Cotswold Archaeology

Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2) Bury St Edmunds Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

for
Jaynic Suffolk Park Ltd

CA Project: 660936
CA Report: 17437
HER No: RGH 094
Event No: ESF25582

November 2017

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Suffolk Business Park
(Phase 2)
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2)
Location:	Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
NGR:	588667 263773
Type:	Trial Trench Evaluation
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An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June/July 2017 at Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds and Suffolk. A total of one hundred and one trial trenches were machine excavated. All machine excavated trenches measured approximately 30m x 1.8m. Thirty trenches contained archaeological features and deposits.

The evaluation revealed a surface finds assemblage of worked flint recovered from the topsoil across the site in Field 1 and from sealed deposits of several archaeological features, though some of these may have been residual.

Sixteen large pits were exposed in various parts of the site, which may have been of prehistoric origin given the flint artefacts recovered from associated contexts and similar features recorded previously, though they may have been more recent, since many post-medieval chalk and gravel extraction pits having been recorded in the area.

A series of small pits/hearths were also found to the north-east, east, south and south-west with a concentration in the north-west, suggestive of the settlement activity located within the vicinity. One of the small pits located in the south-west contained Iron Age pottery. One was also radiocarbon dated to the Early – Middle Iron Age and another to the Saxon period. A number of post-medieval ditches were found to the east and south-west with one of the projected ditch alignments to the south-west visible on aerial and historic mapping suggesting the site was utilised as an area of arable field activity.

An animal burial was excavated in Trench 9, the fill of which contained the remains of up to eight well preserved neonate sheep. Other modern features were also identified, which are likely to have been associated with the functional use of RAF Bury St Edmunds (Rougham) during WW2. Several tree throws were also recorded.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June/July 2017 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation (Phase 2) for Jaynic Suffolk Park Ltd. at Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 588667 263773) and hereafter referred to as the Site (see Figures 1 & 2).

1.2 The programme of work comprised the remaining fieldwork for the second phase (Phase 2) of evaluation across one area of the wider site; The Treatt site, *c*. 6ha in all, having been evaluated in April 2017 (CA 2017a) and followed an evaluation, also undertaken by CA, in November 2016 (CA 2016a) of the whole Suffolk Business Park Site. Along with the previous evaluation of the Site, this phase of evaluation will inform archaeological mitigation works, where required. Any such further archaeological evaluation or mitigation works would require separately approved Written Schemes of Investigation.

1.3 A planning application has been made to St Edmundsbury Borough Council for commercial development of the Site (DC/16/2825). Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Advisor, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) and archaeological advisor to St Edmundsbury Borough Council, requested that further archaeological evaluation trenching be carried out in order to provide sufficient information to inform the decision-making process and determine the resultant planning application. This evaluation follows and is informed by a geophysical survey undertaken in 2016 (Magnitude Surveys 2016) and evaluation undertaken by CA in November 2016 and April 2017, as noted above (CA 2016a; 2017), (Abraham 2017). It should also be noted that this second phase of evaluation was requested post-consent as a condition of planning permission (DC/16/2825).

1.4 The archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Field Evaluation* (WSI) (Appendix F) (CA, 2017c) and approved by Rachael Abraham, prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 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).

1.5 The trial trench evaluation was managed for Cotswold Archaeology (CA) Project Manager Mark Hewson. The work was monitored by Rachael Abraham on behalf of Suffolk County Council (SCC) including site visits on 29 June and 05 July 2017. All machined trenches were backfilled, and reinstatement was completed to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The site

1.6 The Site is located on the eastern outskirts of Bury St Edmunds, comprising an area measuring approximately 46ha and is located 62m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). It contains the majority of the proposed Suffolk Business Park development with the exception of the previously evaluated Treatt site and elements of associated road alignment. The Site is bounded to the north by a new road alignment (currently under construction) and other parts of Rougham Airfield, to the east and west by industrial estates (forming part of the current Suffolk Business Park) and to the south by the A14 dual carriageway and agricultural land. The Site is situated within the limits of the former RAF Rougham Airfield.

1.7 The underlying bedrock geology of the Site was mapped as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation of the Cretaceous period (BGS online).

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 evaluations undertaken by CA in November 2016 (CA 2016a), Oxford Archaeology (OA 2016) and Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC 2015b) to the east and north of the Site (Appendix D). The archaeological background does not reflect the full potential of the Site due to a number of ongoing schemes in the vicinity (see Figures 20 & 21).

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 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 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 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 evaluation (SACIC 2015a, 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 postholes 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. (SACIC 2015b) (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 (SACIC 2016, RHG 066).

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 (SACIC 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 (SACIC 2015a, 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* 2015a).

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 (Anderson, 2016).

2.12 Medieval remains were identified to the north-west of the Site during the course of the evaluation (SACIC 2015a) consisting of unstratified pottery.

2.13 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 Solutions, 2015). 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.

2.14 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)

2.15 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 Trenches 20 and 30 on the Bury St Edmunds eastern relief road evaluation, kiln or oven type features were identified. There is no evidence to date these features however the size of the features suggests that they were most likely late or post-medieval in date (SACIC 2015a, 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* 2015a).

2.17 At the turn of the 19th century the Site remained in agricultural use, presumably still forming part of the Eldo Estate. Towards the end of the 19th century there is cartographic evidence for the remains of small-scale extractive pits within the Site and surrounding area. These remains survived within the prevailing agricultural landscape until the development of RAF Bury St. Edmunds (Rougham) airfield during the Second World War.

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 and was built during 1941 - 1942 and opened in September 1942. The airfield 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-20s, Martin B-26B/C Marauders and Boeing B-17 “Flying Fortress” aircraft were flown from the airfield between 1942 and 1945. Hundreds of 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 to the north of the Site (Freeman 2001).

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 on 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 (SACIC 2015a, RGH 086).

Recent Works

2.20 An evaluation by Oxford Archaeology East (OA 2016) to the east of the proposed development at Battlies Green identified Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, and Medieval ditches and pits.

2.21 An excavation by Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC 2015b, RGH 066) to the north-west of the site revealed mainly Early/Middle Iron Age activity on the site, dating to *c*. 500-300 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.

2.22 A trial trench evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2017a, 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.

2.23 A trial trench evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2017b, RGH096) to the east of the Site revealed a surface find assemblage of worked flint recovered. Numerous tree-throws were also found, one of which was investigated and revealed an assemblage of worked flint indicative of temporary prehistoric settlement activity (Pollard 1999). Several ditches located to the north-east and to the south-east parts of the Site 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 (IWM online). Two large quarry pits, indicative of industry were identified to the north-west and remain undated but 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 reflect flint mining of unknown date or naturally infilled sinkholes, caused by the subsidence of the natural chalk geology.

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* (CIfA 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 One hundred and one trial trenches were machine excavated within Field 1 in June/July 2017. All machine excavated trenches measured approximately 30m x 1.8m (see Figures 2 to 7).

Metal detecting survey

4.2 Metal detecting during fieldwork was undertaken on the existing ground surface along the alignment of each trench prior to excavation by a trained member of staff. Subsequently all spoil removed during overburden stripping was detected and further detecting was carried out prior to, and during, the excavation of exposed archaeological features.

4.3 Metal detecting targeted ferrous and non-ferrous metals, though due to the large number of ferrous metal signals across the former WW2 airfield, this resulted in on-site discard (with the consent of SCCAS) of all detected metal objects.

4.4 This element of the programme was undertaken by Matt Nichol and Sam Wilson, both experienced project leaders with professional experience of metal detecting on a number of archaeological sites.

4.5 A suspect UXO projectile was identified by metal detection during the trial trench evaluation upon the ground surface several metres east of Trench 81 on 26 June 2017. The possible projectile identified was 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 upon arrival secured the Site and notified the British Army Bomb Disposal Unit, Colchester. The suspect UXO projectile proved to be a false alarm and once the Site was deemed safe by bomb disposal and the police, the object was discarded in a proper manner (see Figure 2).

Trial Trench Evaluation methodology

4.6 A UXO safety induction and briefing was undertaken by trained specialist Project Officer Matt Nichol for all members of staff working at the Site prior to groundworks (Ordtek 2017).

4.7 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*.

4.8 Due regard for any known and unknown 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.

4.9 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*.

4.10 Deposits were assessed for palaeoenvironmental 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*.

4.11 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 E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-21)

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 One hundred and one trenches were machine excavated in June/July 2017. All trenches containing archaeology have been grouped into one specific field number within the report (Field 1).

5.3 Archaeological features were identified during the trial trench evaluation within thirty trenches (see Table 1 & Figures 2 to 7);

	Archaeology
Field 1	Trenches - 1, 9, 12, 15, 16, 18, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 42, 45, 46, 48, 50, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 66, 70, 83, 87, 88, 94 & 97

Table 1: Archaeological features found within trenches

Animal burial

5.4 A small undated multiple neonate sheep burial was identified within Trench 9 in Field 1 (see Figures 2, 6 & 14).

Pits/hearths

5.5 Nineteen small charcoal rich pit/hearths were identified within twelve trenches in Field 1; Trenches 16, 18, 32, 42, 45, 46, 48, 50, 53, 55, 56 and 87 (see Figures 2 to 7).

