85	0.25	
Field 2	37	3702	Layer	-	Natural	Mid yellowish brown with mottling, silty sand, friable, small-large sub rounded stones and patches of mid orangey brown sandy gravel	50	1.85	0.66+	
Field 2	37	3703	Cut	-	Tree Throw	Oval, undulating base	0.53+	0.85	0.28	
Field 2	37	3704	Fill	3703	Fill	Light greyish brown, silty sand	0.53+	0.85	0.28	
Field 2	38	3800	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, silty sand, loose, some stone inclusions	50	2	0.34	Modern
Field 2	38	3801	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey grey, silty sand, loose, stones	50	2	0.24	
Field 2	38	3802	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown, silty sand, loose stones	50	2	0.22+	

Field 2	39	3900	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid-light greyish brown, silty sand, friable angular flint	50	1.8	0.22	Modern
Field 2	39	3901	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, silty sand, friable, angular flint and chert	50	1.8	0.12	
Field 2	39	3902	Layer	-	Natural	Mid reddish brown, clayey sand, friable with patches of calcareous deposits throughout, sub-angular flint	50	1.8	0.31+	
Field 2	39	3903	Cut	-	Ditch	NE-SW linear, rounded concave sides, concave base	2.3+	1.44	0.45	
Field 2	39	3904	Fill	3903	Fill	Light yellowish brown with dark greyish brown mottling, sandy clay, friable, angular flint	2.3+	1.44	0.17	
Field 2	39	3905	Fill	3903	Fill	dark greyish brown, silty sand, friable, angular flint, charcoal flecks	2.3+	1.44	0.45	
Field 2	39	3906	Cut	-	Ditch (re-cut)	NE-SW linear, gradual to steep sides, flat base	2.3+	0.98	0.45	
Field 2	40	4000	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, medium angular chalk	50	2	0.35	Modern

Field 2	40	4001	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, sandy silt, friable, stones and chalk	50	2	0.24	
Field 2	40	4002	Layer	-	Natural	Mid yellowish orangey brown, medium angular chalk and stones to light whitish brown, sandy clay and patches of dark orangey brown silty clay	50	2	0.59+	
Field 2	41	4100	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid grey brown, sandy clay, friable, occasional small stone and flint	50	2	0.31	Modern
Field 2	41	4101	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sand, friable, occasional flint	50	2	0.27	
Field 2	41	4102	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown, sandy clay, Patches of light brownish yellow sand	50	2	0.28+	
Field 2	41	4103	Cut	-	Gully	E-W linear, gentle sloping concave sides, concave base	1+	0.34	0.18	
Field 2	41	4104	Fill	4103	Fill	Mid orangey brown, sandy clay, friable, flint and stones	1+	0.34	0.18	
Field 2	42	4200	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, friable, small rounded stones	50	2	0.27	Modern

Field 2	42	4201	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey grey brown, silty clay, friable, small stones	50	2	0.26	
Field 2	42	4202	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown, sandy clay, friable, small stones	50	2	0.53+	
Field 2	42	4203	Cut	-	Ditch	E-W Linear, gently sloping sides, concave base	1+	1.3	0.31	
Field 2	42	4204	Fill	4203	Fill	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, firm, rare angular chalky pieces	1+	1.3	0.31	
Field 2	43	4300	Layer	-	Topsoil	Light brownish grey, sandy silt, loose, occasional sub-rounded stones	50	1.8	0.15	Modern
Field 2	43	4301	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, firm, occasional sub-rounded stone	50	1.8	0.55	
Field 2	43	4302	Layer	-	Natural	Mid reddish yellowish brown, sandy clay, compact, Common sub-rounded and sub-angular stone	50	1.8	0.7+	
Field 2	44	4400	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, friable, occasional stones	50	2	0.38	Modern
Field 2	44	4401	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, silty sand, friable	50	2	0.28	

Field 2	44	4402	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown, silty sand, friable, Patches of light brownish orange sandy clay with abundant flint and gravel	50	2	0.66+	
Field 2	44	4403	Cut	-	Ditch	E-W linear, moderately sloping sides, concave base	2+	0.9	0.42	
Field 2	44	4404	Fill	4403	Fill	Mid greyish brown, Clayey silt, loose, small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	2+	0.9	0.42	
Field 2	45	4500	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silt, friable (loose), occasional flint	40	1.85	0.34	Modern
Field 2	45	4501	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, silt, friable, occasional flint	40	1.85	0.2	
Field 2	45	4502	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy silt, patches of darker sandy clay with chalky inclusions and broken flint nodules	40	1.85	0.23+	
Field 3	21	-	-	-	-	NOT MACHINE EXCAVATED	-	-	-	
Field 3	22	-	-	-	-	NOT MACHINE EXCAVATED	-	-	-	

Field 3	23	2300	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt, some stone inclusions	50	2	0.3	
Field 3	23	2301	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid greyish orangey brown, friable, sandy silt, some stone inclusions	50	2	0	
Field 3	23	2302	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown, silty clay, friable, rare gravel patches	50	2	0.36+	
Field 3	24	2400	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish orangey brown, silty sand, friable, stones	50	2	0.3	Modern
Field 3	24	2401	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey grey brown, silty clay, friable, stone inclusions	50	2	0.3	
Field 3	24	2402	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey grey brown, silty clay, friable, stone inclusions	50	2	0.6+	
Field 3	25	2500	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish orangey brown, friable, silty sand, some stone inclusions	50	2	0.4	Modern
Field 3	25	2501	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey grey brown, silty sand, friable, stone inclusions	50	2	0.2	
Field 3	25	2502	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown, sandy clay, friable, rare stone inclusions	50	2	0.6+	

Field 3	25	2503	Cut	-	Ditch	NE-SW linear, steep sides concave base	1+	0.56	0.25	
Field 3	25	2504	Fill	2503	Fill	Dark orangey brown, silty clay, friable, small stones	1+	0.56	0.25	
Field 3	26	2600	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, friable, stone inclusions	50	2	0.17	Modern
Field 3	26	2601	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey greyish brown, silty clay, friable, some stones	50	2	0.18	
Field 3	26	2602	Layer	-	Natural	Mid brownish orange, silty clay, friable, some stones	50	2	0.19+	
Field 3	27	2700	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, friable, some stones	39	2	0.15	Modern
Field 3	27	2701	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, silty sand, friable, occasional stones	39	2	0.29	
Field 3	27	2702	Layer	-	Natural	Mid brownish orange, sandy clay, friable, some patches of clay, some stones	39	2	0.26+	
Field 3	27	2703	Cut	-	Pit	Sub-circular	1+	0.5+	Unexcavated	Modern - WW2
Field 3	27	2704	Fill	2703	Fill	Silty clay with stone and modern WW2 airfield backfilled debris	1+	0.5+	Unexcavated	Modern - WW2

Field 4	1	100	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, friable	50	2	0.3	Modern
Field 4	1	101	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, common stones and flint	50	2	0.2	
Field 4	1	102	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown, silty clay, friable	50	2	0.3+	
Field 4	1	103	Cut	-	Quarry Pit / sinkhole	Sub-circular	17+	2+	Partial Machine Excavation – Depth Unknown	
Field 4	1	104	Fill	103	Fill	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional stones	17+	2+	Partial Machine Excavation - Depth Unknown	
Field 4	2	200	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey, silty sand, loose, small stones	50	2	0.25	Modern
Field 4	2	201	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, silty sand, loose, small stones	50	2	0.26	
Field 4	2	202	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brownish, sandy clay, friable, stones	50	2	0.29+	

Field 4	3	300	Layer	-	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	50	2	0.32	Modern
Field 4	3	301	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, silty sand, occasional medium angular stones	50	2	0.21	
Field 4	3	302	Layer	-	Natural	Light yellowish brown sand, friable, Mid orangey brown, silty clay friable, Light yellowish grey, sandy silt compact with chalk inclusions, small-large angular and sub-angular stones	50,	2	0.53+	
Field 4	4	400	Layer	-	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional medium sub-angular and angular stones	50	2	0.2	Modern
Field 4	4	401	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, silty sand, occasional medium angular stones	50	2	0.33	

Field 4	4	402	Layer	-	Natural	Light yellowish brown sand, friable to mid orangey brown, silty clay friable to light yellowish grey, sandy silt compact with chalk inclusions, small-large angular and sub-angular stones	50	2	0.53+	
Field 4	5	500	Layer	-	Topsoil	Light greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional sub-rounded/sub-angular stone	50	1.8	0.4	Modern
Field 4	5	501	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, friable, common sub-rounded and sub-angular stone	50	1.8	0.2	
Field 4	5	502	Layer	-	Natural	Light yellowish reddish brown, sandy clay, frequent patches of chalky gravel, common stone	50	1.8	0.6+	
Field 4	5	503	Cut	-	Quarry Pit /sinkhole	Bowl shape E-W	40	1.8+	Partial Excavation - Depth Unknown	
Field 4	5	504	Fill	503	Fill	Light greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional sub-rounded/sub-angular stone	40	1.8+	Partial Excavation – Depth Unknown	

Field 4	6	600	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, some stone	50	2	0.14	Modern
Field 4	6	601	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, silt, friable, occasional large stone	50	2	0.12	
Field 4	6	602	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown, silty clay, occasional small stone and flint	50	2	0.28+	
Field 4	6	603	Cut	-	Pit	Modern Fire Pit (FIDO)	1+	1+	Unexcavated	WW2
Field 4	6	604	Fill	603	Fill	Modern fill with charcoal and airfield debris	1+	1+	Unexcavated	WW2
Field 4	7	700	Layer	-	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt friable, occasional angular and sub-angular, small-medium stones	50	2	0.39	Modern
Field 4	7	701	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid brownish orange, sandy silt, friable	50	2	0.15	

Field 4	7	702	Layer	-	Natural	Light yellowish grey sandy silt, friable, with chalk inclusions to mid orangey brown, silty clay friable and light yellowish brown, sand, friable and mid orangey brown, sandy silt friable, small-large angular and sub-angular stones	50	2	0.54+	
Field 4	8	800	Layer	-	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt friable, occasional angular, medium stones	50	2	0.32	Modern
Field 4	8	801	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional rounded and angular medium stones	50	2	0.17	
Field 4	8	802	Layer	-	Natural	Light yellowish brown sand, friable to mid orangey brown silty clay, friable to light yellowish grey, sandy silt with chalk compact, med-large sub-rounded and angular stones	50	2	0.49+	
Field 4	9	900	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, friable	50	2	0.14	Modern
Field 4	9	901	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, sandy clay, friable	50	2	0.26	

Field 4	9	902	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown, sandy clay and light yellowish grey sandy clay, friable, abundant chalk and small stones	50	2	0.2+	
Field 4	10	1000	Layer	-	Topsoil	Light yellowish grey, silty sand, friable, small stones and flint	50	2	0.16	Modern
Field 4	10	1001	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, friable, small stones and flint	50	2	0.23	
Field 4	10	1002	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown sand, Light yellowish grey sandy silt with small stones to light greyish yellow sandy silt and mid orangey brown sandy clay	50	2	0.24+	
Field 4	11	1100	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional, stone and flint	50	2	0.12	Modern
Field 4	11	1101	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, silt, friable, occasional large stones and flint	50	2	0.11	
Field 4	11	1102	Layer	-	Natural	Light yellowish grey sandy silt to mid orangey brown sand, to mid orangey brown sandy clay	50	2	0.27+	

Field 4	12	1200	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, friable, occasional small stones	50	2	0.15	Modern
Field 4	12	1201	Layer	-	Subsoil	Dark greyish brown, sandy clay, friable, some small stones	50	2	0.14	
Field 4	12	1202	Layer	-	Natural	Light yellowish grey, sandy silt, friable, abundant small stones and chalk, mid orangey brown sand, friable and mid orangey brown clay	50	2	0.25+	
Field 4	12	1203	Cut	-	Tree Throw	Unexcavated	2+	1	Unexcavated	
Field 4	12	1204	Fill	1203	Fill	Unexcavated	2+	1	Unexcavated	
Field 4	13	1300	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable, some large flint	50	2	0.23	Modern
Field 4	13	1301	Layer	-	Subsoil	Light orangey brown silty sand, friable, occasional small stones	50	2	0.22	
Field 4	13	1302	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, friable, occasional large flint	50	2	0.3+	
Field 4	14	1400	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, friable with flint	50	2	0.1	Modern
Field 4	14	1401	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sand, friable	50	2	0.22	

Field 4	14	1402	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, friable and mid orangey brown sand	50	2	0.28+	
Field 4	14	1403	Cut	-	Tree Throw	Unexcavated	2	1.5	Unexcavated	
Field 4	14	1404	Fill	1403	Fill	Unexcavated	2	1.5	Unexcavated	
Field 4	15	1500	Layer	-	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	50	2	0.17	Modern
Field 4	15	1501	Layer	-	Subsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay, friable, occasional flint	50	2	0.22	
Field 4	15	1502	Layer	-	Natural	Light yellowish orangey brown sand, loose and mid orangey brown clay	50	2	0.18+	
Field 4	16	1600	Layer	-	Topsoil	Light yellowish brown, silty sand, friable	45.6	1.85	0.21	Modern
Field 4	16	1601	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, friable, occasional angular flint	45.6	1.85	0.15	
Field 4	16	1602	Layer	-	Natural	Light brown sand, loose and Yellowish brown clayey sand, compact, with occasional angular flint	45.6	1.85	0.36+	
Field 4	17	1700	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid light greyish brown silt, occasional flint	50	2	0.32	Modern

Field 4	17	1701	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown clayey silt, occasional flint	50	2	0.28	
Field 4	17	1702	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey brown, sandy silt with large patches of orange clayey silt with large flints	50	2	0.6+	
Field 4	18	1800	Layer	-	Topsoil	Mid light greyish brown silt, occasional flint	47	1.8	0.3	Modern
Field 4	18	1801	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown silt occasional flint	47	1.8	0.1	
Field 4	18	1802	Layer	-	Natural	Mid orangey sandy silt with patches of orange clayey silt with flint inclusions	47	1.8	0.2+	
Field 4	18	1803	Cut	-	Pit - Hearth	NW-SE Linear, gentle concave sides, flat base	1.42	1.21	0.33	
Field 4	18	1804	Fill	1803	Fill	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, friable, charcoal flecks and sub-angular flint	1.42	1.21	0.33	
Field 4	19	1900	Layer	-	Topsoil	Brownish grey sandy silt, friable, common sub-angular stone	50	1.8	0.2	Modern

Field 4	19	1901	Layer	-	Subsoil	Greyish brown sandy silt, friable, occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	50	1.8	0.45	
Field 4	19	1902	Layer	-	Natural	Yellowish reddish brown sandy clay, frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional patches of chalky gravel	50	1.8	0.65+	
Field 4	19	1903	Cut	-	Pit - Hearth	Oval, rounded corners, gradual concave sides, concave base, NE-SW	0.31+	0.57	0.07	
Field 4	19	1904	Fill	1903	Fill	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, compact, fired clay, patches of charcoal, sub-angular flint	0.31+	0.57	0.07	
Field 4	20	2000	Layer	-	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, friable, occasional small-medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	50	2	0.43	Modern
Field 4	20	2001	Layer	-	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silt, friable, occasional small-large sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	50	2	0.21	

Field 4	20	2002	Layer	-	Natural	Light yellowish brown sand, friable and Mid orangey brown silty clay friable, occasional small-large sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	50	2	0.63+	
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APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: finds concordance

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
504	Flint	flakes	7	76	
600	Flint	?axe fragment	1	42	?Neo
700	Flint	flake	1	2	
800	Flint	flakes	5	40	
1000	flint	flakes (1 retouched)	2	19	
1100	Flint	flakes	2	19	
1700	Flint	retouched flake	1	17	
1800	Flint	flakes	2	47	
2000	Flint	flakes	3	20	
2800	Flint	multiplatform core	1	215	
2806	CBM	tile	1	19	med-pmed
2806	Iron	object	1	89	
2809	Roman pottery	black micaceous fabric	3	89	RB
2810	Roman pottery	WAT RE	1	4	RB
	Roman pottery	Micaceous oxidised fabric	1	2	
	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	3	1	
	Flint	flake	6	51	
2813	Roman pottery	black micaceous fabric	18	132	C2
	Roman pottery	WAT RE	85	589	
	Roman pottery	Micaceous oxidised fabric	1	6	
	Flint	1xscraper,2xflakes	2	34	
2904	Iron Age pottery	Sandy fabric 1xbroken blade ,5xflakes (1 retouched)	2	7	IA
	Flint		6	51	
2906	Roman pottery	fine flint and sand fabric	3	11	RB
	Roman pottery	WAT RE	35	78	
2908	Roman pottery	Black sandy fabric	1	4	RB
	Roman pottery	WAT RE	1	1	
	Flint	flake	2	17	
3200	Flint	retouched flake	1	10	
3401	Flint	flakes (1 retouched)	2	9	
3501	Flint	9xflakes, 1xcore	10	120	
3604	Medieval pottery	EMW	1	2	C11-C13
3905	Flint	19xflakes, 1xawl	20	163	
4300	Flint	flake	1	26	
4500	Flint	flake	1	22	
4603	Medieval pottery	MCW	3	20	C12-C14
4704	Medieval pottery	MCW	1	14	C12-C13
4706	Medieval pottery	MCW	6	114	C12-C14
4714	Clay tobacco pipe	stem	1	5	MC16-C19
4800	CBM	brick fragment	1	185	pmed