Pits, ditches and gullies

5.6 Three pits were identified within three trenches in Field 1; Trenches 57, 59, 66. A ditch was identified in two trenches; Trenches 12 and 88. A single possible gully terminus was identified within Trench 88 (see Figures 2 to 7).

Quarry pits

5.7 Sixteen large pits, possible quarry pits, were identified within twelve trenches in Field 1; Trenches 1, 15, 31, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 53, 83, 94 and 97. Each pit identified was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface but total depth was not established. It is likely they represent extraction pits and do not represent naturally forming geological anomalies known as *dolines*; commonly known as sink holes (House, 1991 & 1995), (see Figure 2 to 7).

5.8 Artefact evidence was recovered from thirty-six trenches; Trenches 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 21, 23, 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, 39, 40, 53, 56, 59, 66, 71, 73, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98 and 100. Unstratified (U/S) surface artefacts were also recovered from the topsoil in Field 1 (see Figures 2 to 7).

5.9 No archaeological features or deposits were found during the trial trench evaluation within sixty-four trenches (see Table 2 & Figures 2 to 7);

	No Archaeology
Field 1	Trenches - 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 30, 35, 36, 37, 41, 43, 44, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100 & 101

Table 2: No archaeological features found within trenches

Geology

5.10 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 Field 1 (see Figure 2).

5.11 Located beneath the topsoil and subsoil layers was the geological horizon whose composition was variable throughout the Site. In Field 1 the geology encountered comprised clay with flint with patches of sand to the north and to the south of the Site the geological horizon comprised a sandy deposit.

Tree-throws

5.12 Tree-throws were identified within two trenches in Field 1; Trenches 57 and 74. Both tree-throws were investigated (see Figure 2 & 3).

Land drains

5.13 Land drains were identified within two trenches in Field 1; Trenches 80 and 84 (see Figure 2).

Modern (WW2)

5.14 Modern features most likely dating to the Second World War and associated with the functional use of the former airfield were identified within ten trenches in Field 1; Trenches 3, 24, 25, 26, 29, 39, 59, 64, 82 and 94. Trenches 59 and 64 contained a defunct service trench containing an electric or communication cable; Trench 39 contained the remains of a concrete hard standing and a rubble deposit from a possible airfield structure was found within Trench 82. Trenches 3, 24, 25, 26, 29 and 94 contained possible defunct service trenches filled with modern 20th-century backfill including concrete rubble and ceramic building material (CBM). Trench 94 also contained remains of possible postholes suggestive of posts supporting wartime barbed wire entanglements (CA 2016b), (see Figure 2, 4, 5, 6 & 7).

Field 1

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 6)

5.15 Trench 1 was located to the south-west within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit 102. The pit measured 9 metres in diameter east/west and was 0.54m deep, it comprised gently sloping sides, a flat base and contained a single friable fill 103. This evidence suggests the pit had been deliberately backfilled possibly during construction of Rougham Airfield. Modern ceramic building material

fragments were identified within fill 103 but not retained. The pit's shape in plan and full extent was not established but based on size and the loose nature of fill 103 it is likely that it represented the eastern edge of a large quarry pit dating to the post-medieval period. Many chalk and gravel extraction pits are visible on late 19th-century historic mapping within the vicinity.

Trench 9 (Figs 2, 6 & 14)

5.16 Trench 9 was located to the south-west within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature, pit 903. This proved on excavation to be a neonate animal burial. Pit 903 was orientated north-north-west/south-south-east, was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.63m in length and 0.34m in width. Part of this extended outside the northern trench limits. In this case the trench was extended to ensure full excavation of fill 904. This had been considered necessary since the remains had the potential on initial review to be of human origin. The fill contained the remains of up to eight neonate sheep. No associated finds were recovered.

5.17 No other evidence of archaeological origin was identified within Trench 9.

Trench 12 (Figs 2 & 6)

5.18 Trench 12 was located to the south-west within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; ditch 1202. The ditch was linear in plan, orientated north/south and measured 1.65m wide with a depth of 0.75m. The ditch comprised gently sloping sides, a broadly V-shaped profile and contained a single fill 1203. A worked flint likely to be residual weighing 1g, three fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 55g and a 20th-century iron object weighing 174g were recovered from fill 1203. The ditch broadly corresponds with a broadly north/south orientated anomaly identified during the geophysical survey and also a field boundary alignment identified on historic mapping. Ditch 1202 also appears to correspond with a ditch found further south within Trench 41 during the earlier evaluation (CA 2016a). Based on the morphology and fill characteristics and the finds recovered, ditch 1202 is likely to represent a historic field boundary of post-medieval date.

Trench 15 (Figs 2, 6 & 15)

5.19 Trench 15 was located to the south-west within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit 1502. The pit measured 17.3m in diameter east/west, comprised gently sloping sides and contained a single fill 1503. The pit was partially

machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface but its shape in plan, depth and full extent was not established. Based on size, shape in plan and fill characteristics, it is likely that pit 1502 represented the western limits of a large quarry pit. Although the pit was undated the pit fill sequence and composition was comparable to pit 102 which showed evidence to suggest the upper levels at least, had been deliberately backfilled, possibly during construction of Rougham Airfield. No finds were identified.

Trench 16 (Figs 2, 6 & 15)

5.20 Trench 16 was located to the south-west within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit/hearth 1602. The pit/hearth was broadly circular in plan, measured up to 0.7m in diameter and a depth of 0.24m. The pit/hearth comprised gently sloping sides, a concave base and contained a single charcoal rich fill 1603. The base of the feature appeared to be heat affected. No finds were identified.

Trench 18 (Figs 2, 6 & 15)

5.21 Trench 18 was located to the south-west within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit/hearth 1802. The pit/hearth was broadly circular in plan, measured 0.78m in diameter and a depth of 0.15m. The pit/hearth exhibited gently sloping sides, an irregular base and contained a single charcoal-rich but root disturbed fill 1803. The base of the feature appeared to be heat affected. A total of seven sherds of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery weighing 31g were recovered from fill 1803.

Trench 31 (Figs 2, 5 & 13)

5.22 Trench 31 was located to the south within Field 1 and contained three archaeological features; pits 3102, 3105 and 3107. Although the pits remain undated many chalk and gravel extraction pits are visible on late 19th-century historic mapping within the vicinity. The features were located within a large concave but shallow basin visible on the existing ground surface during the trial trench evaluation. Modern levelling deposit 3101, possibly associated with the construction of Rougham Airfield, was found slumping into and in-filling the quarry pits found in the trench.

5.23 Pit 3103 measured 3.5m in diameter north/south, exhibited gently sloping sides and contained a single fill 3104. The pit was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface but its shape in plan, depth and full extent was

not established. Based on size, shape in plan and fill characteristics, it is likely that pit 3103 represented the southern limits of a large quarry pit. No finds were identified.

5.24 Pit 3105 measured 8.5m in diameter north/south, comprised gently sloping sides and contained a single fill 3106. The pit was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from the existing ground surface but its shape in plan, depth and full extent was not established. Based on size, shape in plan and fill characteristics, it is likely that pit 3105 represents the central area of a quarry pit. No finds were identified.

5.25 Pit 3107 measured 5m in diameter north/south, comprised gently sloping sides and contained a single fill 3108. The pit was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from the existing ground surface but its shape in plan, depth and full extent was not established. Based on size, shape in plan and fill characteristics, it is likely that pit 3107 represented the northern limits of a large quarry pit. No finds were identified.

Trench 32 (Figs 2, 5 & 12)

5.26 Trench 32 was located to the south within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit/hearth 3202, which was broadly oval in plan, measured up to 0.77m in diameter with a depth of 0.22m. It had gently sloping sides, an irregular base and contained a single charcoal-rich fill 3203. The base of the feature appeared to be heat affected. Two worked flints weighing 36g were recovered from topsoil 3200 above the feature.

Trench 33 (Figs 2, 5 & 13)

5.27 Trench 33 was located to the south within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit 3303. The feature was located within a large concave but shallow basin visible on the existing terrain during the trial trench evaluation. Modern levelling deposit 3301, possibly associated with the construction of Rougham Airfield, had slumped into and filled the top of the quarry pit.

5.28 Pit 3303 measured 14.5m in diameter east/west, had gently sloping sides and contained a single fill 3304. The pit was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface but its shape in plan, depth and full extent was not established. Based on size, shape in plan and fill characteristics, it is likely that pit 3303 represented the western limits of a large quarry pit. No finds were identified.

Trench 34 (Figs 2, 5 & 13)

5.29 Trench 34 was located to the south within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit 3403. The feature was located within a large concave but shallow basin visible. Modern levelling deposit 3401, possibly associated with the construction of Rougham Airfield, had slumped into and filled the top of the pit. A single worked flint weighing 12g was recovered from topsoil 3400 above the feature.

5.30 Pit 3403 measured 24m in diameter east/west, comprised gradually sloping sides and contained a single fill 3404. The pit was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface but its shape in plan, depth and full extent was not established. Based on size, shape in plan and fill characteristics, it is likely that it represented the north-western limits of a large quarry pit. No finds were identified.

Trench 38 (Figs 2, 7 & 16)

5.31 Trench 38 was located to the north-west within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit 3802, which measured 7m in diameter east/west, had gently sloping sides and contained a single fill 3803. The pit was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface but its shape in plan, depth and full extent was not established. Based on size, shape in plan and fill characteristics, it is likely that it represented the western limits of a large quarry pit. It is also possible that it may have been the same feature as pit 4003 in Trench 40 immediately to the east. No finds were identified. A large circular anomaly identified during the geophysical survey is located to the west of the trench.