	Flint	flake	1	14	
4806	Flint		65	208	
4810	medieval pottery	MCW	5	9	C12-C13
	Flint	flake	1	3	
U/S	Flint	flakes, 1 scraper	9	99	
U/S Field 1	Medieval pottery	MCW	1	9	C12-C14
	Flint	flakes, retouched, core	18	447	
U/S Field 2	Flint	flakes, 1 blade	6	50	Meso
	Burnt flint		1	77	
U/S Field 3	Flint	flakes, core	9	293	
U/S Field 4	Flint	flakes	14	284	

Table 2: Summary of the medieval pottery

Context	Fabric	Description	Type	Base	Soot	Ct.	Wt. (g)	MNV
u/s Field 1	MCW	hard, abundant fine to medium sand, sparse mica, dark grey, similar to BMCW	U		+	1	9	1
3604	EMW		U		+	1	1	1
4603	MCW	hard, abundant fine to medium sand, sparse mica, dark grey, similar to BMCW	U			3	21	1
4704	MCW	soft, medium sand/coarse sand, sparse mica, brown	B?	S?		1	12	1
4706	MCW	hard, abundant fs, moderate coarse brown soft clay pellets/iron, grey	B?	S?		6	113	1
4810	MCW	soft, abundant medium to coarse sand, occasional white quartz/flint, rough, orange with grey core	U			5	8	1

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APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
4809	4810		9	31
3604	3603		3	11
Total			12	12
Weight			42	42

Ind = indeterminate;

Table 2 Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 18 Pit/Ditch terminus											
1803	1804	5202	19	300	10	-	-	-	-	****/****	-
Trench 19 Pit											
1903	1904	5203	4	50	10	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
Trench 34 Pit											
3403	3404	5201	20	575	3	-	-	*	<i>Chenopodium</i>	****/****	-

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 5–19 items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items

APPENDIX D: GAZETTEER OF RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

No.	Description	Period	Status	NGR (all TL)	HER ref. AMIE ref. HE ref.	Major Source
A	RAF Rougham Control Tower forms part of the technical buildings of the airfield. This forms a group with the Radar Building	Modern	Grade II	8920 6417	HE 1392860	NHLE
B	Radar Building at RAF Rougham. Listed Building forming part of technical area of Rougham airfield. This forms a group with the Control Tower	Modern	Grade II	8919 6413	HE 1391934	NHLE
C	The Rookery is a 16th century timber framed house. It is two storeys in height with multiple phases of alterations to the original structure.	Post-medieval	Grade II*	9013 6348	HE 1376992	NHLE
D	Granary and Maltings to the south east of Maltings farmhouse. An L-shaped plan	Modern	Grade II	8952 6277	HE 1031166	NHLE

	building of 2 two storeys dating to 1800					
E	An early 19th century barn constructed from tarred clay lump and flint.	Modern	Grade II	8953 6282	HE 1251216	NHLE
F	Welcum-U-B is a 15th century house of one and half storeys in height. The house is constructed from a rendered timber frame and has a thatched roof. There has been some alteration in the 16th century.	Medieval	Grade II	8943 6287	HE 1285535	NHLE
1	Large scatter of Mesolithic flints recovered from the plough surface and a second large assemblage is located to the west dating between the Bronze Age and Iron Age there appears to be some reworked flints also	Mesolithic and Prehistoric		8844 6310 8786 6320	MSF22917 MSF228514	HER HER
2a	Neolithic pottery (including a carnated pot) found in pits was recovered through excavations. Pits dating to the iron age were also uncovered.	Neolithic to Iron Age		8806 6401	ESF19836 1513878 ESF19148	SCCAS 2005b
2b	Excavations recover Neolithic and Roman pottery as part of a multiphase site	Neolithic to Roman		8808 6504		SCCAS 2002b
3	Excavation identified two parallel gullies and a series of pits to the west of the site. These contained no dating material but the proximity to other prehistoric features could indicate the same origin.	Prehistoric		8798 6353 8815 6375	ESF219502 ESF19914	Archaeological Solutions 2008/2012
4a	A series of Iron Age ditches, pits and pot holes were located through excavation in addition to a large pottery assemblage of the same period. Geophysical survey north of the excavation indicates these feature carry on north	Iron age		5585 2641	ESF21946 157833 ESF19636 MSF28216 MSF22914	Suffolk Archaeology 2015/2016 Britannia Archaeology 2014 SCCAS 2012
4b	A collection of 19 Iron Age pits were identified through open area excavation further Iron Age pottery was recovered from plough soil to the west of the site. A small number of ditches produced bronze age pottery and iron age features.	Iron Age		8789 6432		SCCAS 1995 SCCAS 2002/2004

5	Two pits were identified through large scale excavation. The presence of dating material across the excavation site suggests the pits date to Roman period	Roman		5882 2644	ESF18210	SCCAS 1999
6	Feature relating to the settlement of Catsale Green as seen on historic mapping and identified through geophysics and excavation.	Medieval – Post Medieval		8856 6500	ESF19148 ESF226632 ESF22983	Archaeological Solutions 2015 Stratascan 2014
7	Trenches opened for evaluation give evidence of Eldo House Farm being of medieval origins and the location of a possible monastic Grange.	Medieval		8800 6400	ESF20637	SCCAS 2006
8	Evidence for enclosed field systems were identified through open area excavation.	Medieval- Post Medieval		9004 6369	ESF21753	Chris Birks 2006
9	Large scale excavation identified a series of shallow pits and linear ditch. The hollows contained post-medieval pottery whilst the linear feature was determined to be a form hedge line representing former field boundaries	Post Medieval		5882 6243	ESF18210	SCCAS 1999
10	RAF Rougham, was built prior to the second world war and was used by American Air forces as a base for Bombing units.	Modern		8882 6411	MSF22877	HER
11	Cropmark showing feature relating to the use of the site as an airfield. Historic Mapping shows a circular feature identified as a dispersal pad off the runway.	Modern		5885 2638	MSF25458	HER

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM**OASIS ID: cotswold2-278603****Project details**

Project name	Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk Phase 1
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2017 at Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Forty-eight trial trenches out of a specified fifty-one trenches were machine excavated within four fields; twenty-two trenches contained archaeological features. The evaluation revealed a surface find assemblage of worked flint recovered from the topsoil in Fields 1-4 and from sealed deposits of several archaeological features but are likely to be residual. Numerous tree-throws were also found, one of which located in Field 1 revealed an assemblage of worked flint indicative of temporary prehistoric settlement activity. Several ditches located to the north-east and to the south-east parts of the site in Field 1 and 2 contained an assemblage of Romano-British domestic pottery suggesting they likely represent evidence for rural settlement. A number of medieval and post-medieval ditches and pits were also found, suggesting the site was utilised as an area of arable fields with tentative evidence suggesting settlement activity located within the vicinity. One of the projected ditch alignments is visible on aerial and historic mapping. Two large quarry pits, indicative of industry were identified to the north-west in Field 4 and are likely to date to the late historic period; many chalk and gravel extraction pits have been recorded in the area. It is also possible that these pits may represent naturally infilled sinkholes, caused by the subsidence of the natural chalk geology. Modern pit features were also identified which are likely to be associated with the functional use of RAF Bury St Edmunds (Rougham) during WW2. Several isolated but undated shallow pits and hearths were also found in Field 1, 2 and 4.
Project dates	Start: 03-04-2017 End: 21-04-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	660870 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ESF25477 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	RGH096 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	AIRFIELD Modern
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	TREE THROW Neolithic
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval

Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	IRON Uncertain
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Mesolithic
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Commercial development
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds (Rougham Site)
Postcode	IP30 9XA
Study area	25.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	589433 263950 589433 00 00 N 263950 00 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project director/manager	Ray Kennedy
Project supervisor	Matt Nichol

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"
Digital Archive	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services

recipient	
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Matrices","Miscellaneous Material","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Phase 1: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Nichol, M
Other bibliographic details	17258
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Cotswold Archaeology, Andover
Entered by	Hazel O'Neill (hazel.o'neill@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	4 October 2017

APPENDIX F: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**Suffolk Business Park
Rougham Site
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
Phase 1**

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation



for
CgMs

CA Project: 660870
OASIS: cotswold2-278603
HER: RGH 096, ESF25477
February 2017



Suffolk Business Park Rougham Site Bury St Edmunds Suffolk Phase 1

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 660870



DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID						
REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
A	23-2-17	RAY KENNEDY		INTERNAL REVIEW		

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Figure 1 Site Location

Figure 2 Trench Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for the Phase 1 archaeological evaluation Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (centred at NGR: TL 8935 6370) at the request of CgMs.
- 1.2 An application will be made to St Edmundsbury Borough Council for commercial development of the site. This evaluation follows and is informed an evaluation undertaken by CA in November 2016 (CA 2016) to the west of the site. This evaluation represents a first phase of works. Any further phases of work will be subject to separate WSI's.
- 1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the Suffolk County Council Requirements for a trenched archaeological evaluation (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service 2011), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 25.5ha, and comprises agricultural land which is part of the southern portion of the former RAF Rougham Airbase. It is bordered to the north, east and west by agricultural land and to the south by the A14 and Rougham Industrial Estate. The site is located on the eastern outskirts of Bury St Edmunds at approximately 60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.5 The solid geology of the site is mapped as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation of the Cretaceous period. (BSG 2016). Previous archaeological investigations (SCCAS 2014) in the immediate vicinity of the site indicate that the geology occurs at a depth of between 0.5 – 0.7m below ground level (BGL).

- 1.6 The solid geology is overlain by a superficial deposit of Diamicton and Sand. The overlying soils both within, and in the vicinity of the site, consist of freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils (Soilscapes, August 2016).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following is a succinct summary of information provided in the recently undertaken desk based assessment, (Fletcher 2016) which was prepared to inform the development proposals, as well as more detailed results from a evaluation performed by CA in November 2016 (CA 2016) to the west of the site, and by OA (2016) and SACIC (2015) to the east and north of the site respectively.

Prehistoric period (to AD 43)

- 2.2 The site occupies the crest of a south-facing slope (at c. 60m aOD), which overlooks land that gradually descends towards the valley of the River Lark to the south and south-west. This topographic context was typically favoured by prehistoric settlers, providing free draining soils which are easily cultivated. However, throughout East Anglia, evidence for early prehistoric occupation in the region is limited (Medlycott 2011). Mesolithic worked flints recovered from plough soil have been found c. 320m south of the site, which were concentrated on similar south-facing slopes. In addition, one assemblage also contained worked lithics from the Bronze Age and Iron Age. The presence of the large collections of flints from just below the crest of a south-facing slope supports the suggestion that such locations were favoured by early settlement and agricultural exploitation. Given the proximity of the site to these recovered assemblages, isolated finds elsewhere to the south and the site's prevailing topography, there is some potential for the presence of flint artefacts within the site.
- 2.3 An evaluation conducted by CA (CA 2016) revealed flint assemblages dated to the prehistoric period including retouched flint tools as well as small pits which mirror the morphology of smaller pits at Grimes Graves suggesting flint mining had been attempted in the area. A significant number of potential prehistoric surface finds were recovered in Area 2 of the Bury St Edmunds relief road. (SIAC2015)
- 2.4 Elsewhere, c. 180m west of the site an evaluation identified Neolithic settlement activity including 53 sherds of flint-gritted pottery as well as pieces of an early

Neolithic carinated bowl. Sealed by this postulated occupation layer, several post holes and pits were also recorded. In addition, a series of undated pits, ditches and gullies have been identified to the west of the site, as well as further remains to the north, which are considered likely to relate to other areas of earlier prehistoric activity.

2.5 An evaluation to the north of the site identified a 'sparse archaeological horizon' comprising the dispersed remains of 16 pits or postholes, eight ditches, and an assemblage of middle Iron Age pottery. These remains appear primarily to relate to Iron Age agricultural activity, rather than evidence of settlement. There is potential therefore that evidence of Iron Age activity may continue into the north-eastern part of the site although the recorded remains to the north were heavily truncated by perimeter tracks and runways associated with RAF Rougham. The recently undertaken geophysical survey of the site whilst successfully identifying extensive buried remains associated with the former airbase did not identify any significant anomalies which may be associated with earlier archaeological remains (Magnitude Surveys 2016).

2.6 Within the wider landscape, archaeological investigation has identified further evidence of Iron Age activity, including pottery, animal bone and pits and ditches. These include a concentration of over 30 pits, postholes and one hollow recorded c. 500m north-west of the Site. Eight of these postholes contained animal bone, late Iron Age pottery, fired clay and in one example, the remnants of a loom weight. Further to this, excavation on land to the east of Moreton Hall revealed evidence of Early and Middle Iron Age activity indicative of a small farmstead. This too revealed evidence of domestic activity including textile working in the form of loomweight fragments. The settlement is represented by the remains of four, possible granary structures, a number of pits, enclosure ditches and fire-pits. (SACIC 2016)

Middle Iron Age

2.7 The evaluation revealed the possible continuation of a north/south orientated Iron Age boundary ditch identified during previous phases of excavation to the north of the current development area (SACIC 2016). A large quantity of artefacts dating to the Iron Age period was recovered from ditches to the immediate north of the site during evaluation works for the Bury St Edmunds relief road. (SACIC 2015, Area 1) The late Iron Age/Roman and medieval periods are also represented by small

amounts of abraded pottery and CBM from features in Area 4. They were scattered across the southern part of the excavation area, throughout shallow undated features (SACIC 2015).

Roman period (AD 43 to 410)

- 2.8 In contrast to the widespread evidence of Iron Age (and earlier) activity in the wider landscape, evidence for Roman period activity is relatively limited, and appears to have been focused c. 4km to the south-east of the site on the lower ground of the Lark Valley. Remains include the Eastlow Hill Tumulus and the remains of a Roman period building to the south-west of Lake Farm.
- 2.9 Elsewhere, two shallow pits of Roman date have been recorded c. 900m to the north of the site and Roman period pottery has been recovered c. 1.5km north of the site. Additionally, Roman period artefacts have also been recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme to the north-west of the site.

Early medieval and medieval periods (AD 410 – 1539)

- 2.10 The Site is likely to have comprised part of the agricultural hinterland of nearby settlements throughout the early medieval period. Settlements surrounding the site recorded in the Domesday Survey include Rougham, Rushbrooke and Thurston. These all appear to be large settlements whose lord or overlord in 1066 (and later in 1086) was the Abbey of St Edmunds.
- 2.11 The 2016 CA evaluation recorded dispersed early medieval activity within the Suffolk Business Park Site, consisting of three areas of *in-situ* burning dated from radiocarbon samples to 714-994 cal AD (CA 2016). The results have been interpreted as the remains of limited early medieval domestic activity, potentially associated with an early monastic community in the area which subsequently developed into Bury St Edmunds.
- 2.12 During the medieval period, a number of settlement foci emerged within the wider landscape, including establishments associated with monks of the Benedictine order who settled in Bury St Edmunds in AD 1020. Between 1100 and 1300 the Abbey grew in strength, although long-standing issues between the town of Bury St Edmunds and the Abbey led to a revolt in 1327, during which the manor houses owned by the Abbots were burnt down. Investigations at Eldo House Farm identified features relating to a possible monastic grange, c. 580m west of the site. The

remains included two walls formed of bonded flint, which possibly related to a structure associated with the grange. A further possible medieval settlement focus has also been recorded at Catsale Green, c. 890m to the north of the site. Archaeological investigations in these areas have recorded ditches and gullies, potentially associated with the boundary of the settlement and of associated fields, as well as the remains of a kiln.

- 2.13 It is likely that during the medieval period, the site comprised agricultural land belonging to the Manor of Eldhawe (as part of the Eldo Estate).

Post-medieval and modern periods (1539 to present)

- 2.14 The site and its surrounding environs remained predominantly agricultural during the post-medieval period. The results of previous investigations in the wider area confirm this, indicating the removal of a number of hedgerows to enlarge fields. Mapping indicates a dispersed settlement pattern within the wider area, focused for example, on Eldo House Farm and Catsale, with the surrounding land, including the site, forming part of their agricultural hinterland.
- 2.15 In Trench 20 and 30 kiln or oven type features was identified. There is no evidence to date these features, however the size of the features suggests that they are most likely late or post-medieval in date (SACIC 2015). Numerous features, mainly poorly defined ditches, were excavated but no dateable artefacts or environmental remains were identified from any of these features. The orientation of these ditches does not suggest a link with the existing field boundaries or anything visible on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area, suggesting that these features are more likely to be earlier (maybe prehistoric or late Iron Age/Roman) or later (SACIC 2015).
- 2.16 At the turn of the 19th century the site remained in agricultural use, presumably still forming part of the Eldo Estate. Toward the end of the 19th century there is cartographic evidence of the remains of small-scale extractive pits within the site and surrounding area, although this remains set within the prevailing agricultural landscape until the development of Rougham Airbase during World War II.
- 2.17 RAF Rougham was constructed to standard plans used for numerous other airfields and had three runways, 50 dispersal points and a connecting perimeter track. The

key principle of the design was to disperse aircraft quickly to minimise against concentrated bomb attacks. The technical buildings associated with the functioning of the airbase were located to the east of the runways (well beyond the site), whilst the domestic buildings used by the personnel on the airbase were located southeast of the airfield in the village of Blackthorpe. Previous archaeological evaluation immediately north of the site recorded the buried remains of the runway, including two large drainage channels, filled with clinker, spaced approximately 50m apart extending towards the site on the alignment of the western runway. The evaluation noted a severe degree of truncation in the areas of the former runways cutting into the natural substrate. A number of these trenches recorded layers of coarse sand and clays that contained modern brick, glass and concrete, and was presumably deposited in part to form the sub-base for the runways.

- 2.18 Furthermore, the remains of ten possible ‘fog-lifter’ pits were recorded during the evaluation north of the Site. These pits are generally associated with airfields from the Second World War and were small, shallow pits that were filled with petrol and burnt in an attempt to clear thick fog and allow aircraft to land safely. It is likely remains of the former airfield will survive within the site and that these will also have impacted the survival of potential earlier buried archaeological remains. Some of these features may be Saxon in date, based on Radiocarbon dating (SCCAS *per comms.*)

Geophysical Survey

- 2.19 A geophysical survey of the site by SUMO services (SUMO, 2017) indicated no anomalies of archaeological interest. A curved magnetic response in “Area 4” was identified as a Dispersal Point from the former WWII airfield; a nearby similar trend in the data may also be related to the former airfield. A former field boundary was detected in “Area 1”; it marks the extent of an area of magnetic disturbance. Several uncertain trends were noted across the survey area, some of which could be of agricultural or natural origin.

Recent Works

- 2.19 An evaluation by Oxford Archaeology East (OA2016) on the eastern edge of the proposed development identified Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, and Medieval ditches and pits.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services the archaeological advisor to St Edmundsbury Council, the local planning authority, to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).
- 3.2 The results will be considered with reference to *Research and Archaeology revisited: A Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

4. METHODOLOGY

Metal detecting survey

- 4.1 Metal detecting during fieldwork will be undertaken on the existing ground surface along the alignment of each trench prior to excavation, on all arising spoil during overburden stripping and prior to / during the excavation of exposed archaeological features.
- 4.2 Metal detecting will target non-ferrous metals only, due to the potential for a large number of ferrous metal signals across most land. However, if concentrations of medieval or earlier material are identified, further detecting for all metals may be necessary in those specific areas. Metal detectors should not be set to discriminate against Iron and any metal finds should be located by GPS.
- 4.3 Artefacts will be labelled with a unique ID number. They will be stored in breathable plastic bags or wrapped in acid-free tissue and placed in plastic cases, as appropriate. Artefacts of undoubted modern date will be collected and bagged together and a single ID number will be allocated.

- 4.4 This element of the programme will be undertaken by Matt Nichol, an Experienced Project Officer with professional experience of metal detecting on a number of archaeological sites, including recently at Crewkerne in Somerset and Keephatch in Berkshire.

Excavation and recording

- 4.5 The Phase 1 evaluation comprises the excavation of 51 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan. All trenches will be 50m long and 2m wide. Phase 2 representing a further 2% of the 25.5ha site consisting of 51no 50m x 2m trenches, is to be confirmed at a later date contingent on the results of phase 1. The Phase 2 evaluation and any further phases of work will require separate Written Statement of Investigations. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The position of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services and other constraints, with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA. The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS.
- 4.6 All trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.7 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

- 4.8 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified in Section 3 above. At this initial stage of evaluation all archaeological features will be sample excavated as per SCCAS requirements, unless discussed and agreed with SCCAS, in examples where evidence of archaeological features or remains may remain unevaluated until the subsequent mitigation stage of the programme. Where appropriate excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record, and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date.

Artefact retention and discard

- 4.9 Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and un-stratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). All artefacts will be collected from stratified excavated contexts except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

Human remains

- 4.10 Where human remains are encountered, these will not normally be excavated. Human remains identified as being at imminent risk, must be excavated. However, where disturbance involving detailed cleaning and/or excavation of human remains is required, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice.

Environmental remains

- 4.11 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. As a minimum 40 litre bulk samples (or 100% of smaller features) will be recovered from appropriate archaeological features. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer, but will follow the general selection

parameters set out in the following paragraphs. If appropriate, specialist advice will be sought from Sarah Cobain, CA's environmental archaeology specialist or the Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor (East of England).

- 4.12 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken. Undated features with the potential for environmental evidence will also be sampled.
- 4.13 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.14 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.
- 4.15 The processing of the samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the Historic England general environmental processing guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within CA *Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

Treasure

- 4.16 Upon discovery of Treasure CA will notify the client and the curator immediately. CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of

Practice referred to therein. All treasure finds will be reported immediately to Suffolk's Finds Liaison Officer, who in turn will inform the Coroner within 14 days.

- 4.17 Upon completion of this stage of the evaluation programme and with the approval of SCCAS all trenches will be backfilled as dug by mechanical excavator.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 This project will be under the management of Ray Kennedy Project Manager, CA.
- 5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Leader who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of 4 staff (eg 1 Project Officer; 3 Archaeologists).
- 5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately 10 days fieldwork. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further 3 weeks.
- 5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA)
Metalwork	Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA)
Flint	Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA)
Animal Bone	Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA)/ Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA)
Environmental Remains	Sarah Wyles PCIfA (CA)
Conservation	Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and *Archaeological archives in Suffolk: guidelines for preparation and deposition* (SCCAS 2014). A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service collection policy.

6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

- (i) a summary of the project's background;
- (ii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iii) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (iv) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- (v) a description of the project's results;
- (vi) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (vii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- (viii) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- (ix) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (x) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide

information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

(xi) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

(xii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;

(xiii) a consideration of evidence within its wider local/regional context;

(xiv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;

(xv) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;

(xvi) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

(i) specialist aims and objectives

(ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)

(iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality

(iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material

(v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation

(vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context

6.4 Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative for approval, and thereafter copies of the approved report will be issued to SCCAS and the local Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate), as well as hard copies, and will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated if required.

- 6.5 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2014)..

Academic dissemination

- 6.6 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that a short publication note only will be produced, suitable for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

Public dissemination

- 6.7 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/>).

Archive deposition

- 6.8 CA will make arrangements with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE).. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

- 8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

9. MONITORING

- 9.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to the Rachael Abraham (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service) archaeological advisor to St Edmundsbury Council so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.
- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and Cotswold Archaeology websites, as set out in Section 6 above, in due course.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

13. REFERENCES

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SCCAS 2014 *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, Unpublished Report

SCCAS, 2017, *per comms*

SUMO Services, 2017, Suffolk Business Park, Suffolk, Geophysical Survey Report

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton)
Iron Age/Roman (Samian) (Amphorae stamps)	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTEch (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTEch (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance)

Other Finds

Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)
Lithics (Palaeolithic)	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)

Biological Remains

Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)




APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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- AAI&S 1988 *The Illustration of Lithic Artifacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 9
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-  site boundary
-  proposed evaluation trench
-  previous phase of trenching



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PROJECT TITLE
Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench Location Plan

DRAWN BY	JB	PROJECT NO.	770541	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RK	REVISION	00	01
DATE	22-03-2017	SCALE@A3	1:4000	

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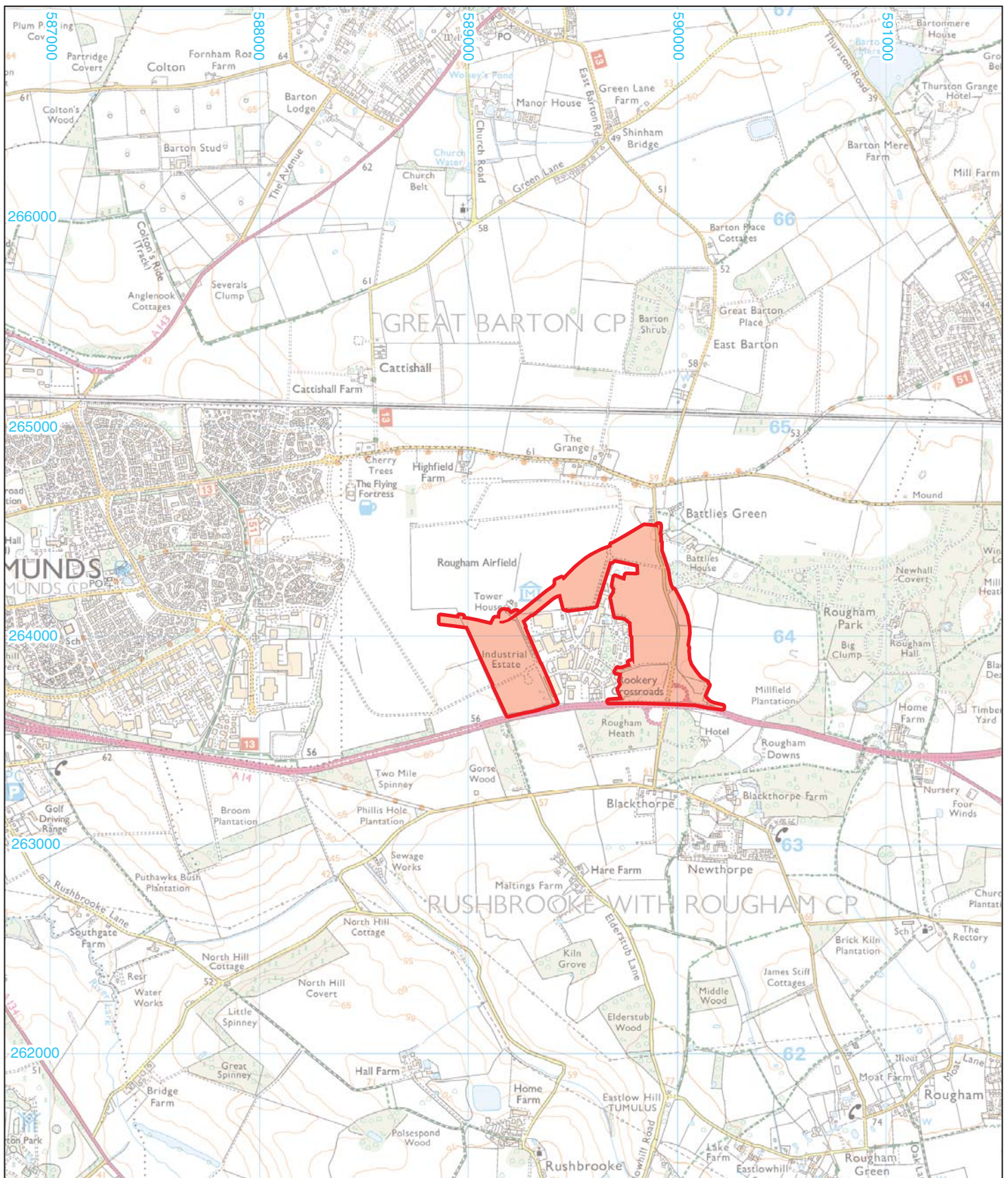
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PROJECT TITLE
 Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds,
 Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

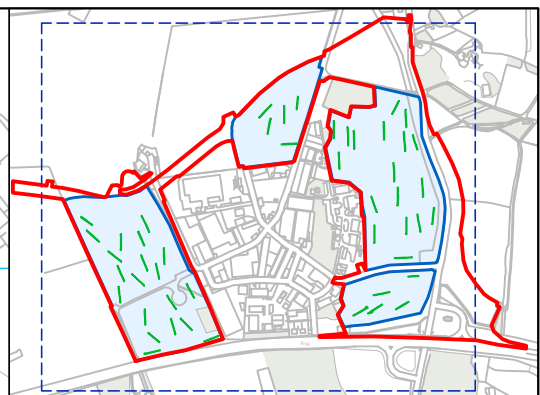
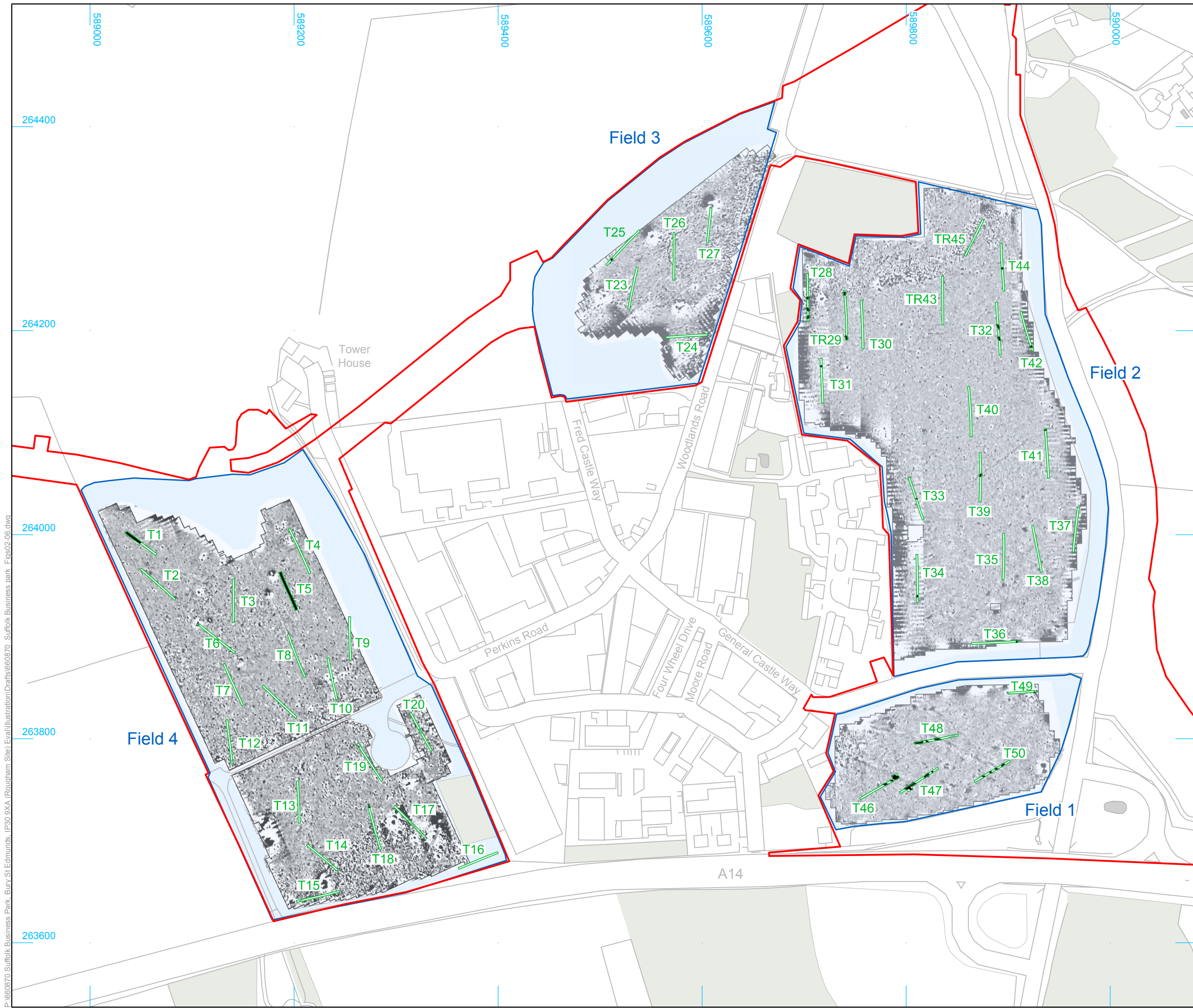
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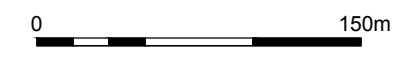
DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 660870
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FIGURE NO.