Trench 39 (Figs 2, 7 & 16)

5.32 Trench 39 was located to the north-west within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit 3903. The pit measured 16m in diameter north/south, exhibited gently sloping sides and contained a single fill 3904. A single worked flint weighing 5g and an undated iron object weighing 23g were recovered from this fill. The pit was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from the existing ground surface but its shape in plan, depth and full extent was not established. Based on size, shape in plan and fill characteristics, it is likely that it represented the southern limits of a large quarry pit.

Trench 40 (Figs 2, 7 & 16)

5.33 Trench 40 was located to the north-west within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit 4003, which measured 12m in diameter north/south, had gently sloping sides and contained a single fill 4004, from which four worked flints weighing 37g were recovered. The pit was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from the existing ground surface but its shape in plan, depth and full extent was not established. Based on size, shape in plan and fill characteristics, it is likely that it represented the southern limits of a large quarry pit. It is also possible that it may have been the same feature as pit 3802 in Trench 38 immediately to the west.

Trench 42 (Figs 2, 7 & 17)

5.34 Trench 42 was located to the north-west within Field 1 and contained four archaeological features; pits/hearths 4203, 4205, 4207 and 4209. The features appeared to be positioned on a broadly east/west alignment within the trench. Pits/hearths 4205 and 4207 were not hand excavated and no finds identified.

5.35 Pit/hearth 4203 was broadly oval in plan, measured up to 0.84m in diameter with a depth of 0.26m. It exhibited gently sloping sides, a concave base and contained a single charcoal rich fill 4204. The base of the feature appeared to show traces of heat affected red clay. No finds were identified.

5.36 Pit/hearth 4209 was broadly circular in plan, measured 0.45m in diameter with a depth of 0.2m. It gradual to steeply sloping sides, an irregular base and contained a single charcoal rich fill 4210. No finds were identified.

Trench 45 (Figs 2, 7 & 19)

5.37 Trench 45 was located to the north-west within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit/hearth 4503. The pit/hearth was broadly circular in plan but extended outside the southern trench limits and measured 0.42m in diameter with a depth of 0.14m. It had gently sloping sides, a concave base and contained a single charcoal rich fill 4504. No finds were identified. The pit/hearth appears to correspond with a series of circular anomalies identified during the geophysical survey located to the south of the trench.

Trench 46 (Figs 2, 7 & 19)

5.38 Trench 46 was located to the north-west within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit/hearth 4603, which was oval in plan, measured 0.72m in

diameter and was 0.12m deep. The pit/hearth had gently sloping sides, a flat base and contained a single charcoal rich fill 4604. No finds were identified.

Trench 48 (Figs 2, 7 & 19)

5.39 Trench 48 was located to the north-west within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit/hearth 4803. The shallow pit/hearth was broadly circular in plan, measured up to 0.8m in diameter with a depth of 0.06m. It had gradual to steeply sloping sides, an irregular base and contained a single charcoal rich fill 4804. The base of the feature appeared to be heat affected. No finds were identified.

Trench 50 (Figs 2, 7 & 19)

5.40 Trench 50 was located to the north-west within Field 1 and contained two archaeological features; pits/hearths 5003 and 5005. Pit/hearth 5003 was broadly circular in plan, measured up 0.73m in diameter with a shallow depth of 0.08m. It had gently sloping sides, a flat base and contained a single charcoal-rich fill 5004. No finds were identified. Pit/hearth 5005 was not hand excavated and no finds identified.

Trench 53 (Figs 2, 7 & 16)

5.41 Trench 53 was located to the north-west within Field 1 and contained two archaeological features; pit/hearth 5302 and pit 5304. Pit/hearth 5302 was not hand excavated and no finds were identified.

5.42 Pit 5304 measured 9m in diameter north/south, comprised gently sides and contained a single fill 5305. A single worked flint weighing 6g and an undated horseshoe weighing 104g were recovered from fill 5305. The pit was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface but its shape in plan, depth and full extent was not established. Based on size, shape in plan and fill characteristics, it is likely that the feature was the central part of a large quarry pit. A large north/south orientated linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey is located to the south of the trench.

Trench 55 (Figs 2, 7 & 19)

5.43 Trench 55 was located to the north-west within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit/hearth 5503. The pit/hearth was broadly circular in plan but extended outside the northern trench limits and measured 0.59m in diameter with a depth of 0.41m. The pit/hearth comprised gradual to steeply sloping sides, a

flat but irregular base and contained two fills; a lower fill 5504 and an upper, charcoal-rich tertiary fill 5505. No finds were identified. The pit/hearth appears to correspond with a series of circular anomalies identified during the geophysical survey located to the south of the trench.

Trench 56 (Figs 2, 7 & 18)

5.44 Trench 56 was located to the north-west within Field 1 and contained three archaeological features; pits/hearths 5603, 5605 and 5607. Pits/hearths 5603 and 5605 were not hand excavated and no finds were identified.

5.45 Pit/hearth 5607 was broadly oval in plan, measured up to 1.06m in diameter with a depth of 0.4m. The pit/hearth exhibited gently sloping sides, a flat base and contained a single charcoal fill 5608. The base of the feature appeared to be heat affected. A single burnt flint fragment weighing 12g was recovered from fill 5608.

Trench 57 (Figs 2, 3 & 8)

5.46 Trench 57 was located to the north-east within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit 5705. A single tree-throw was also found within the trench.

5.47 Pit 5703 was broadly oval in plan but extended outside the western trench limits and measured up to 1.05m in diameter with a depth of 0.4m. The pit had gently sloping sides, an uneven base and contained a single fill 5704. No finds were identified.

5.48 Tree-throw 5705 was broadly oval in plan, measured up to 1.05m in diameter with a depth of 0.12m. It had gently sloping to irregular sides, a flat base and contained two fills; a primary fill 5706 and a final upper secondary fill 5707 which contained flecks of charcoal. No finds were identified.

Trench 59 (Figs 2, 3 & 9)

5.49 Trench 59 was located to the north-east within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit 5903. The pit was broadly oval in plan, measured 0.77m in diameter with a depth of 0.28m. It gradual to steeply sloping sides, a flat base and contained a single fill 5904, from which two worked flints weighing 1g were recovered. The trench also contained a defunct service trench, within which was an electric or communication cable most likely dating to the Second World War and associated with the functional use of the former airfield.

Trench 66 (Figs 2, 3 & 10)

5.50 Trench 66 was located to the north-east within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit 6603. The pit was broadly oval in plan, measured up to 1.53m in diameter and was hand-excavated to a depth of 0.8m. The pit comprised irregular to steeply sloping sides and contained a single fill 6604. The full depth of the feature was not established due to safety concerns. A single worked flint weighing 4g and a burnt flint fragment weighing 15g were recovered from fill 6604. Based on the compact fill composition, the feature is likely to represent a small quarry pit of possible prehistoric date similar to an example found in Trench 36 during the CA (2016a) trial trench evaluation. A large anomaly identified during the geophysical survey was not found during the trial trench evaluation and is likely to represent a natural geological formation within the vicinity.

Trench 70 (Figs 2, 3 & 9)

5.51 Trench 70 was located to the north-east within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; gully terminus 7003. The gully terminated but extended 0.56m into the trench from the south, was linear in plan and measured 0.12m wide with a depth of 0.06m. The gully comprised gently sloping sides with a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill 7004. No finds were identified. The function and extent of the undated gully was not established.

Trench 83 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.52 Trench 83 was located to the south-east within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit 8303. The pit measured 15m in diameter north/south, had gently sloping sides and contained a single fill 8304. A tile fragment weighing 61g was recovered from fill 8304. The pit was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from the existing ground surface but its shape in plan, depth and full extent was not established. Based on size, shape in plan and fill characteristics, it is likely that it represented the southern limits of a large quarry pit. Modern levelling deposit 8301, which included an assemblage of modern ferrous artefacts had filled the top of the feature. The modern finds included a heavily corroded shovel head and the remains of a steel plated container, possibly utilised as a former fuel drum. These were not retained.

Trench 87 (Figs 2, 4 & 11)

5.53 Trench 87 was located to the south-east within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; pit/hearth 8703, which was broadly oval in plan but extended beyond the northern edge of the trench and measured up to 0.68m in diameter with a depth of 0.21m. It had steep sides, a flat base and contained two fills; a primary fill 8704 and a final upper heat affected fill 8705. No finds were identified.

Trench 88 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.54 Trench 88 was located to the south-east within Field 1 and contained a single archaeological feature; Ditch 8803. The ditch was linear in plan, orientated north-west/south-east and was 0.92m wide with a depth of 0.17m. The ditch had gently sloping sides giving a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill 8804. The ditch ran parallel with another linear feature found in Trench 29 and perpendicular to a ditch found in Trench 46 located further north during the CA (2016a) trial trench evaluation. Ditch 8803 is likely to be comparable to the historic field boundary ditches described above and visible on 19th-century historic mapping. Based on the morphology and fill characteristics, ditch 8803 is likely to represent a continuation of this field boundary system. No finds were identified.