1



- ▭ site boundary
- ▭ field location
- ▭ evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern/WW2 service



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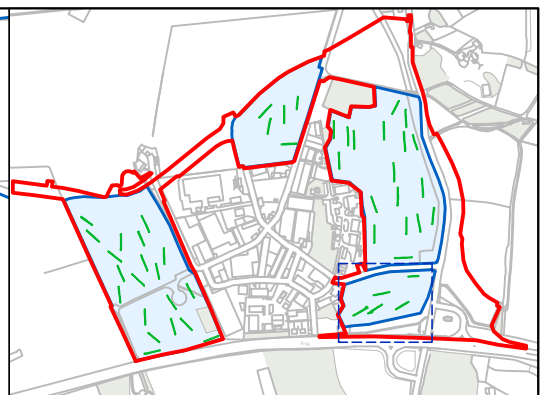
PROJECT TITLE
Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features, geophysical survey, services and Field 1-4 locations

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	660970	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05/05/2017	2
APPROVED BY	MN	SCALE@A3	1:3500	

P:\660870 Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, IP30 9XA (Rougham Site) \Evaluation\Drafts\660870 Suffolk Business Park, Figs02-06.dwg

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- ▭ site boundary
- ▭ field location
- ▭ evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern/WW2 service
- field drain
- treethrow



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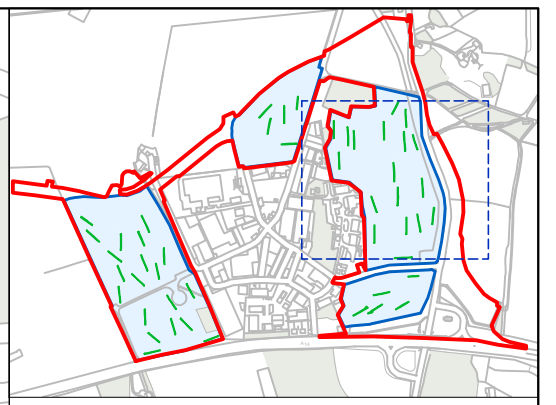
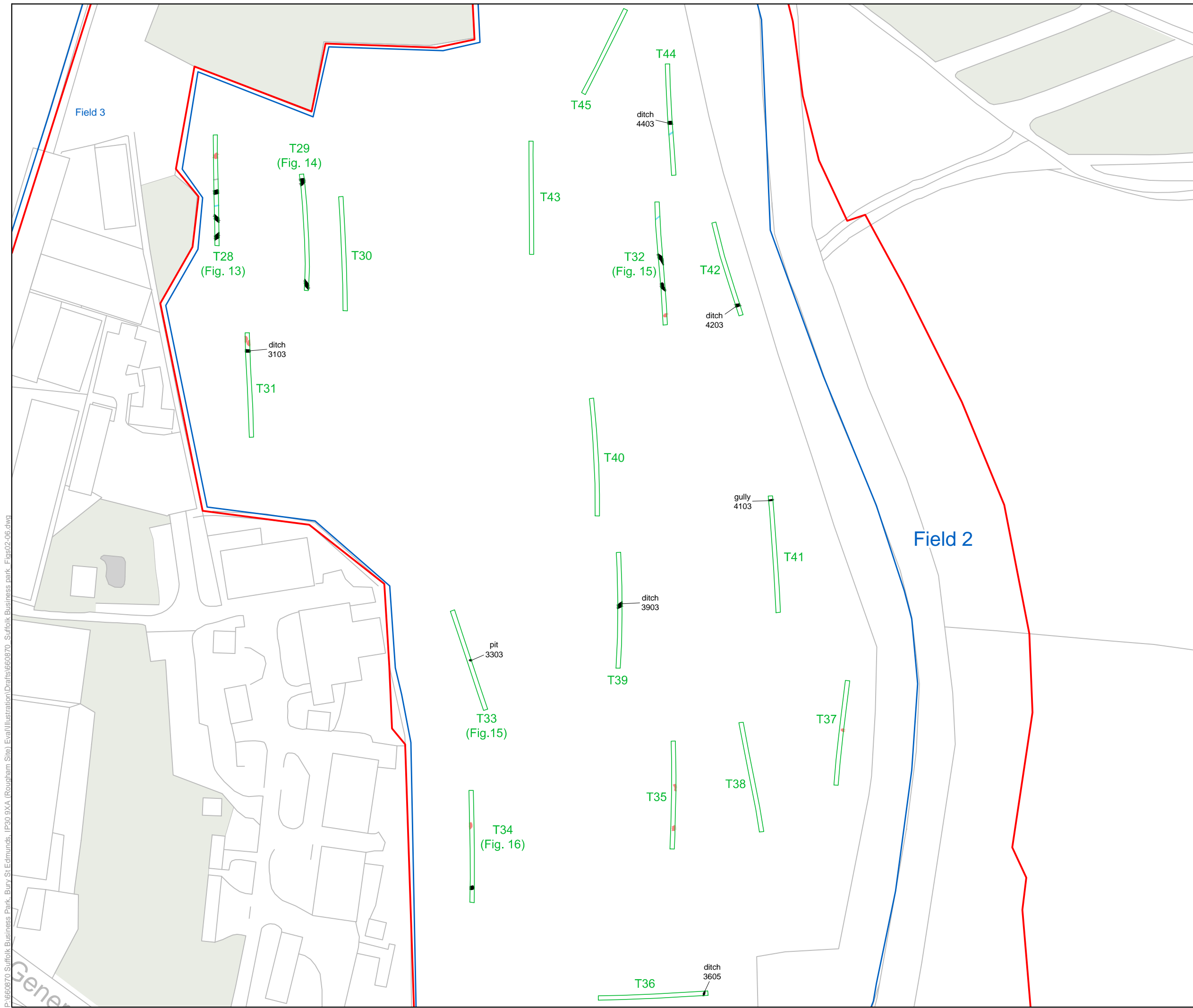
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PROJECT TITLE
Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Field 1: trench location plan showing archaeological features

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APPROVED BY	MN	SCALE @A3	1:750	



- site boundary
- field location
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern/WW2 service
- field drain
- treethrow



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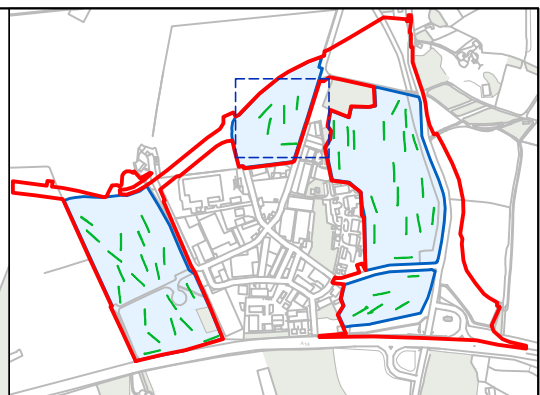
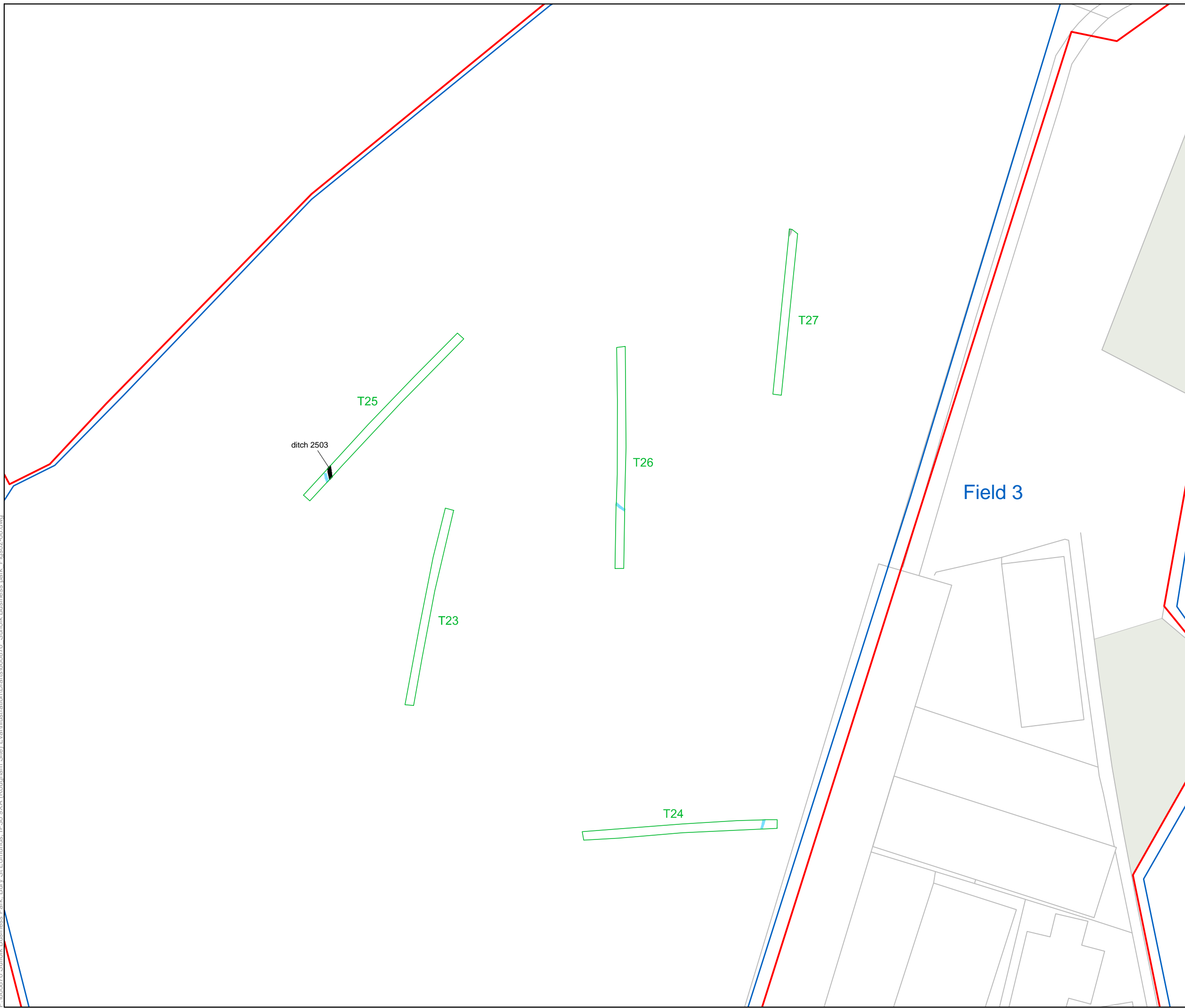
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FIGURE TITLE
Field 2: trench location plan showing archaeological features

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05/05/2017	4
APPROVED BY	MN	SCALE @A3	1:1500	

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- site boundary
- field location
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern /WW2 service
- field drain



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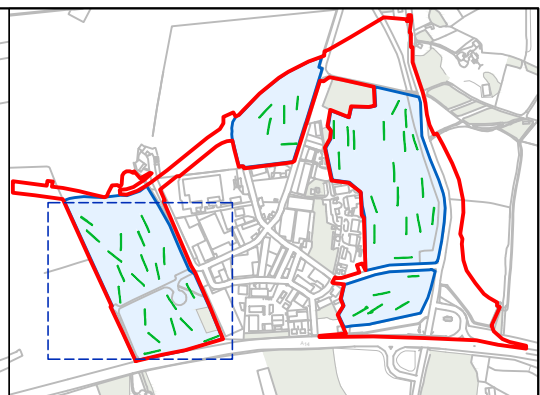
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Field 3: trench location plan showing archaeological features

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05/05/2017	5
APPROVED BY	MN	SCALE @A3	1:750	

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- ▭ site boundary
- ▭ field location
- ▭ evaluation trench
- ▭ archaeological feature
- ▭ modern/WW2 service
- ▭ geological feature
- ▭ treethrow



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FIGURE TITLE
Field 4: trench location plan showing archaeological features

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<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 05/05/2017	6
<small>APPROVED BY</small> MN	<small>SCALE @A3</small> 1:1500	



-  site boundary
-  field location
-  evaluation trench
-  archaeological feature
-  modern/WW2 service



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PROJECT TITLE

Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds,
Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

**Aerial photo of RAF Bury St Edmunds
(circa 1946) with site location and
trench plan**

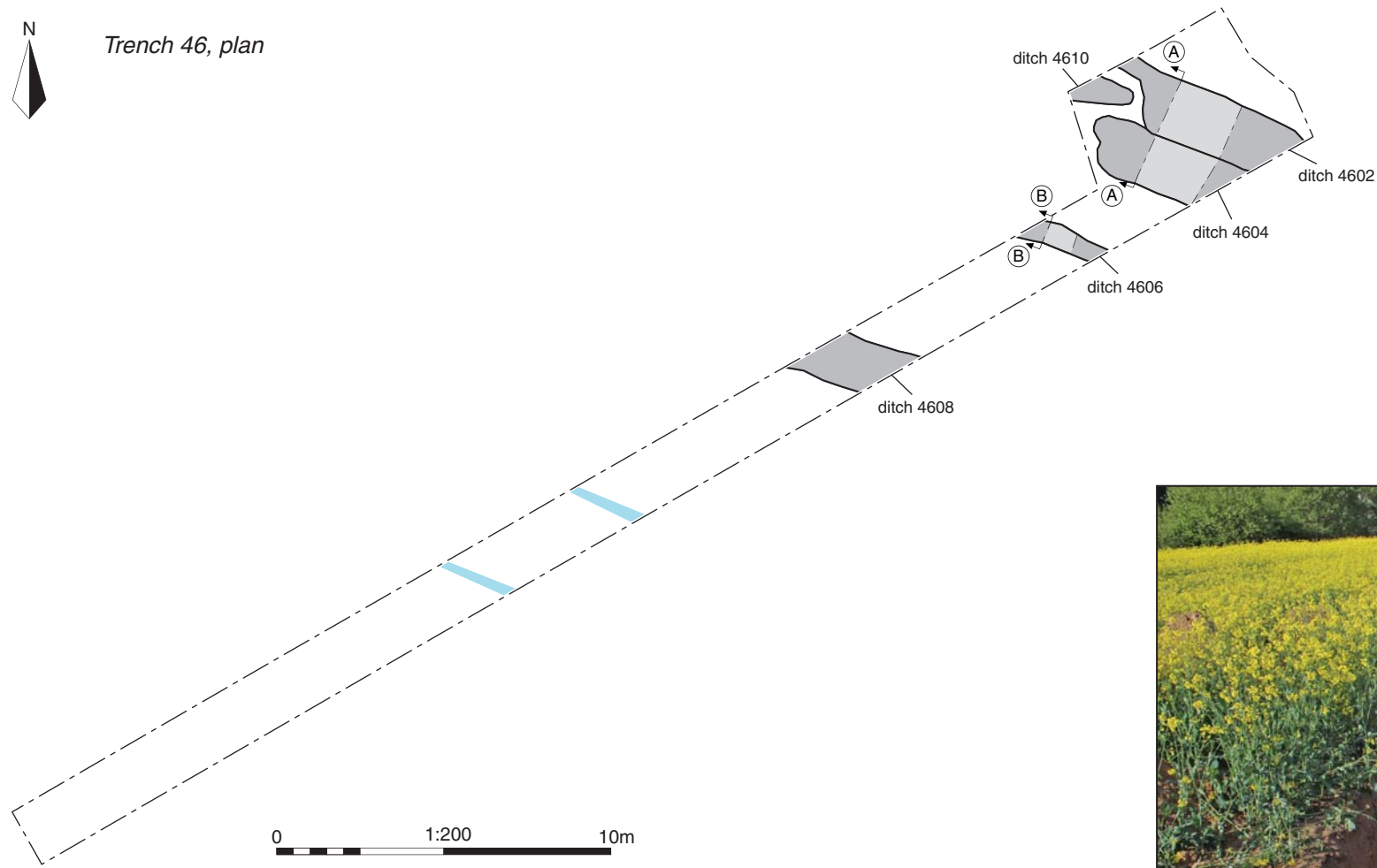
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& 1:15,000

FIGURE NO.



7



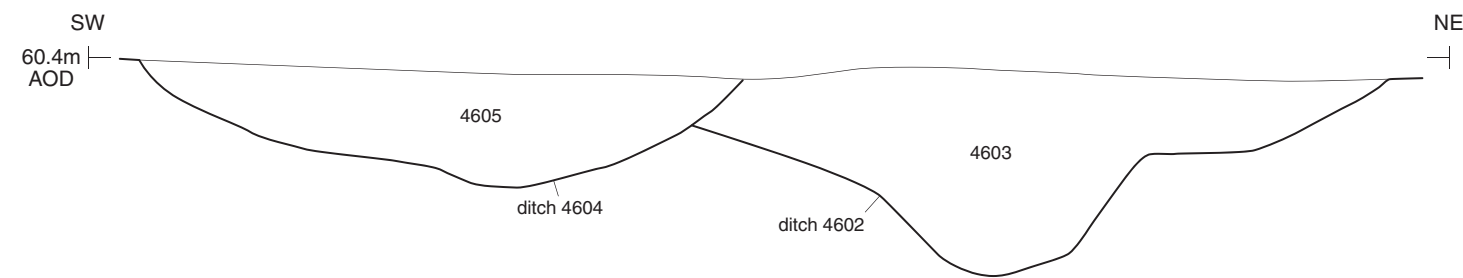
Trench 46, plan



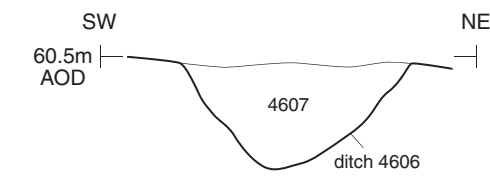
Trench 46. looking south-west (1m scales)

-  archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  field drain

Section AA



Section BB




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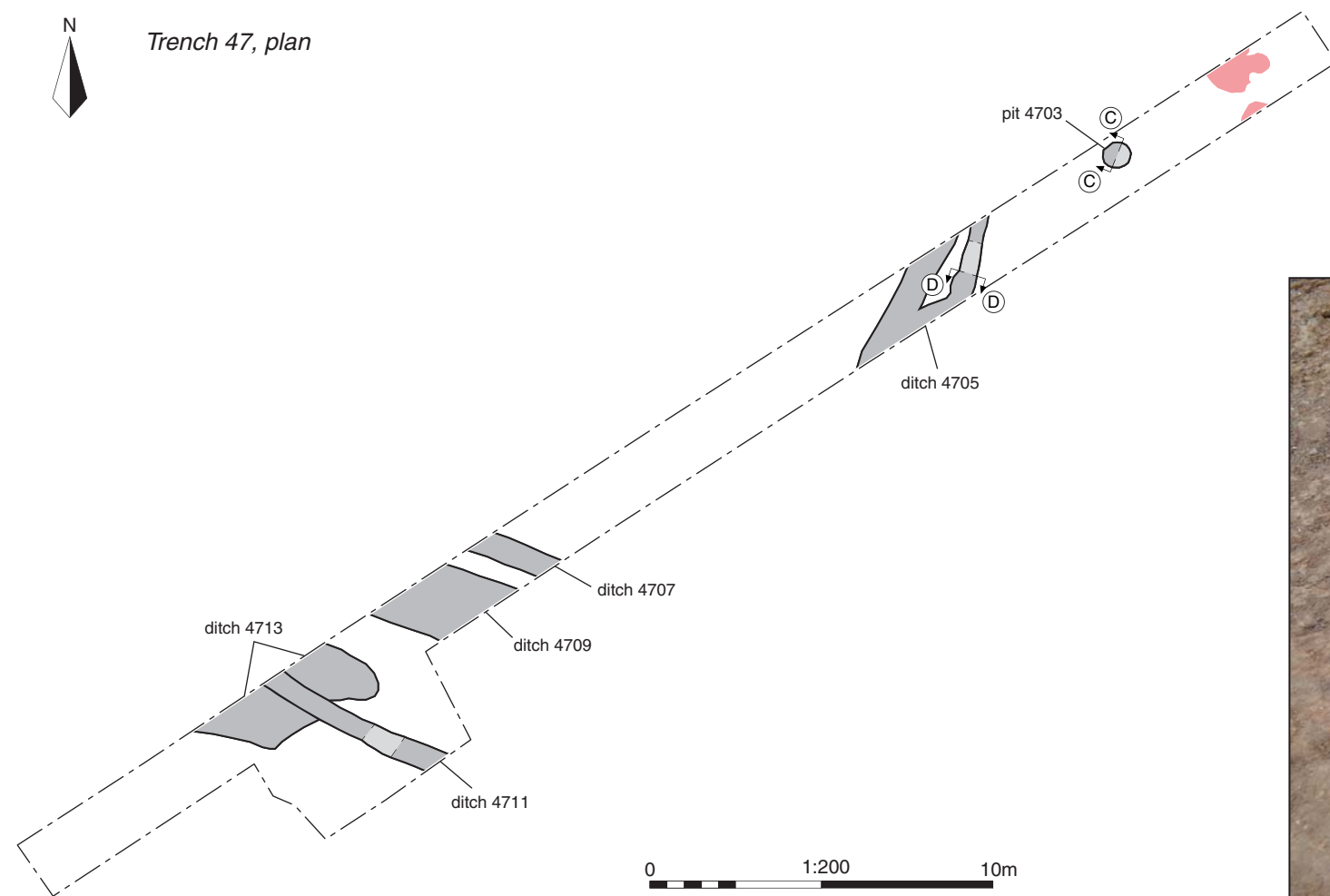
PROJECT TITLE
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 Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
**Field 1: Trench 46; plan, sections &
 photograph**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/05/2017	8
APPROVED BY	MN	SCALE@A3	1:200&1:20	

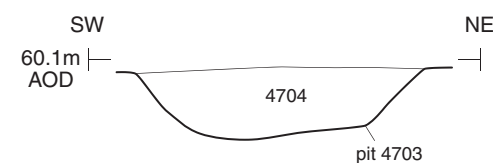


Trench 47, plan

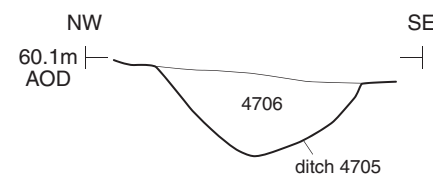


Pit 4703 looking north-west (0.4m scale)

Section CC



Section DD



Ditch 4705 looking south-west (0.4m scale)

- archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- treethrow

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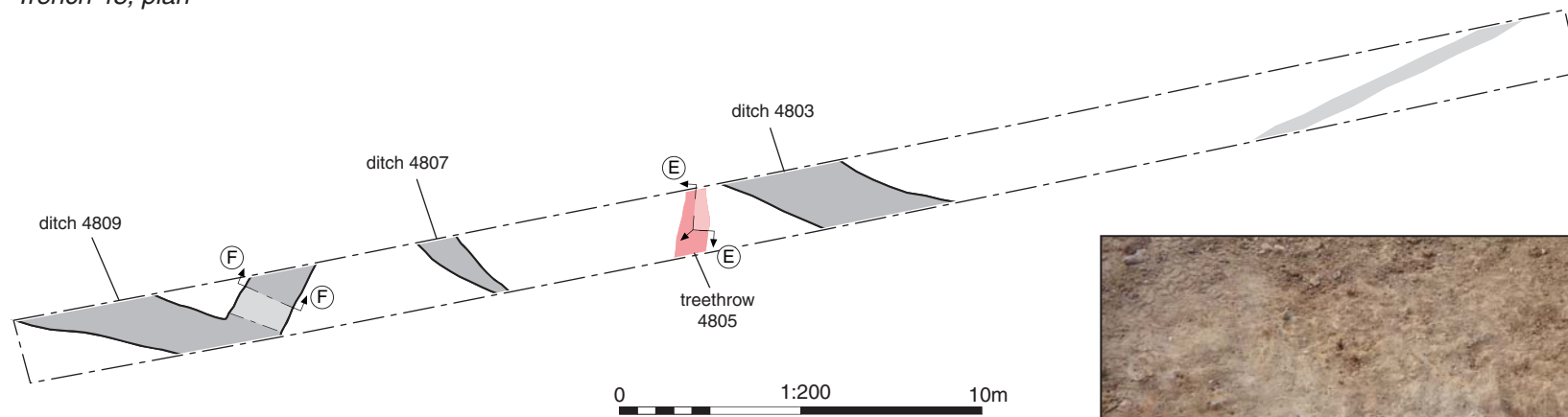
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FIGURE TITLE
**Field 1: Trench 47; plan, sections &
 photograph**

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	660870	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	MN	SCALE@A3	1:200&1:20	

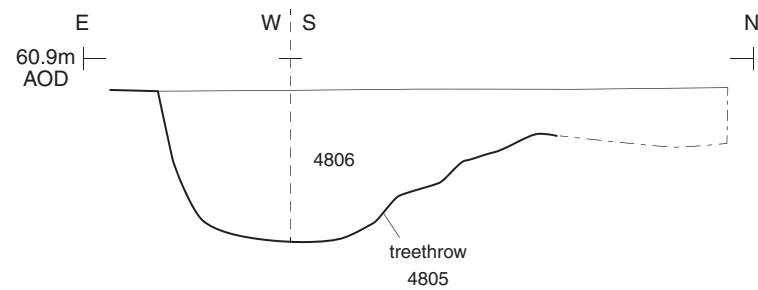


Trench 48, plan



Treethrow 4805 looking east (1m scale)

Section EE



Section FF



Ditch 4809 looking north-east (1m scale)

- archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- treethrow
- modern

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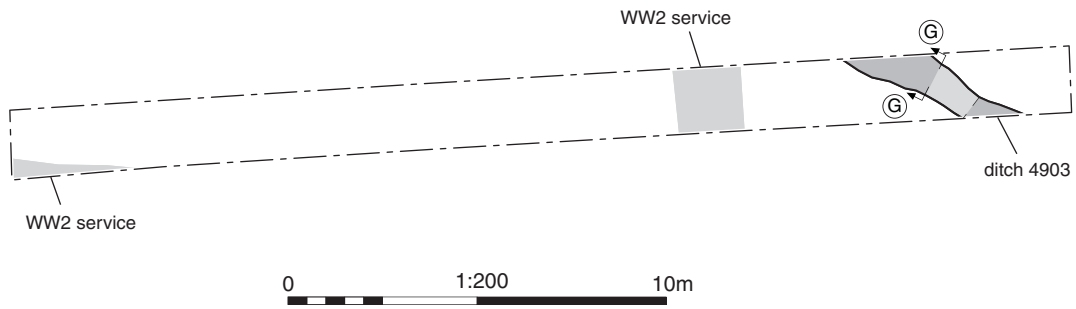
PROJECT TITLE
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 Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
**Field 1: Trench 48; plan, sections &
 photographs**

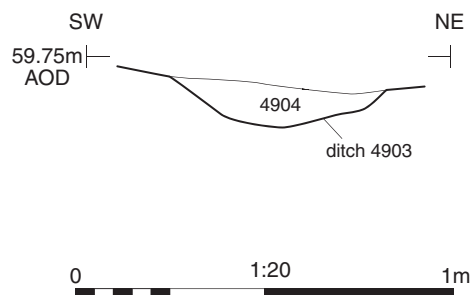
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/05/2017	10
APPROVED BY	MN	SCALE@A3	1:200&1:20	



Trench 49, plan



Section GG



Trench 49 looking west (1m scales)

- archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- WW2 service



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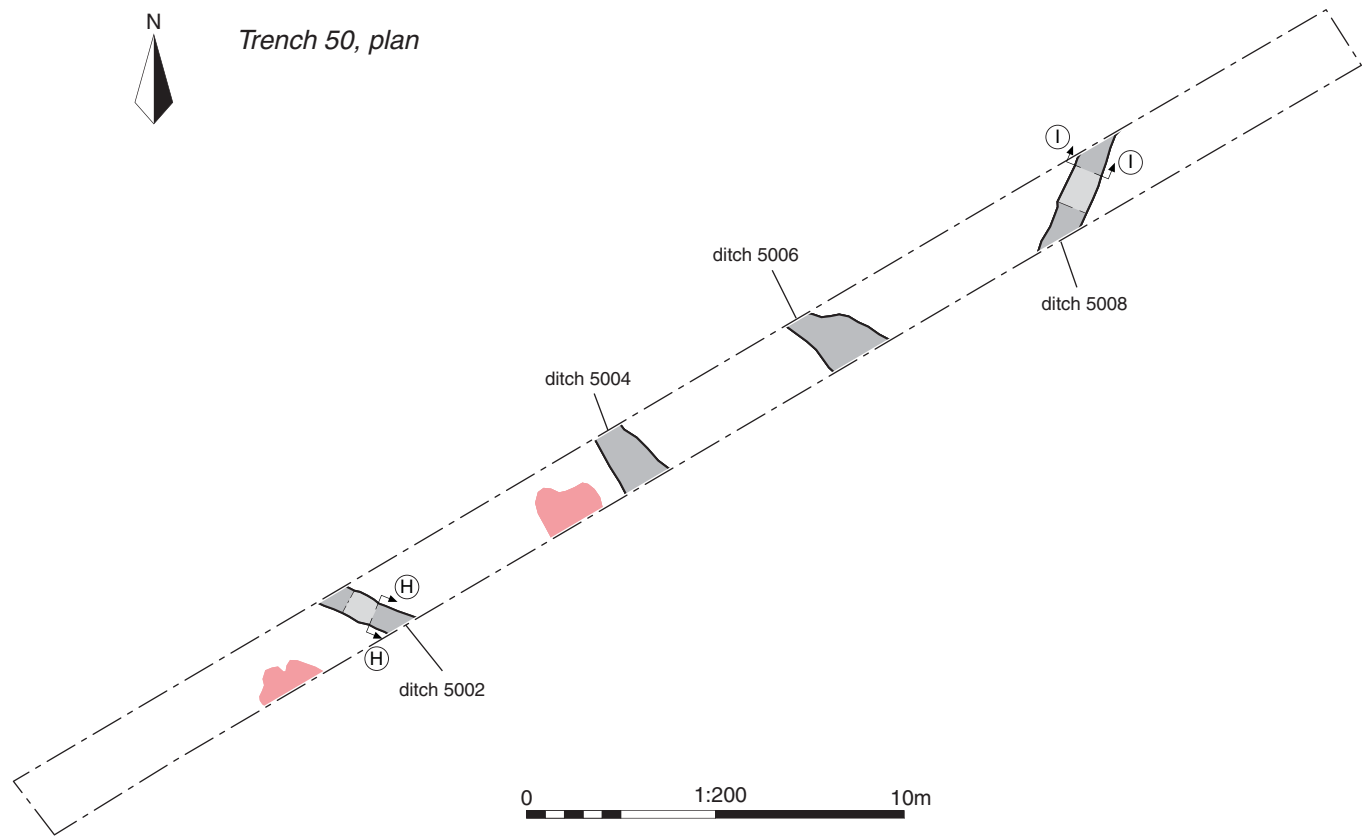
FIGURE TITLE

Field 1: Trench 49; plan, section & photograph

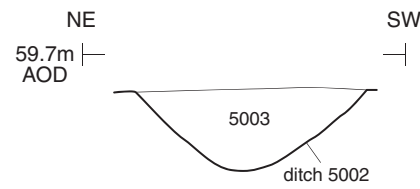
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FIGURE NO.

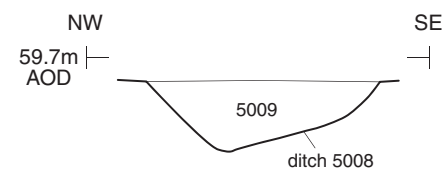
11





Section HH



Section II



Ditch 5008 looking north-east (1m scale)

-  archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  treethrow

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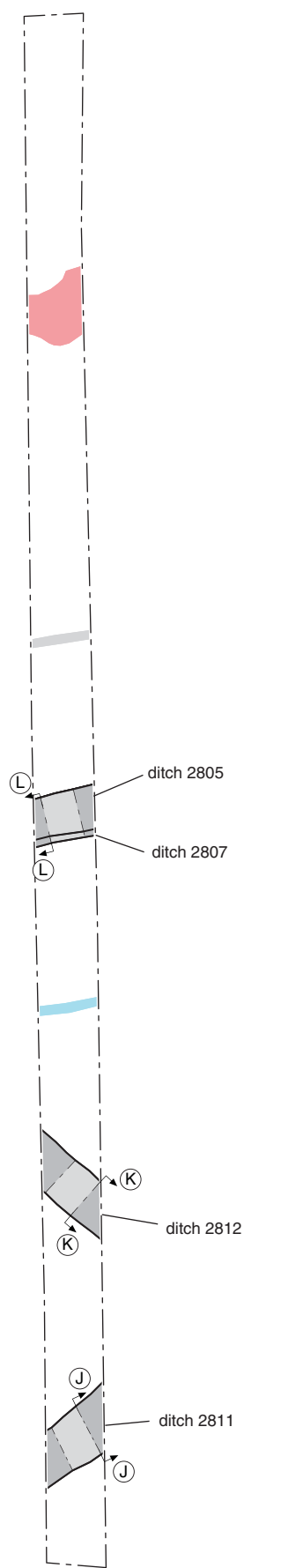
PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Field 1: Trench 50; plan, sections &
 photograph

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	660870	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/05/2017	12
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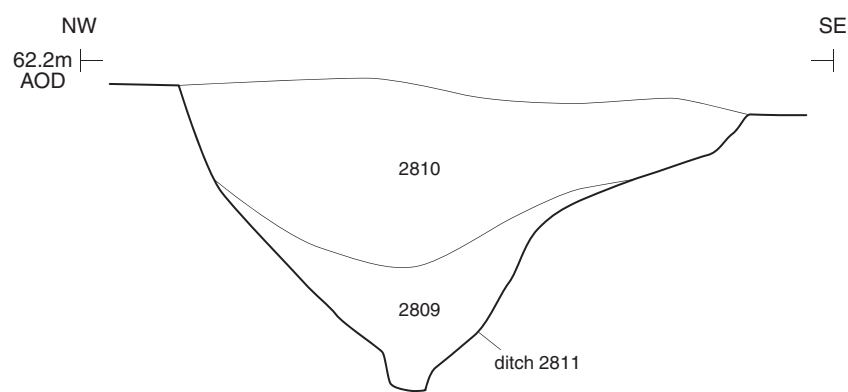


Trench 28, plan



0 1:200 10m

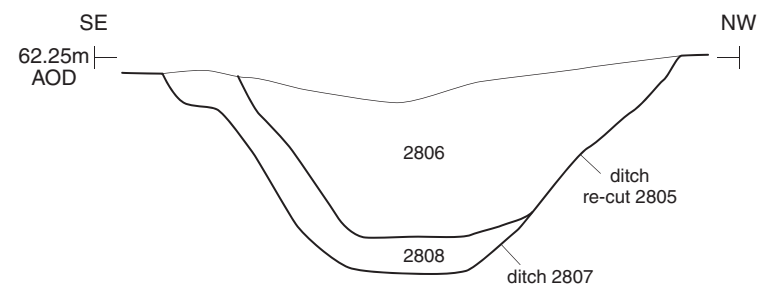
Section JJ



Section KK



Section LL



0 1:20 1m







Ditch 2811 looking north-east (1m scale)



Ditch 2812 looking south-east (1m scale)



Ditch 2807 with re-cut 2805 looking west (1m scale)

-  archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  modern
-  field drain
-  treethrow