Trench 94 (Figs 2, 4 & 11)

5.55 Trench 94 was located to the south-east within Field 1 and contained two archaeological features; pits 9403 and 9405. The trench also contained a north/south orientated possible service trench backfilled with concrete rubble and modern ceramic building material (CBM) possibly brick. The modern feature most likely dates to the Second World War and is likely to be associated with the functional use of the former Rougham airfield.

5.56 Pit 9403 measured 8m in diameter east/west and contained a single fill 9404. The pit was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface but its shape in plan, depth and full extent was not established. Based on size, shape in plan and fill characteristics, it is likely that pit 9403 represented the central area of a large quarry pit. No finds were identified. The pit broadly corresponded with an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey.

5.57 Pit 9405 measured 6.5m in diameter east/west and contained a single fill 9406. A single worked flint weighing 17g, a fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 5g and non-hazardous 20th century industrial waste weighing 1g were

recovered from fill 9406. The pit was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface but its shape in plan, depth and full extent was not established. Based on size, shape in plan and fill characteristics, it is likely that pit 9405 represented the western limits of a large quarry pit. It broadly corresponded with an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey.

Trench 97 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.58 Trench 97 was located to the south-east within Field 1 and contained two archaeological features; pits 9703 and 9705. A pit interpreted as a possible prehistoric flint mine was identified in Trench 36 located to the east during the CA (2016a) trial trench evaluation.

5.59 Pit 9703 measured 7m in diameter north/south and contained a single fill 9704. A fragment of modern ceramic drainage pipe weighing 208g was recovered from fill 9704. The pit was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from the existing ground surface but its shape in plan, depth and full extent was not established. Pit 9703 appeared to cut pit 9705 thus post-dating the latter. Based on size, shape in plan and fill characteristics, it is likely that pit 9703 represents the southern limits of a large quarry pit. The pit broadly corresponds with an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey.

5.60 Pit 9705 measured 18m in diameter north/south and contained a single fill 9706, from which three worked flints weighing 24g were recovered. The pit was partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface but its shape in plan, depth and full extent was not established. It was cut by pit 9703 located immediately to the north within the trench thus pre-dating the latter. Based on size, shape in plan and fill characteristics, it is likely that pit 9705 represented the central area of a large quarry pit possibly dating to the prehistoric period. The pit broadly corresponded with an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. It is also worth noting that during the trial trench evaluation there was some evidence for localised collapse and slumping of fill 9706 within pit 9705 suggesting an unstable pit fill material was present. The trench was carefully machine backfilled.

6. THE FINDS

By Katie Marsden

6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below.

Pottery

6.2 Seven sherds (31g) of prehistoric pottery, dateable to the Early to Middle Iron Age period, were recorded from pit 1802 (fill 1803). The sherds occur in a grog-tempered fabric, representing a jar with rounded rim, however the profile of the vessel is unknown.

Flint

6.3 A total of 47 items (975g) of prehistoric worked flint was recovered from 30 trenches. An additional 71 items (2394g) were recovered as unstratified finds from field one. The majority of the group are flakes, with many displaying prominent bulbs of percussion and heavy ripples which are an indicator of hard hammer percussion. The flakes cannot be closely dated. Few tools are represented in the group and of these, most cannot be closely dated. The tool group includes a scraper from topsoil 2500 and multiplatform cores from subsoil 8401 and topsoil 3200. Six pieces of burnt flint (297g) were recovered from two deposits and as unstratified finds from field one.

Metal Finds

6.4 Six items of metal were recorded, comprises five of iron (1517g) and one of aluminium. The group is characterised by modern items with probable agricultural uses, including a horseshoe fragment recorded from quarry pit 5304 (fill 5305). A single item of aluminium was recovered as an unstratified object. This item is modern and of uncertain function, but likely use includes agricultural or as part of an aircraft.

Mixed Finds

6.5 Eight fragments (424g) of ceramic building material (CBM) were recorded from six deposits. With the exception of a post-medieval or modern drainpipe fragment from quarry pit 9703 (fill 9704), all are tiles of medieval or post-medieval date, and were recovered from ditch 1202, quarry pits 8303 and 9405, and the topsoil of trenches 77 and 81.

6.6 Two items of glass were recovered - a colourless window fragment of modern date, recorded from ditch 1202 (fill 1203), and a dark green bottle fragment, of the high lime low alkali tradition that dates to the 17th to 19th centuries (unstratified).

6.7 A single piece of undifferentiated industrial waste was recovered from quarry pit 9405 (fill 9406).

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

7.1 Pit 903 was filled by 904 and contained the articulated skeletal remains (weighing 378g in total) of up to eight neonate sheep (*Ovis aries*) (ASK905 and 906). The pit was undated and no other finds were recovered.

7.2 These were identified from eight right scapulae, but also present were long bones, vertebrae, cranial fragments and ribs. The unfused epiphyses were also recovered. The long bone length and tooth development indicated gestational age sufficient for full-term. The articulated neonatal sheep were placed close together and probably on top of each other in the pit.

7.3 The bone was in excellent condition, with little taphonomic effect. The acidic sand did not appear to have destroyed the bone or bone surface.

7.4 There are a number of farming practices which may account for finding this quantity of neonate sheep together. Stock size reduction was practiced in order to reduce the burden on feeding animals over winter. The birthing of a dead lamb (still-born) from several different sheep in one season (sheep birth one lamb, but can have twins or even triplets). Death of new-borns from natural causes occurring in the first few days, such as lack of milk or exposure to cold weather. Modern perinate death rates are 10-25% in the UK. The health of the ewes and farming practice around the time of birth can have a significant effect on the survival rates.

7.5 This find of articulated new-born lambs contributes to the understanding of farming practices in the area. On-farm burial is no longer allowed, so this burial will pre-date 2003.

Palaeoenvironmental evidence

By Sarah F. Wyles

Introduction

7.6 A series of ten environmental samples (159 litres of soil) were processed from a range of features from ten of the trenches 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, and material for radiocarbon dating. It was hoped that the environmental assemblages might also assist in determining the date of these features. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA *Technical Manual No. 2: The Taking and {Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*).

7.7 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 4 in Appendix C, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals.

7.8 The flot varied in size with generally low numbers of rooty material and modern seeds. The charred material was moderately to well preserved.

Results

Iron Age

Trench 18

7.9 A moderately large quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm was noted within fill 1803 (sample 16) of Early-Middle Iron Age pit 1802. The charcoal included mature wood fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.). The few charred weed seeds included those of knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*). This assemblage may be reflective of hearth material.

Trench 32

7.10 A hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and a large amount of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were recovered from fill 3203 (sample 13) of pit/hearth 3202. The charcoal included mature wood fragments of oak. This assemblage may represent the remains of hearth material. It should be noted, as a caveat, that the sample selected for radiocarbon dating in this example comprised only mature oak charcoal (heartwood), which is typically seen as unsuitable for radiocarbon dating due to what is known as the ‘old wood effect’.

Saxon

Trench 56

7.11 A bud and a large amount of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were recovered from fill 5608 (sample 3) of pit/hearth 5607. The charcoal included mature wood fragments of oak. This assemblage may represent the remains of hearth material. Again, it should be noted, as a caveat, that the sample selected for radiocarbon dating in this example comprised only mature oak charcoal (heartwood), which is typically seen as unsuitable for radiocarbon dating due to what is known as the 'old wood effect'.

Trench 31

7.12 Sample 12 from fill 3106 within possible quarry pit 3105 contained a few stem and charcoal fragments. This is likely to be dispersed material.

Trench 39

7.13 Sample 10 from fill 3904 within possible quarry pit 3903 contained a few small charcoal fragments. This is likely to be dispersed material.

Trench 48

7.14 A seed of bedstraw (*Galium sp.*) and a large amount of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were recovered from fill 4804 (sample 7) of pit/hearth 4803. The charcoal included mature wood fragments of oak. This assemblage may represent the remains of hearth material.

Trench 50

7.15 A large quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm was noted within fill 5004 (sample 5) of pit/hearth 5003. The charcoal included mature wood fragments of oak. No charred plant remains were recovered. This may be reflective of hearth material.

Trench 57

7.16 A large quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm was noted within fill 5707 (sample 1) of tree throw 5705. The charcoal included mature wood fragments of oak. A single grain of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) was recorded. This may be reflective of hearth material.

Trench 59

7.17 A moderately large amount of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm was recovered from fill 5904 (sample 2) of pit/hearth 5903. The charcoal included mature wood fragments of oak. This assemblage may represent the remains of hearth material.

Trench 87

7.18 Sample 11 from fill 8704 within pit/hearth 8703 contained a few small charcoal fragments. This is likely to be dispersed material.

Summary

7.19 The assemblages recorded from these features appear to be mainly 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. There is no evidence from the samples to assist in determining the nature and function of the possible quarry pits. The environmental remains appear to be most sparse in Trench 87.

7.20 As noted above the dates of two of these features (pit / hearth 3202 and 5607), whilst having been ascertained by radiocarbon dating have to be treated with caution. Both sources comprised only mature oak charcoal (heartwood), thus it is not possible to tell with confidence from where within the tree trunk the fragment of charcoal originated; it is possible that any date measured could be several centuries earlier or later.