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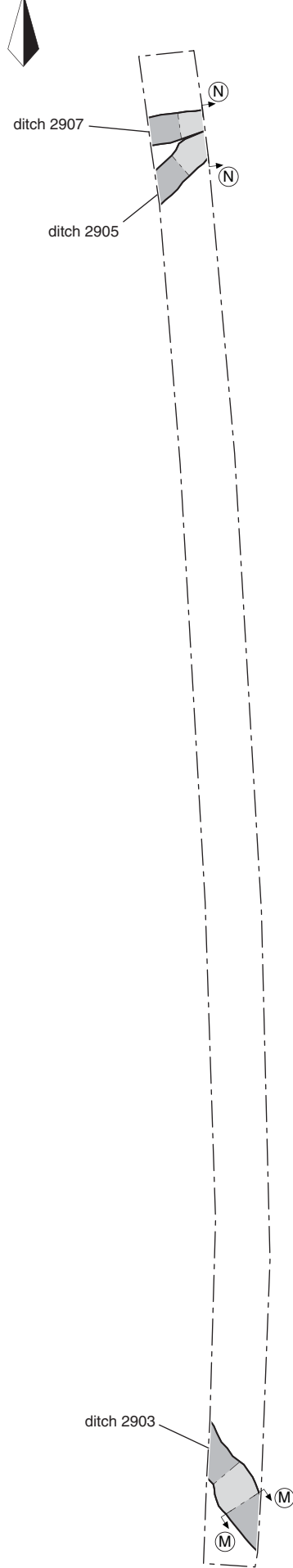
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FIGURE TITLE

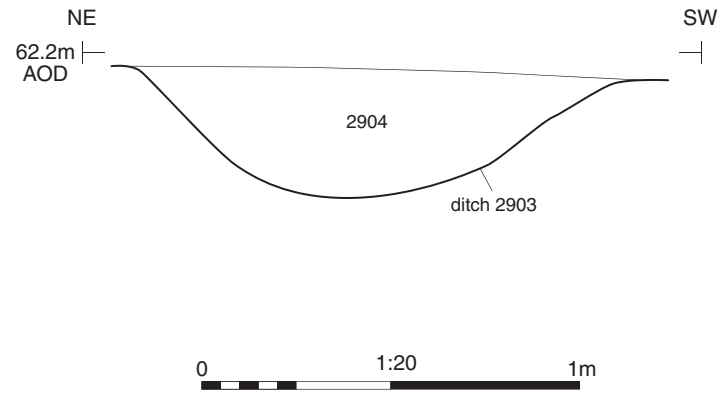
 Field 2: Trench 28; plan, sections & photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/05/2017	13
APPROVED BY	MN	SCALE@A3	1:200&1:20	

Trench 29 plan

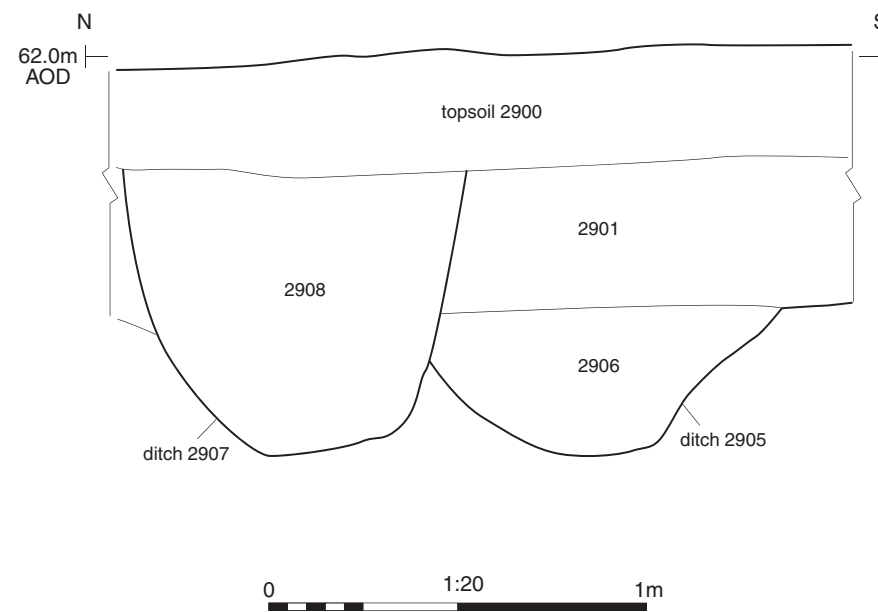


Section MM



Ditch 2903 looking south-east (1m scale)

Section NN

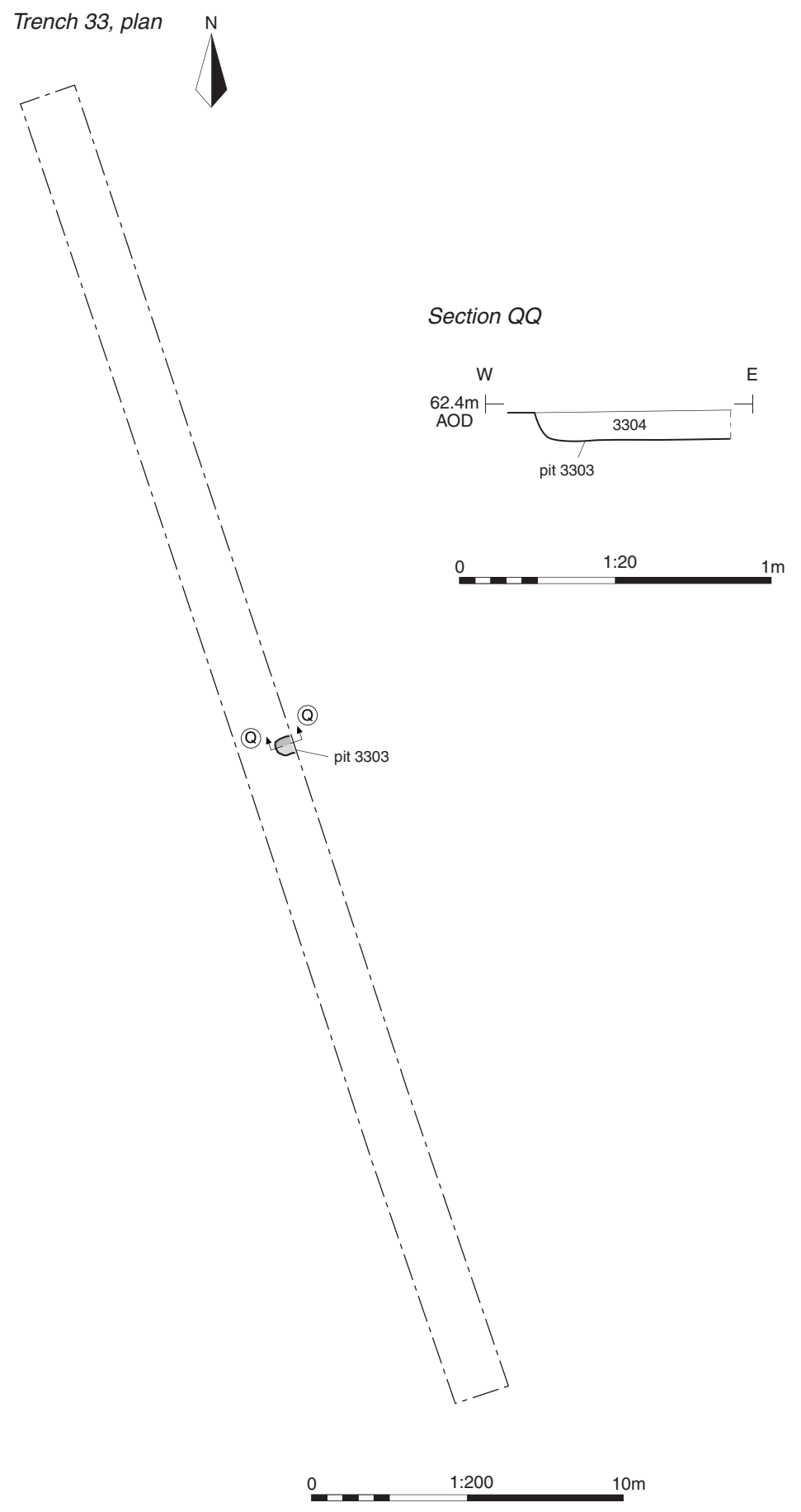
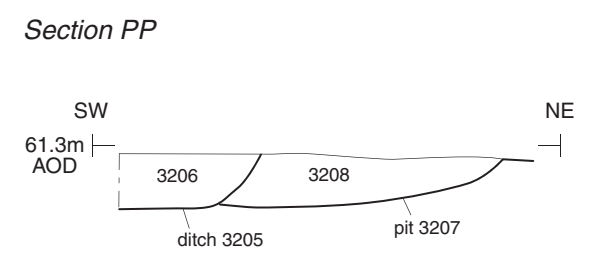
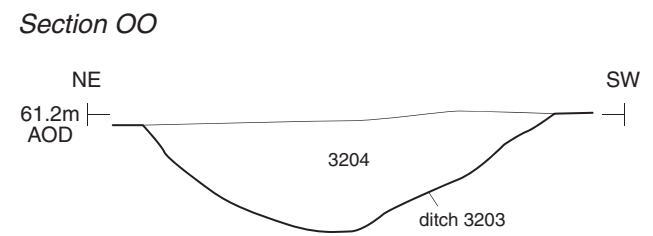
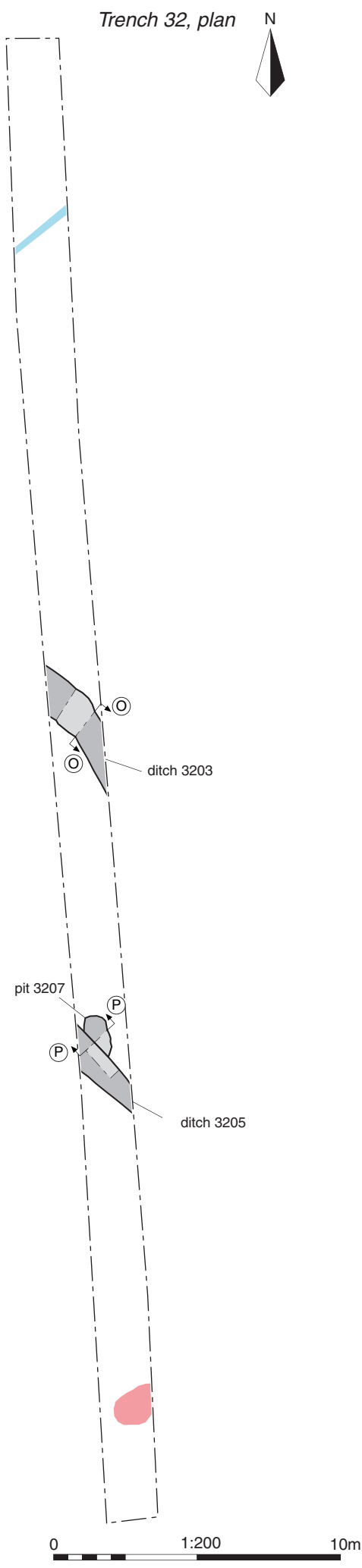



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FIGURE TITLE
 Field 2: Trench 29; plan, sections &
 photograph

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- archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- field drain
- treethrow

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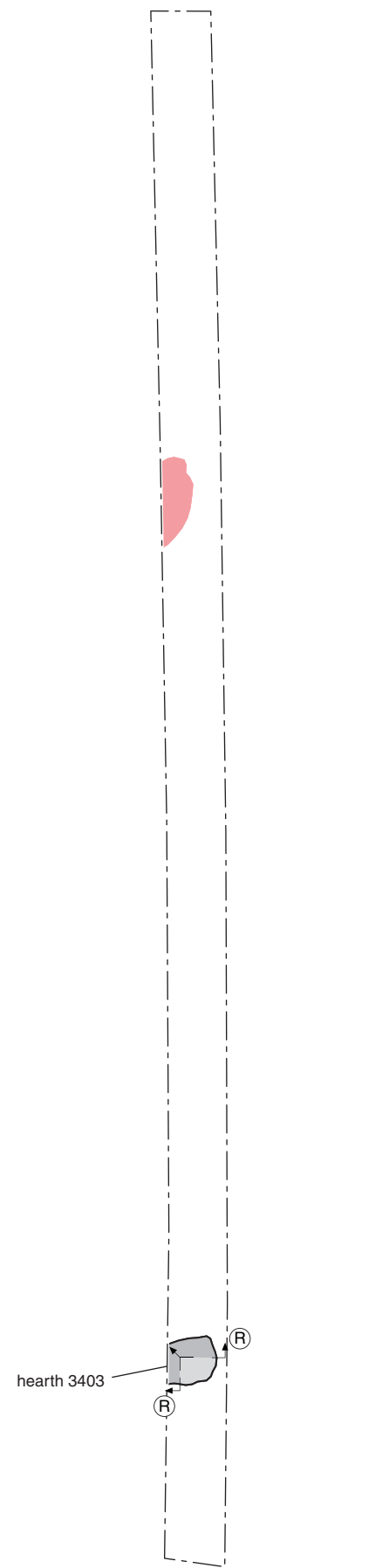
PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Field 2: Trench 32; plan & sections, Trench 33; plan & section

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APPROVED BY	MN	SCALE@A3	1:200&1:20	



Trench 34, plan

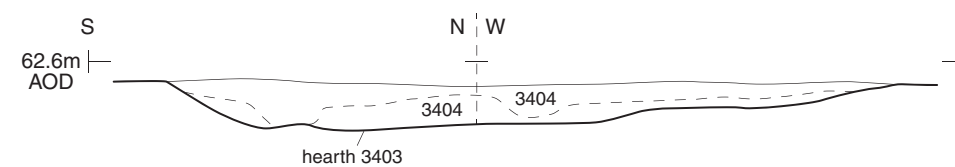


0 1:200 10m





Trench 34 looking north (1m scales)

Section RR



0 1:20 1m

-  archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  treethrow

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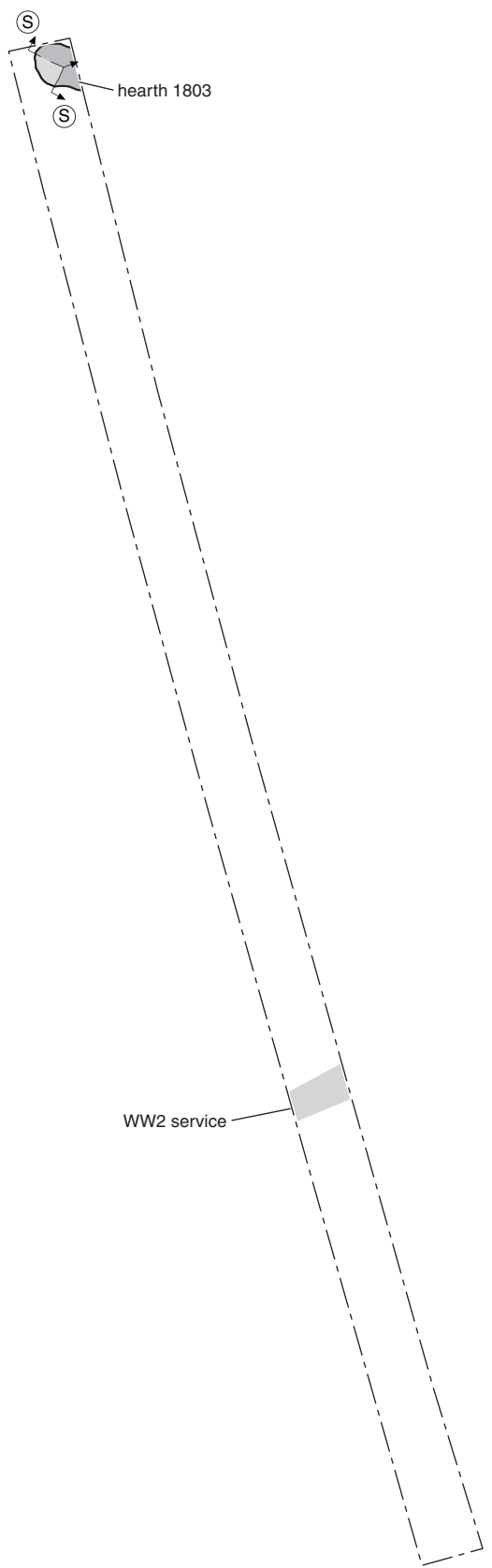
PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Field 2: Trench 34; plan, section &
 photograph

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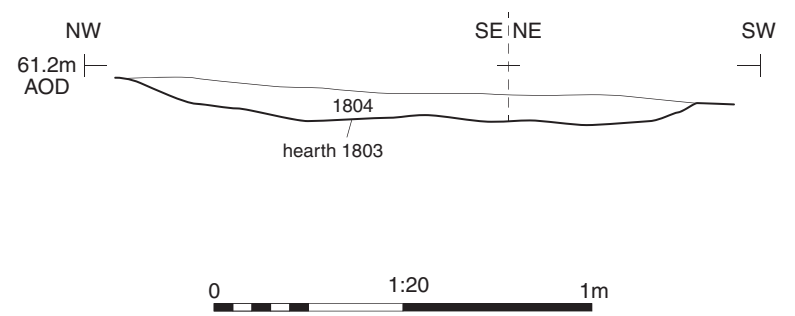


Trench 18, plan



0 1:200 10m

Section SS



Hearth 1803 looking east (1m scale)

- archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- WW2 service

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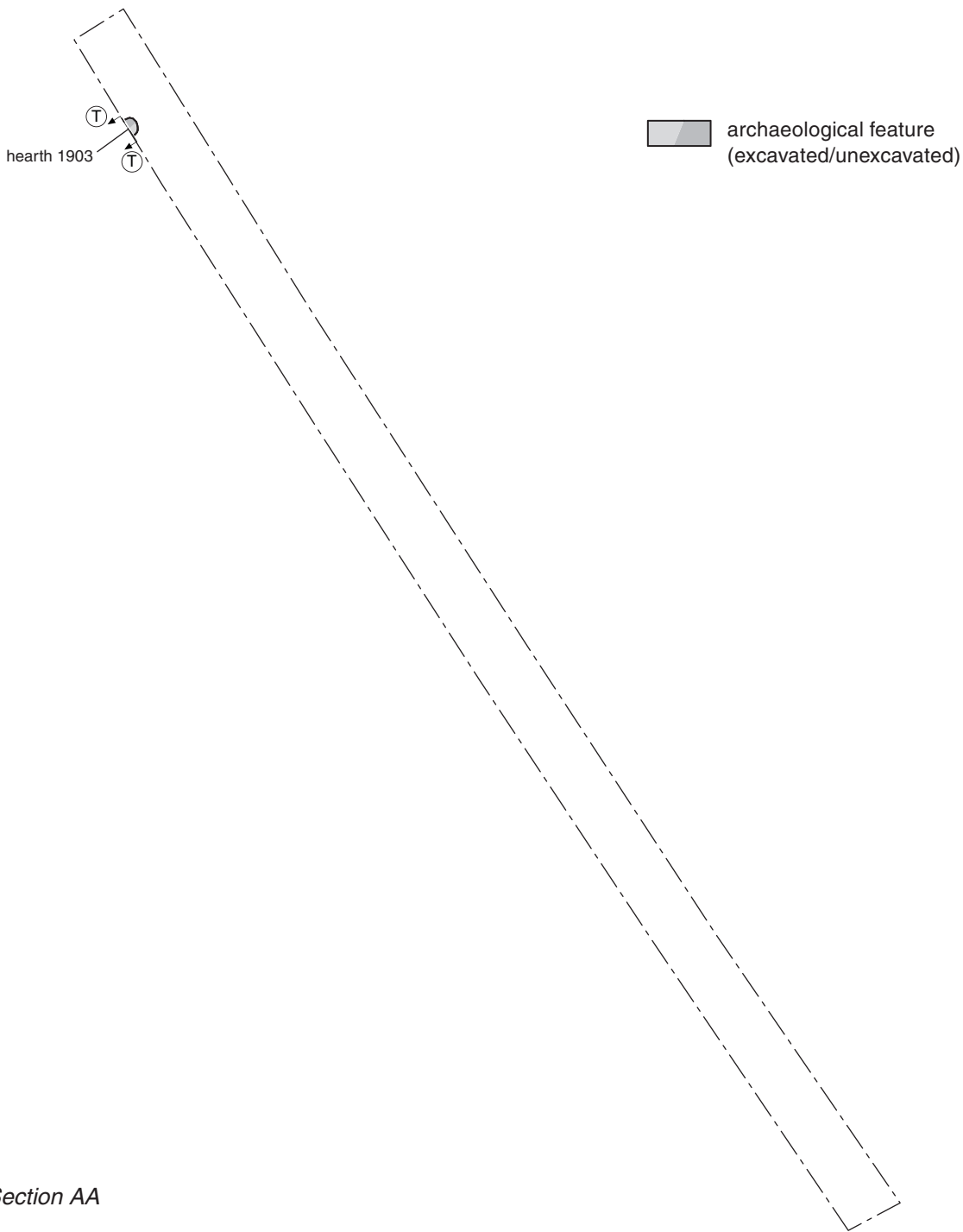
PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Field 4: Trench 18; plan, section &
 photograph**

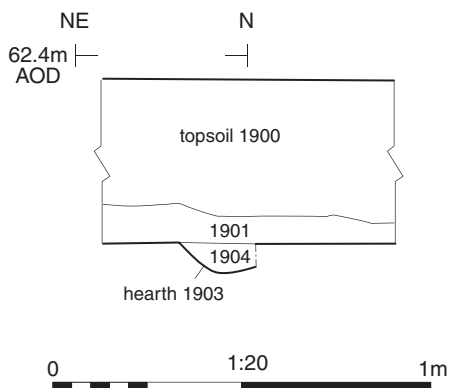
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Trench 19, plan



Section AA



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FIGURE TITLE

Field 4: Trench 19; plan & section

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FIGURE NO.

18



Modern backfilled pit 2703 filled with WW2 debris to include a fire extinguisher, Trench 27 looking north (1m scale)



View of quarry pit 103, Trench 1 looking south-east (1m scales)



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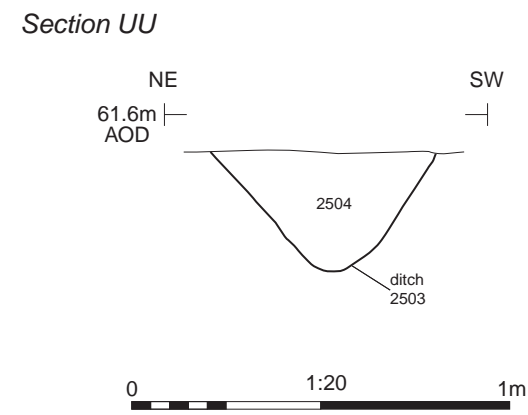
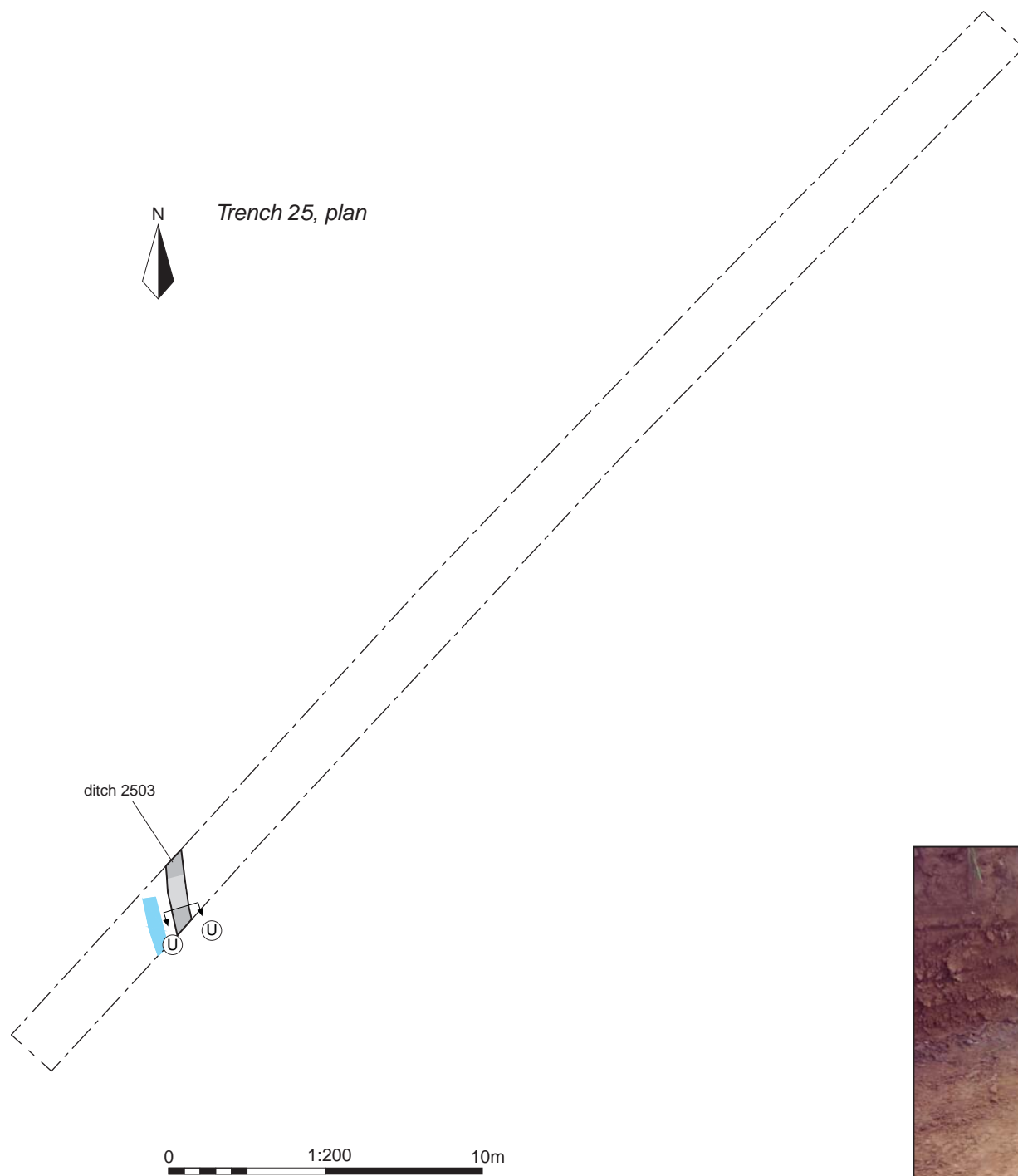
FIGURE TITLE



**Field 3: Trench 27; photograph &
Field 4: Trench 1; photograph**

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APPROVED BY MN SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

19



-  archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  field drain



Ditch 2503, looking south-west (0.3m scale)


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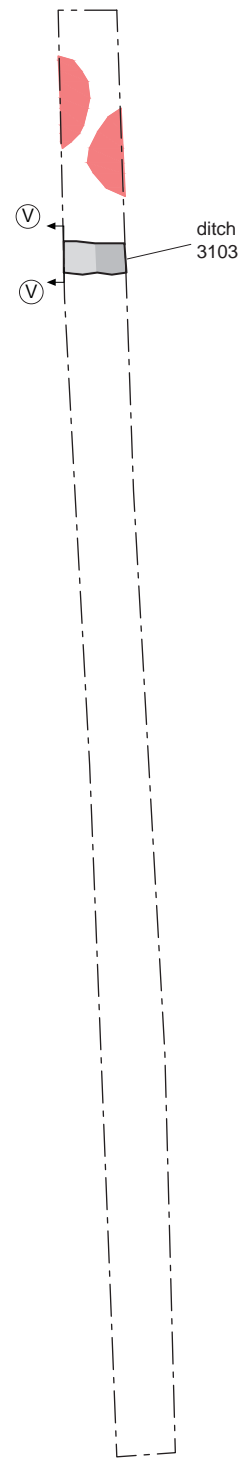
PROJECT TITLE
 Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds,
 Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
**Field 3: Trench 25; plan, section &
 photograph**

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	660870	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	12/07/2017	20
APPROVED BY	MN	SCALE @A3	1:200&1:20	

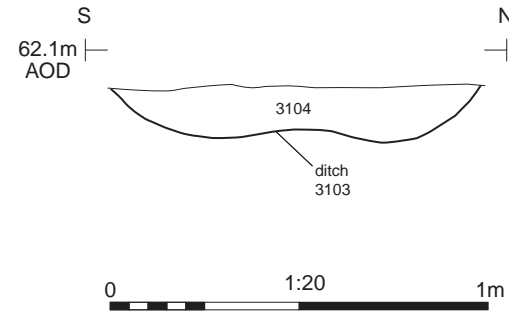




Trench 31, plan



0 1:200 10m

Section VV



-  archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  treethrow



Ditch 3103, looking west (1m scale)

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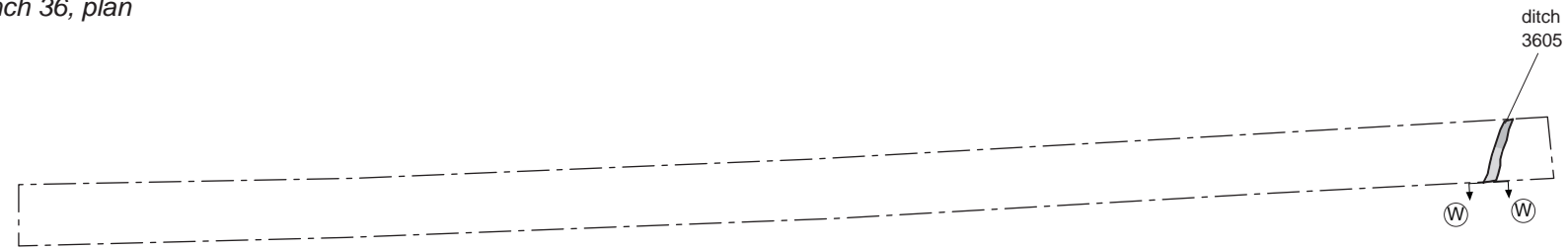
PROJECT TITLE
 Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds,
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FIGURE TITLE
 Field 2: Trench 31; plan, section &
 photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	660870	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	12/07/2017	21
APPROVED BY	MN	SCALE @A3	1:200&1:20	

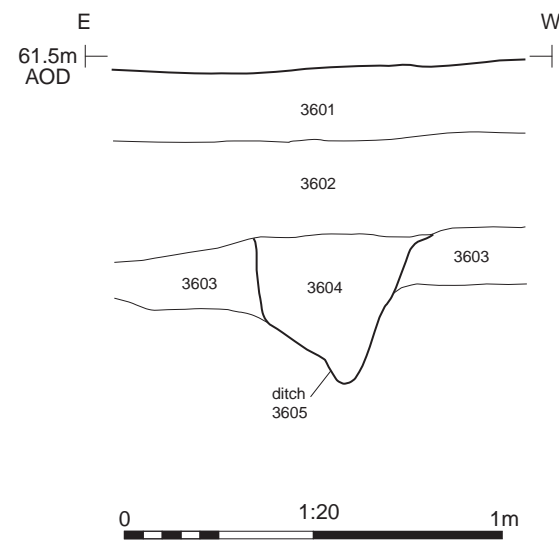


Trench 36, plan



archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

Section WW



Ditch 3605, looking west (1m scale)

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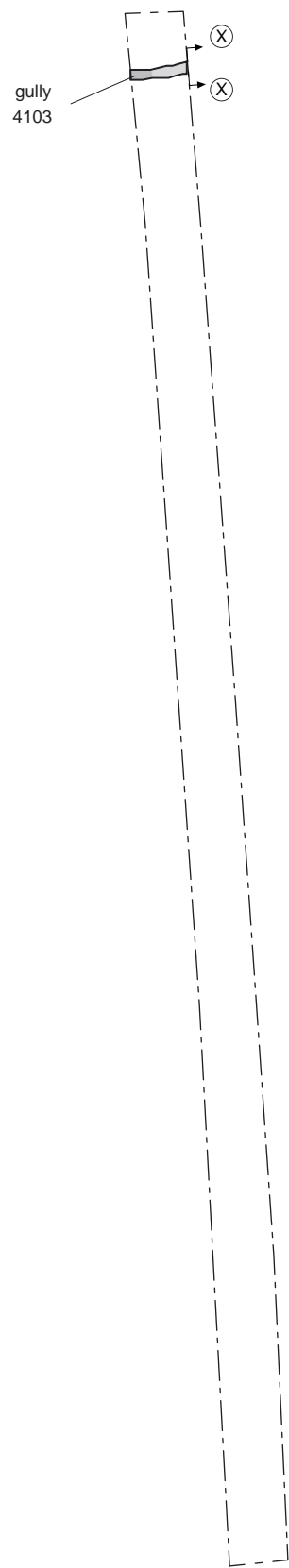
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Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds,
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FIGURE TITLE
Field 2: Trench 36; plan, section &
photograph

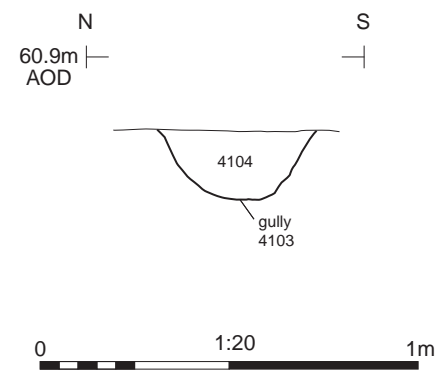
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CHECKED BY DJB DATE 12/07/2017
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Trench 41, plan