7.21 Similar features from the evaluation at Suffolk Park were dated by radiocarbon dating to the Saxon period (CA 2016a), though dates in each of those examples were derived from more suitable material.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The evaluation revealed a similar range of features to the previous evaluation of the Site (CA 2016a) which in turn had largely reflected the findings of the geophysical survey, though a large number of features investigated during the present phase of work remain undated. However, limited dating and evidence from earlier investigations suggests many of the undated features could be associated with two broad phases of prehistoric activity, and of Saxon activity. Post-medieval field

boundaries were exposed at a few locations, along with evidence of post-medieval quarrying; and there was extensive evidence for activity associated with the operation of the airfield during the 20th century.

Early Prehistoric

8.2 A number of large, possible quarry pits were exposed in different areas, particularly at locations in the north-west, south-west, south-central and south-east of the site. These were typically quite extensive and although in some cases, recent materials were recovered from upper fills, it is possible that these fills merely represent recent slumping into much earlier features. The possibility of flint mines or prospection pits being present on the site was discussed in the report on the previous evaluation (CA 2016a), and comparisons made with other such features across East Anglia, the most notable being those at Grimes Graves. For health and safety reasons it was not possible to excavate any of the features on the Suffolk Business Park site to a significant depth, but it is possible that at least some of these features could be flint mines or prospection pits of Neolithic date, struck flint recovered in the vicinity of a number of the features suggesting some earlier prehistoric activity. Anomalies detected by the earlier geophysical survey may also point to further such features. However, there are also known to be a number of post-medieval extraction pits in the area, so at least some of the features investigated and/or appearing as geophysical anomalies, may have much more recent origins.

Later Prehistoric (Early – Middle Iron Age)

8.3 A number of small pits or hearths were recorded across the site, with a concentration towards the north-west; further features were also identified in south-west, south-central and eastern areas. The majority of the features remained undated but the pit in Trench 18 towards the south-west of the site produced a small quantity of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. In addition, radiocarbon dating of carbonised oak heartwood from pit / hearth 3202 provided a result in the early to Middle Iron Age range.

Pit / Hearth 3202 (context 3203): 791–513 cal BC (@ 95.4% probability)

8.4 Given the similarity of these features to a number of others, it is possible that at least some of these may be contemporary. Denser more concentrated and finds rich Iron Age activity in the area appears to have been concentrated to the north of the site (Suffolk Archaeology 2015a, RGH 086). On this basis it is likely that the evidence

found here represents outlying activity; the main focus of occupation in the period probably lying to the north of the site.

Saxon (AD 700 – 1,000)

8.5 Radiocarbon dating of carbonised oak heartwood from pit / hearth 5607 yielded a date as follows:

Pit / Hearth 5607 (context 5608): 970–1,054 cal AD (@ 72.3% probability)
1,078-1,154 cal AD (@ 23.1% probability)

8.6 Three hearths were excavated during the previous phase of evaluation and yielded carbonised material that produced Middle Saxon radiocarbon dates (CA 2016a). Whilst, as noted, the carbonised oak heartwood may not be as confidently dated on this occasion, a Middle Saxon date remains possible. Activity across the site during this period could therefore also be represented by similar features excavated on this occasion.

8.7 A number of undated pits, though not exhibiting signs of *in situ* burning, were exposed in Trenches 57, 59 and 66 towards the north-east of the site, suggesting that there could also have been later prehistoric activity in this area, though these pits could very well have been of earlier or later, perhaps Saxon origin.

Post-medieval

8.8 Limited evidence of post-medieval field boundaries visible on historic maps was exposed in a small number of trenches. In Trenches 12 and 70 respectively, NNW/SSE and ENE/WSW linear features were exposed, which corresponded to linear anomalies identified by the previous geophysical survey. A further north-west/south-east aligned ditch was also recorded in Trench 88, though no corresponding geophysical anomaly was apparent. As mentioned above, some of the larger features may also have been quarries of post-medieval date.

Modern

8.9 The clearest evidence for previous use of the site came from features associated with the operation of the airfield from the mid-20th century. Towards the north-east of the site a defunct service trench containing an electric or communication cable was exposed in Trenches 59 and 64, whilst further disused service trenches were also identified in Trench 94 at the south-east of the site, Trenches 24, 25 and 26 in a

south-central area and Trench 3 to the south-west. The former also contained remains of possible postholes that may have held posts that supported wartime barbed wire entanglements. Trench 39, towards the north-west of the site, contained the remains of a concrete hard standing, whilst a rubble deposit from a possible airfield structure was found within Trench 82 to the east.

9. CONCLUSION

9.1 As in the example of the evaluation of the wider former USAAF / RAF airbase (Rougham) to the east (CA 2017b) the potentially destructive nature of Second World War airfield construction upon possible pre-dating archaeological remains described during the evaluation work undertaken by Suffolk Archaeology (2015b, RGH 086) and elsewhere, with the heavy truncation and extensive remodelling of the landscape, was evident across the Site and in its effect on surviving archaeological remains.

9.2 Limited evidence across the Site for the presence of surviving archaeological remains from the Iron Age and early medieval (Saxon) periods was recorded as discrete and essentially unrelated features. In other examples remains represented evidence of post-medieval and modern period (pre- and post-World War Two) agricultural land-use.

9.3 In summary the extensive re-modelling of the landscape during World War Two taken alongside the markedly 'peripheral' nature of the archaeological evidence recorded during this, and the previous phase of evaluation, has demonstrated there to be no ongoing potential for hitherto undiscovered remains to add to the existing narrative. Despite this conclusion, the evidence of Iron Age activity and later, of early medieval (Saxon) activity, albeit sparse, dispersed and evidently representative of transient activity in the wider rural hinterland, adds a little colour to the prevailing understanding of the distribution, density and dynamics of settlement in these periods. It may thus contribute to those elements of the regional research framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011).

10. CA PROJECT TEAM

10.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by CA Project Officer Matt Nichol, assisted by CA site personnel, Andreas Bohlin, Chris Brown, Alice Jones, Jake O'Donohoe, Tim Street, Amelia Weatherill and Sam Wilson. The report was written by Matt Nichol and Peter Boyer. The finds report was prepared by Katie Marsden. The palaeoenvironmental report was prepared by Sarah Wyles. The illustrations were prepared by Charlotte Patman. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by CA Archaeologist Nick Garland. The project was managed for CA by Project Manager Mark Hewson and this report was edited by Peter Boyer and Ray Kennedy.

11. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

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

12. REFERENCES

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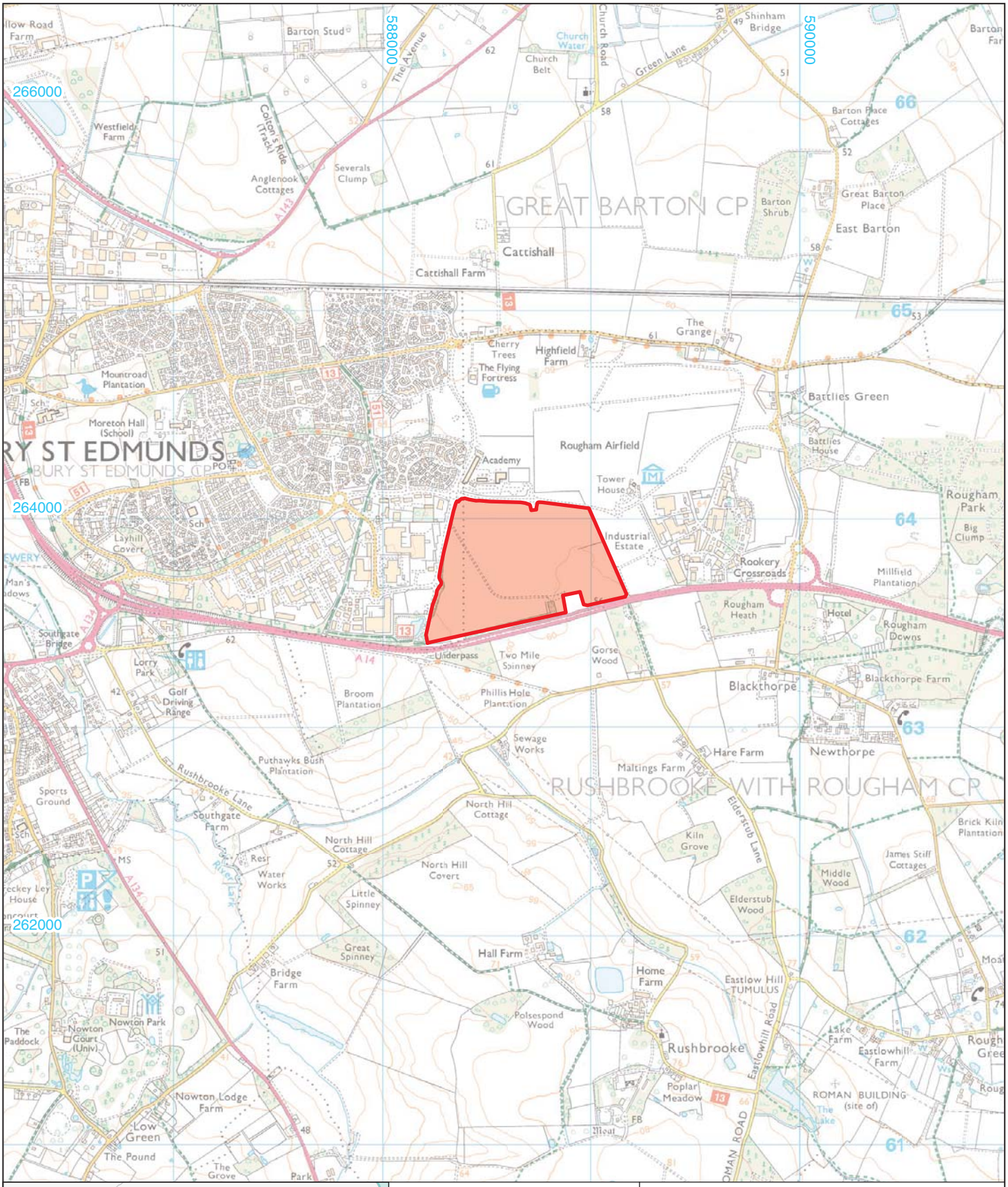

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PROJECT TITLE

Suffolk Business Park (Key Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**660936**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**25/07/2017**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	

588400

588800

264000

263600

PROPOSED ROAD

see fig. 7

see fig. 3

see fig. 4

see fig. 5

see fig. 6

A14

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 T19 T20 T21 T22 T23 T24 T25 T26 T27 T28 T29 T30 T31 T32 T33 T34 T35 T36 T37 T38 T39 T40 T41 T42 T43 T44 T45 T46 T47 T48 T49 T50 T51 T52 T53 T54 T55 T56 T57 T58 T59 T60 T61 T62 T63 T64 T65 T66 T67 T68 T69 T70 T71 T72 T73 T74 T75 T76 T77 T78 T79 T80 T81 T82 T83 T84 T85 T86 T87 T88 T89 T90 T91 T92 T93 T94 T95 T96 T97 T98 T99 T100 T101

N

site boundary

Treatt site boundary

phase 1 evaluation trench

phase 2 evaluation trench

archaeological feature

airfield disturbance

geophysical anomaly

airfield cropmark

0 100m

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PROJECT TITLE

Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan showing archaeological features, geophysical survey and both Phase 1 and Phase 2 trenches within Field 1

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	660936	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/07/2017	2
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A3	1:3,000	

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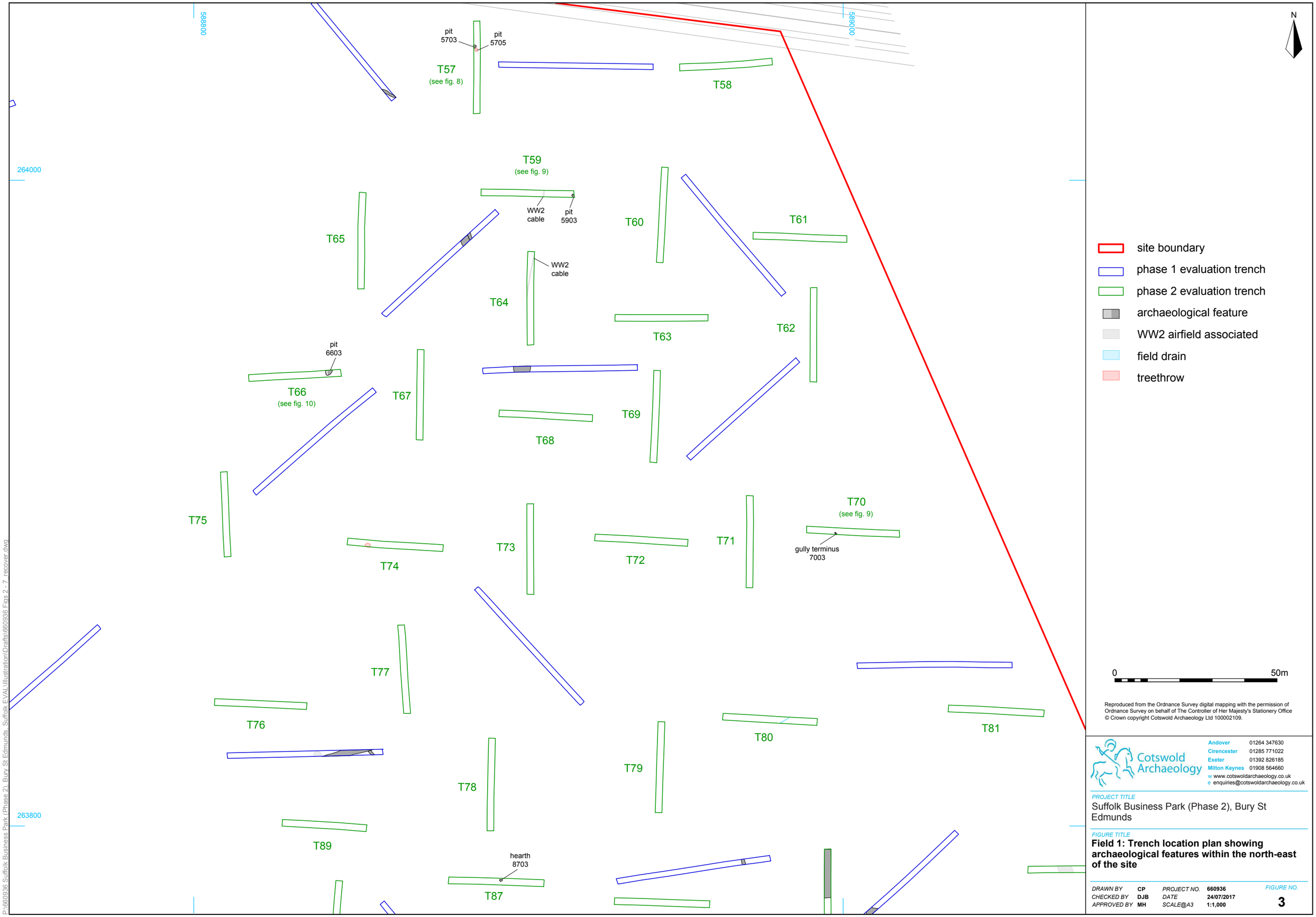

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PROJECT TITLE
Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE
Field 1: Trench location plan showing archaeological features within the north-east of the site

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	660936	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/07/2017	3
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	

P:\660936 Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\660936 Figs 2 - 7 recover.dwg

588850

589000

263800

263650

T76
T77
T78
T79
T80
T81
T82
T83
T84
T85
T86
T87
(see fig. 11)
T88
T89
T90
T91
T92
T93
T94
(see fig. 11)
T95
T96
T97
T98
T99
T100

hearth
8703

ditch
8803

quarry pit
8304

WW2
building
remains

WW2
modern
service

quarry pit
9403

quarry pit
9405

quarry pit
9703

quarry
pit 9705

N

site boundary
phase 1 evaluation trench
phase 2 evaluation trench
archaeological feature
WW2 airfield associated
field drain

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE
Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE
Field 1: Trench location plan showing archaeological features within the south-east of the site

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	660936	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/07/2017	4
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	

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588550

588650

588750

263650

263550

T35

quarry pit
3403

T34

quarry pit
3303

T33

quarry pit
3103

quarry pit
3105

T31

quarry pit
3107

hearth
3202

T32
(see fig. 12)

WW2
service

T26

T30

T29

WW2
cable

T24

T27

T28

T23

WW2
service

T25

T21

T22

N

site boundary

phase 1 evaluation trench

phase 2 evaluation trench

archaeological feature

WW2 airfield associated

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE
Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE
Field 1: Trench location plan showing archaeological features within the south of the site

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	660936	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/07/2017	5
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	

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588250

588450

263650

263450

T1

T2

T3

T4

T5

T6

T7

T8

T9
(see fig. 14)

T10

T11

T12

T13

T14

T15

T16

T17

T18

T19

T20

T21

quarry
pit 102

quarry
pit 1502

hearth
1602

hearth
1802

animal burial
903

1202

N

site boundary

phase 1 evaluation trench

phase 2 evaluation trench

archaeological feature

WW2 airfield associated

medieval/post-medieval field boundary

section location

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE

Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE

Field 1: Trench location plan showing archaeological features within the south-west of the site

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	660936	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/07/2017	6
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	