Section XX



 archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

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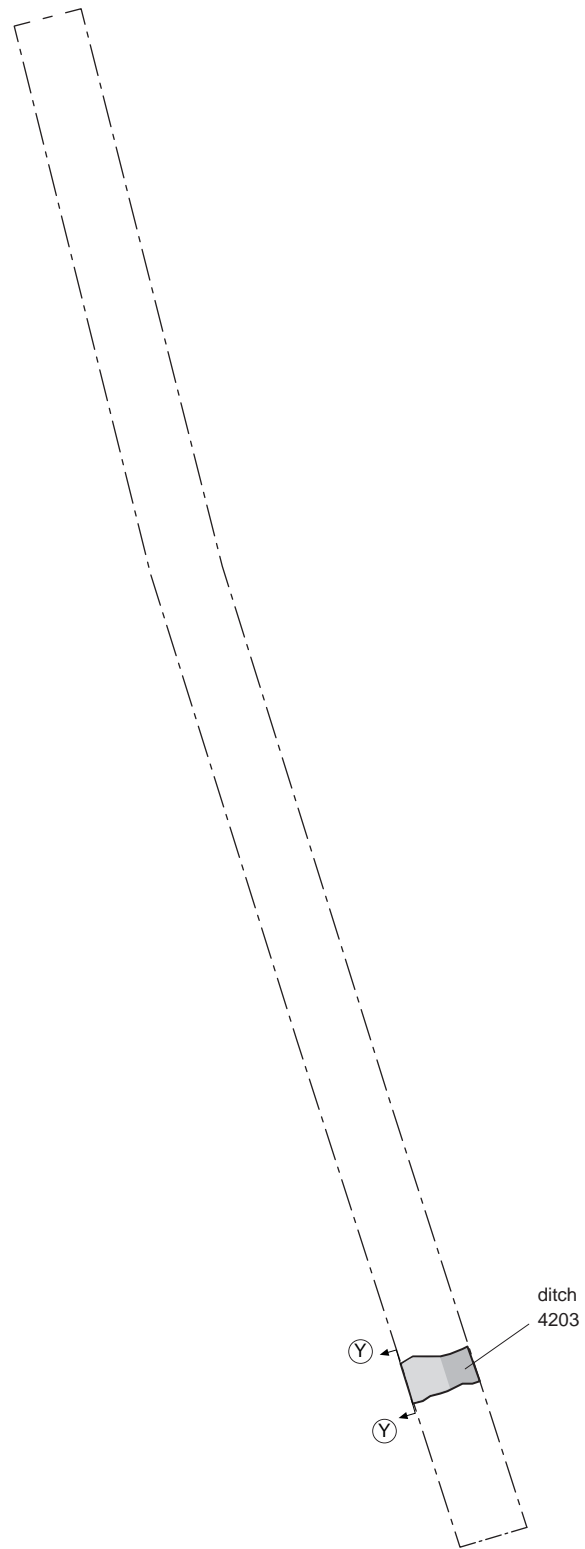
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FIGURE TITLE
 Field 2: Trench 41; plan & section

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APPROVED BY	MN	SCALE @A3	1:200&1:20	

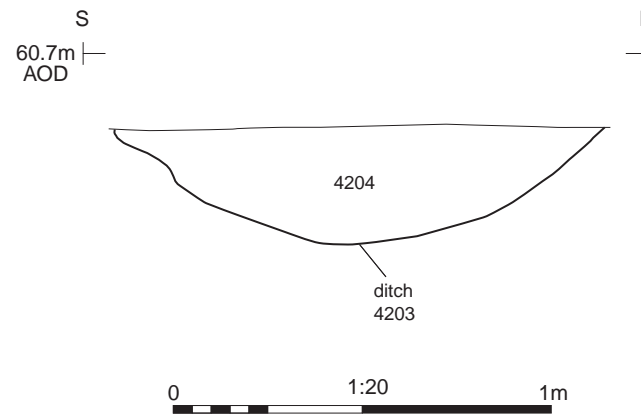



Trench 42, plan



0 1:200 10m

Section YY



 archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

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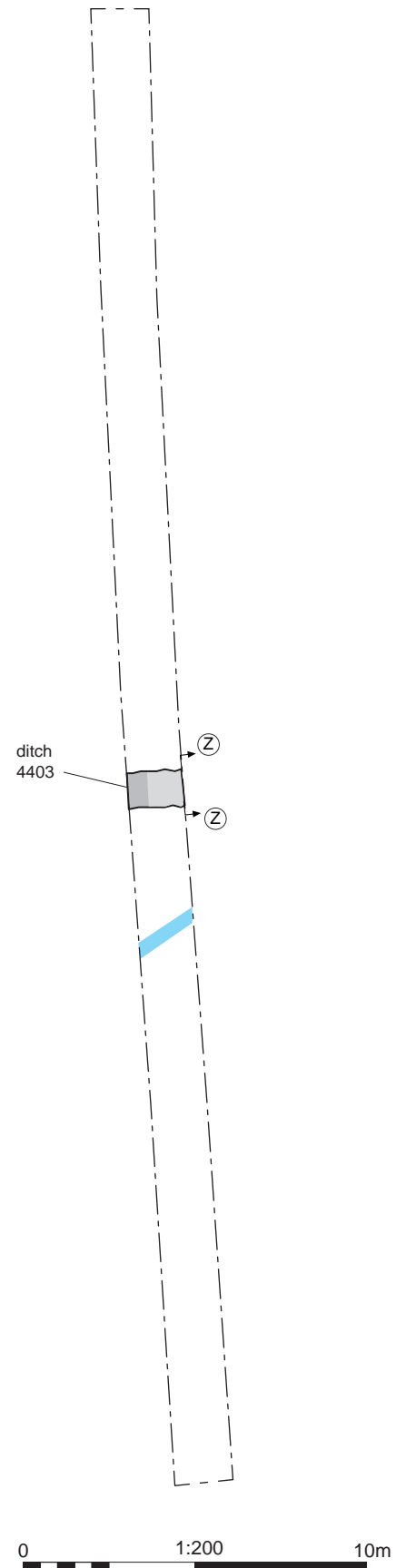
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FIGURE TITLE
Field 2: Trench 42; plan & section

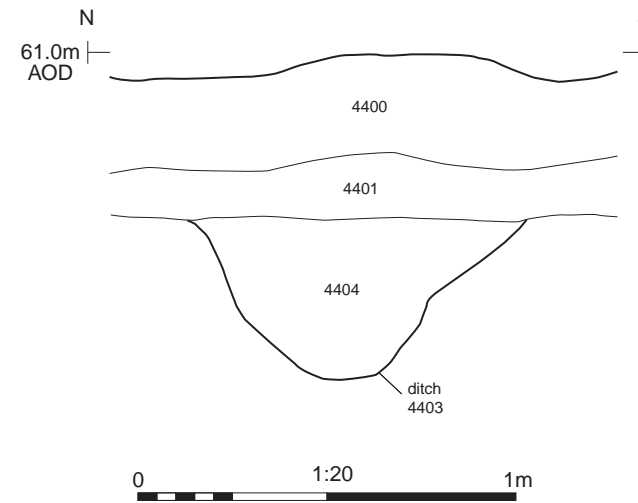
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Trench 44, plan



Section ZZ



Trench 44, looking south-east (1m scales)

-  archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  field drain

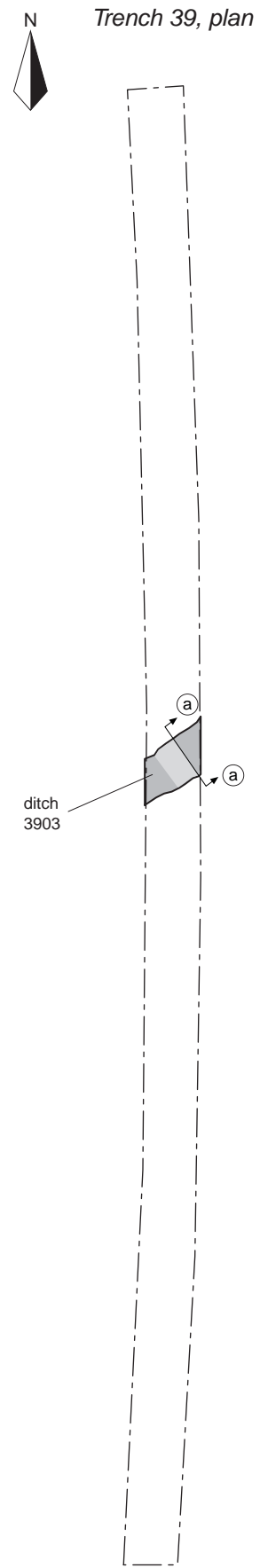

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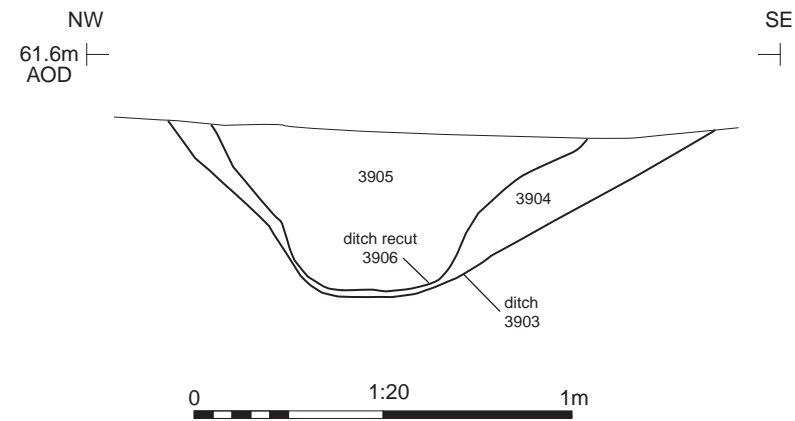
FIGURE TITLE
**Field 2: Trench 44; plan, section &
 photograph**

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Trench 39, plan



Section aa



Trench 39, looking north-east (1m scale)

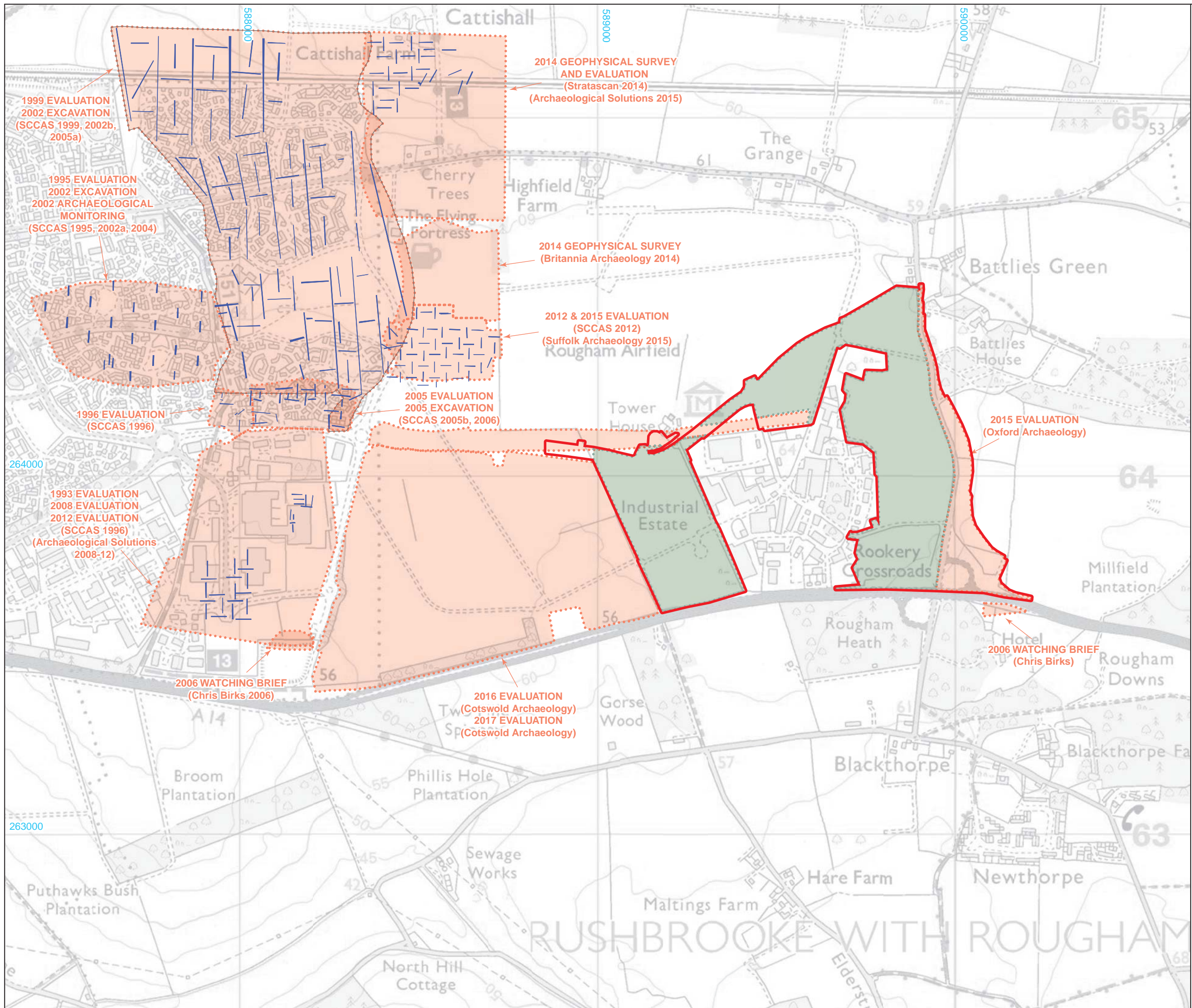
 archaeological feature
 (excavated/unexcavated)

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FIGURE TITLE
 Field 2: Trench 39; plan, section &
 photograph

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- Site boundary
- Current construction programme
- Previous archaeological works
- | Evaluation trenches



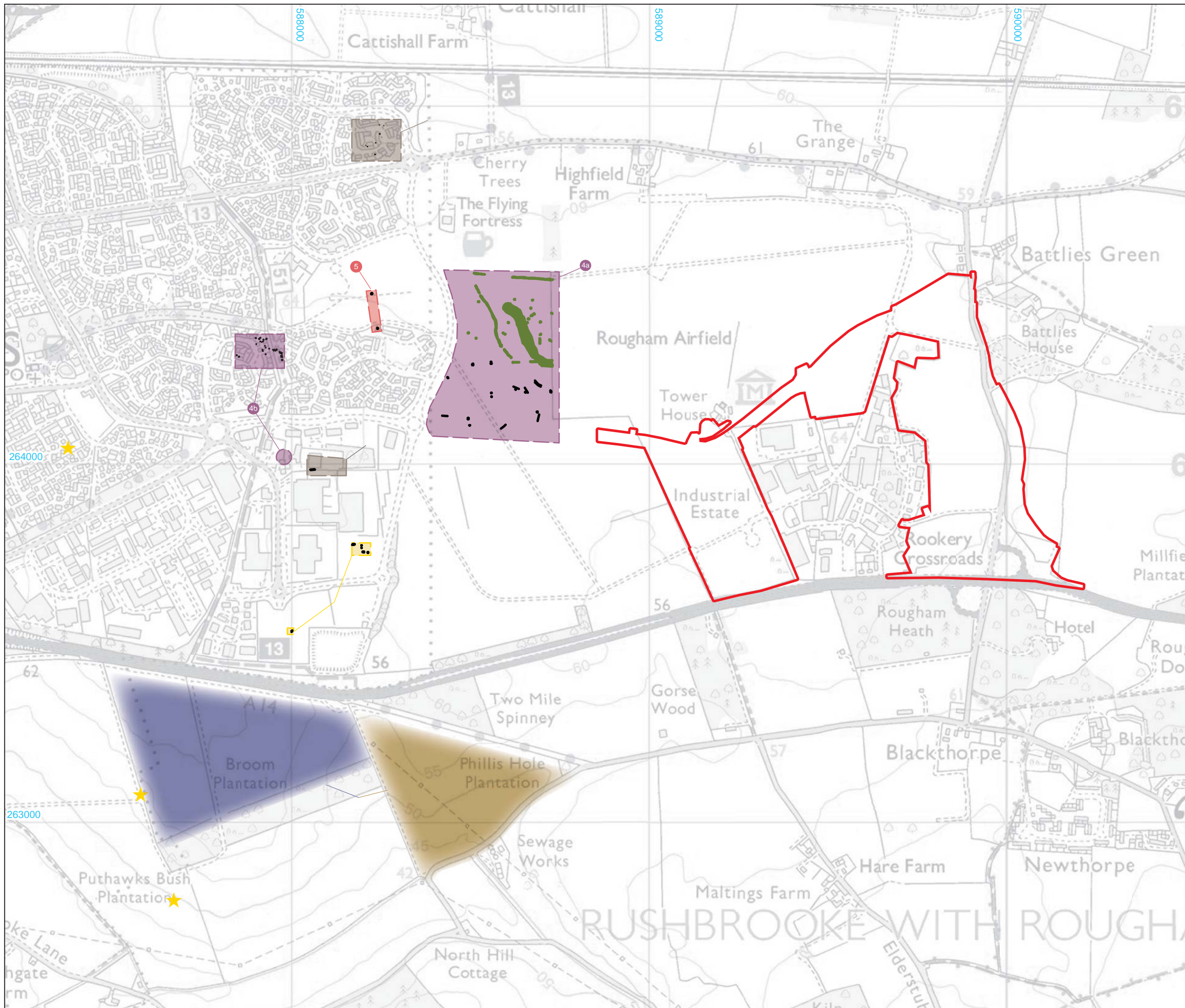
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Previous archaeological works

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<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 20/06/2017	27
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- Site boundary
- Saxon
- Roman
- Iron Age
- Bronze Age
- Neolithic
- Mesolithic
- Prehistoric
- excavated feature
- geophysical survey results
- ★ approximate findspot location



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PROJECT TITLE
Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Prehistoric – Roman archaeological features

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