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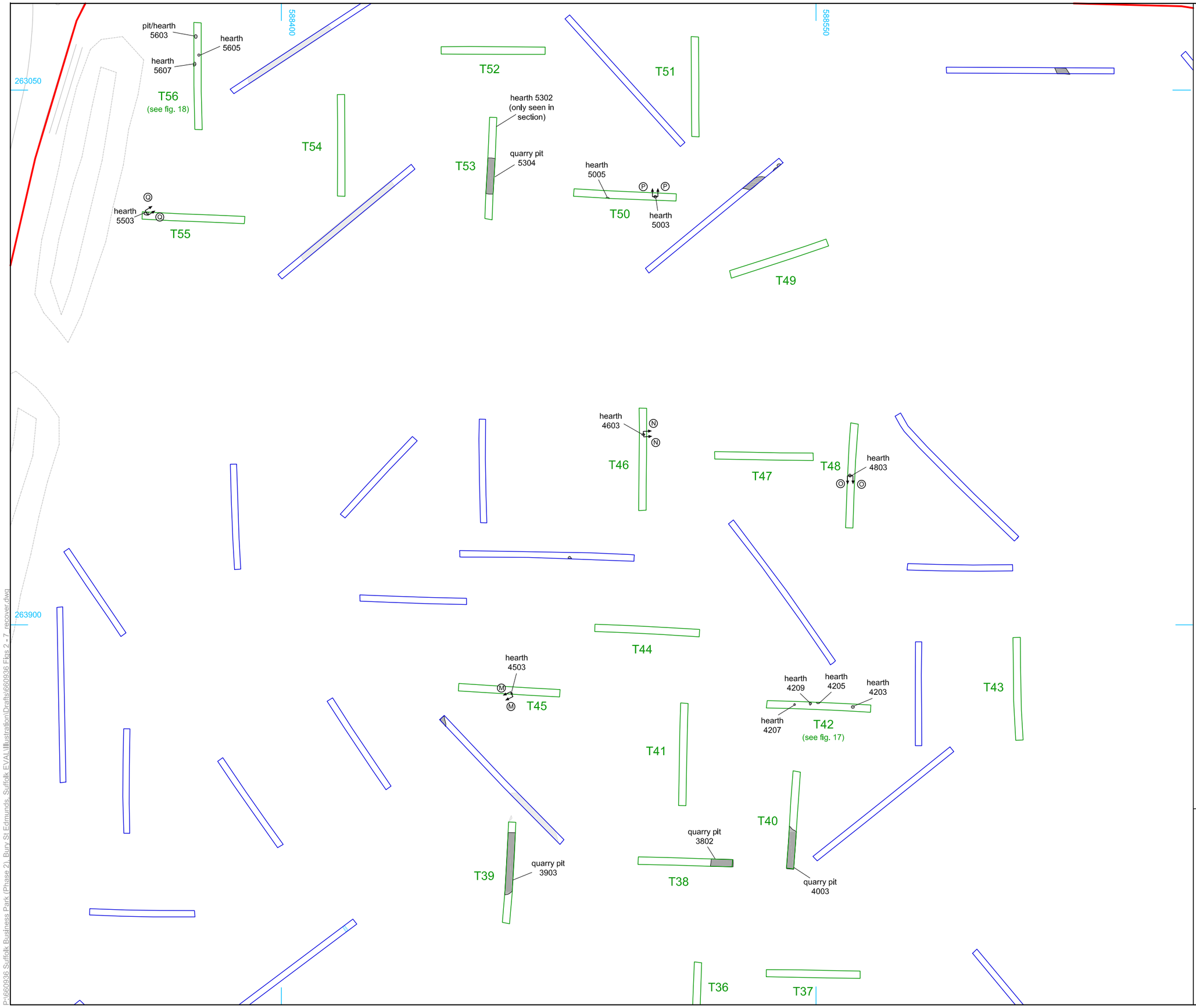

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PROJECT TITLE
Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE
Field 1: Trench location plan showing archaeological features within the north-west of the site

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	660936	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/07/2017	7
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	

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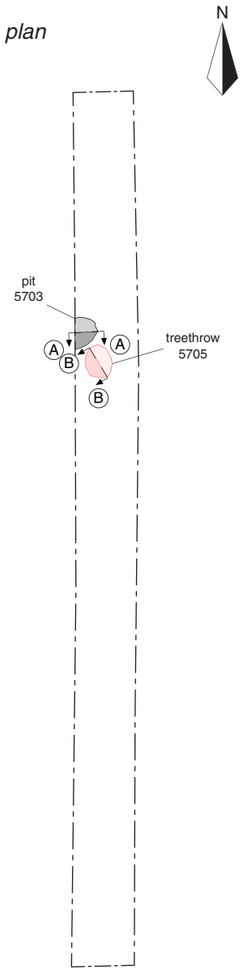
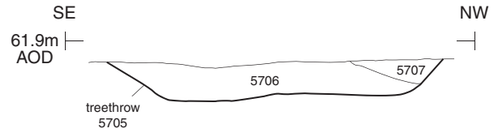
Trench 57, plan



0 1:200 10m

Section AA

Section BB



0 1:20 1m

Pit 5703, looking south (scale 0.4m)

archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

treethrow

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PROJECT TITLE
Suffolk Business Park (Key Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE
North-East Field 1: Trench 57, plan and section

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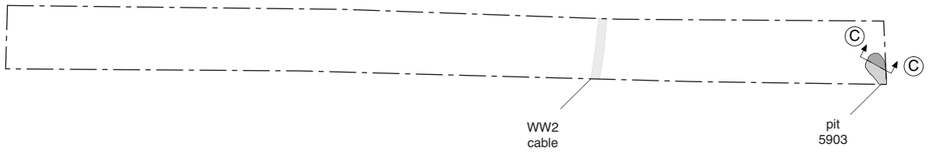
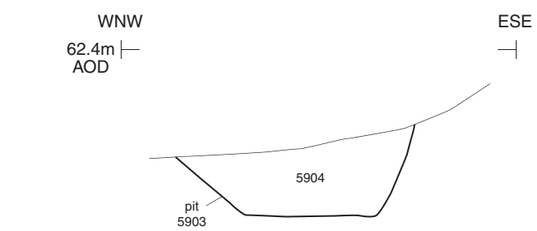
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	25/07/2017	8
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A3	1:200 & 1:20	

N

Trench 59, plan



Section CC



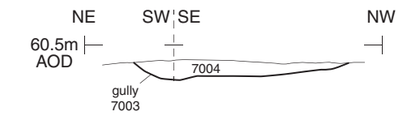
archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

WW2 airfield associated

N

Trench 70, plan

Section DD



0 1:200 10m

0 1:20 1m

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PROJECT TITLE

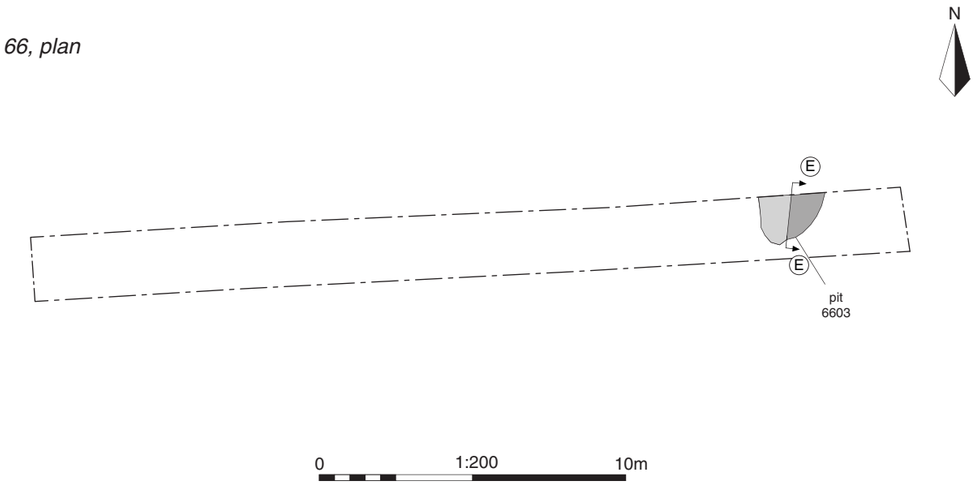
Suffolk Business Park (Key Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE

North-East Field 1: Trenches 59 and 70, plans and sections

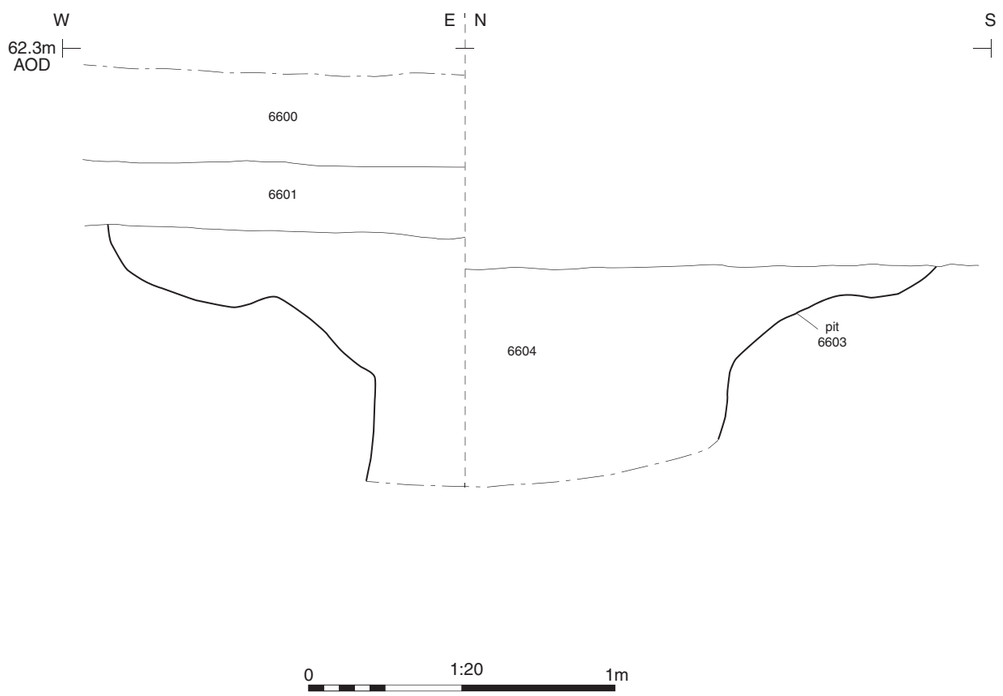
DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**660936**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**25/07/2017**	**9**
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200 & 1:20**	

Trench 66, plan



archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

Section EE



Pit 6603, looking north-east (scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

Suffolk Business Park (Key Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

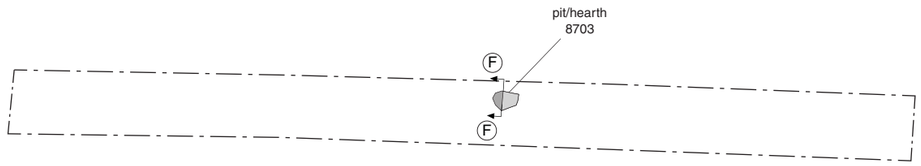
FIGURE TITLE

North-East Field 1: Trench 66, plan, section and photograph

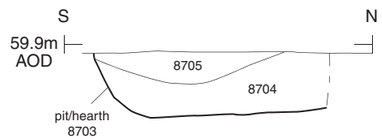
DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**660936**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**25/07/2017**	**10**
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200 & 20**	

N

Trench 87, plan



Section FF



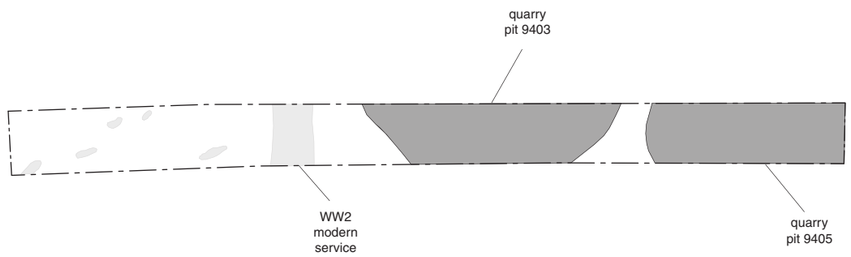
0 1:20 1m

archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

WW2 airfield associated

N

Trench 94, plan



0 1:200 10m

Trench 94, looking east (scales 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

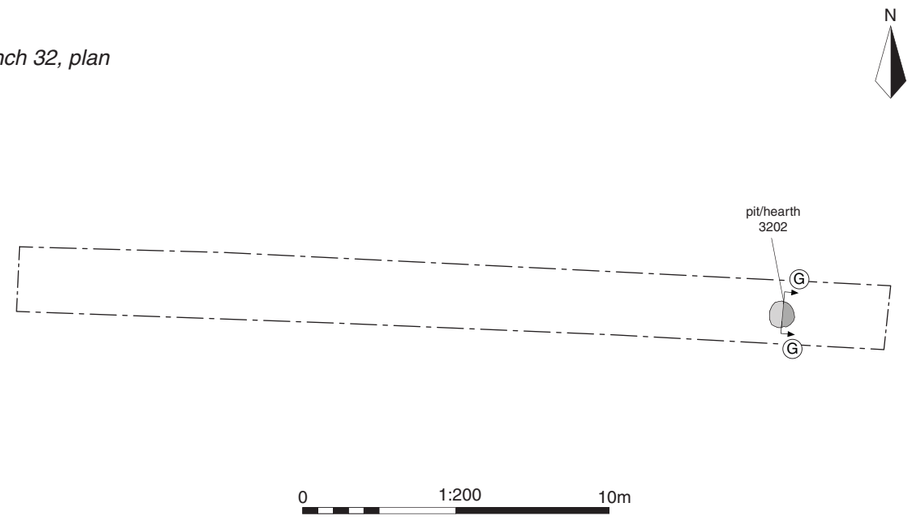
Suffolk Business Park (Key Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE

South-East Field 1: Trenchs 87 and 94, plans, section and photograph

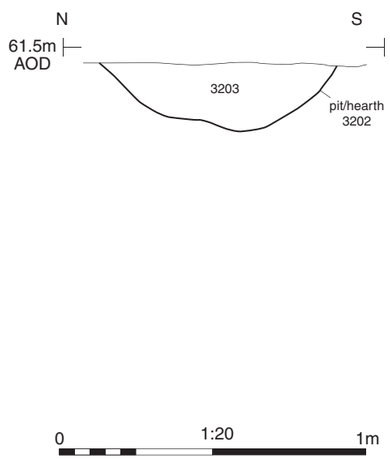
DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**660936**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**25/07/2017**	**11**
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200 & 1:20**	

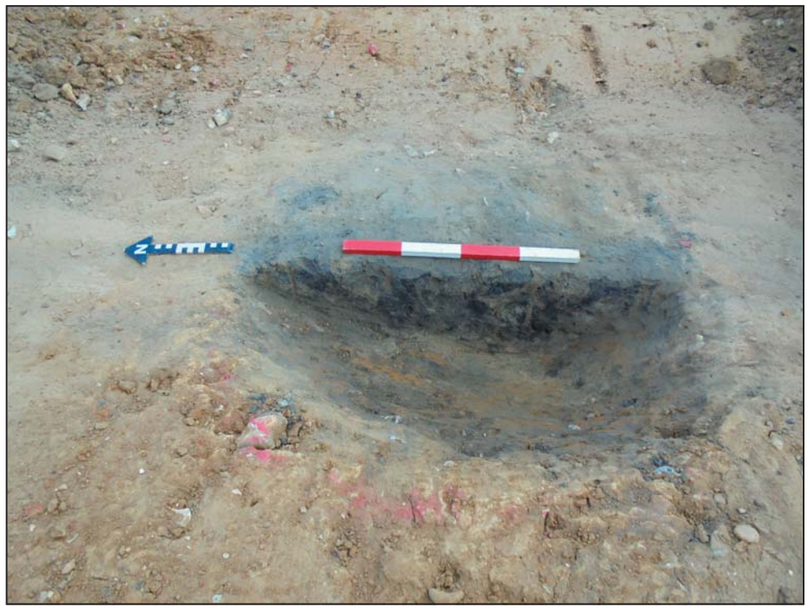
Trench 32, plan



archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

Section GG





Pit/Hearth 3202, looking east (scale 0.4m)

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PROJECT TITLE
Suffolk Business Park (Key Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE
South Field 1: Trench 32, plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**660936**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**25/07/2017**	**12**
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200 & 1:20**	

Trench 31, looking north (scales 1m)

Trench 33, looking west (scales 1m)

Trench 34, looking east (scales 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

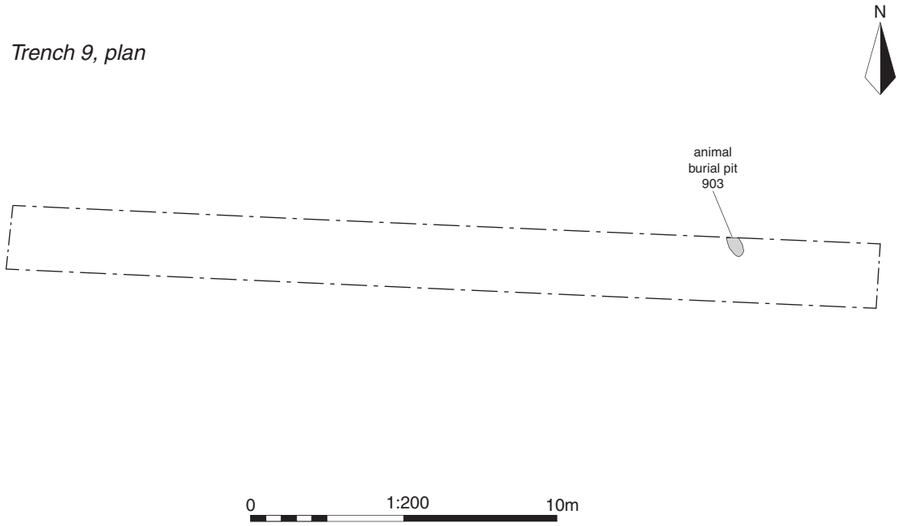
Suffolk Business Park (Key Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE

South Field 1: Trenches 31, 33 and 34, photographs

DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**660936**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**25/07/2017**	**13**
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	

Trench 9, plan



Vertical view of Pit 903, looking north (scale 0.4m)

archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

Trench 9 with backfilled Pit 903 (prior to full excavation), looking west (scales 1m)

Pit 903, looking north-west (scale 0.4m)

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Suffolk Business Park (Key Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE

South-West Field 1: Trench 9, plan and photographs

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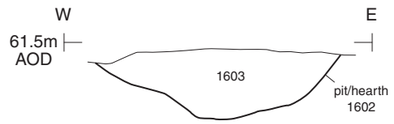
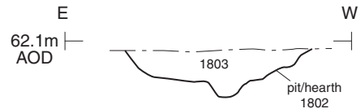
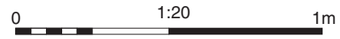
Trench 15, looking west (scales 1m)

Section HH



Section II





Pit/Hearth 1602, looking north (scale 0.3m)

Pit/Hearth 1802, looking south (scales 0.3m and 0.2m)

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FIGURE TITLE

South-West Field 1: Trenches 15, 16 and 18, sections and photographs

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Trench 38, looking east (scales 1m)

Trench 39, looking south (scales 1m)

Trench 40, looking north (scales 1m)

Trench 53, looking northin (scales 1m)

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FIGURE TITLE

North-West Field 1: Trenches 38-40 and 53, photographs

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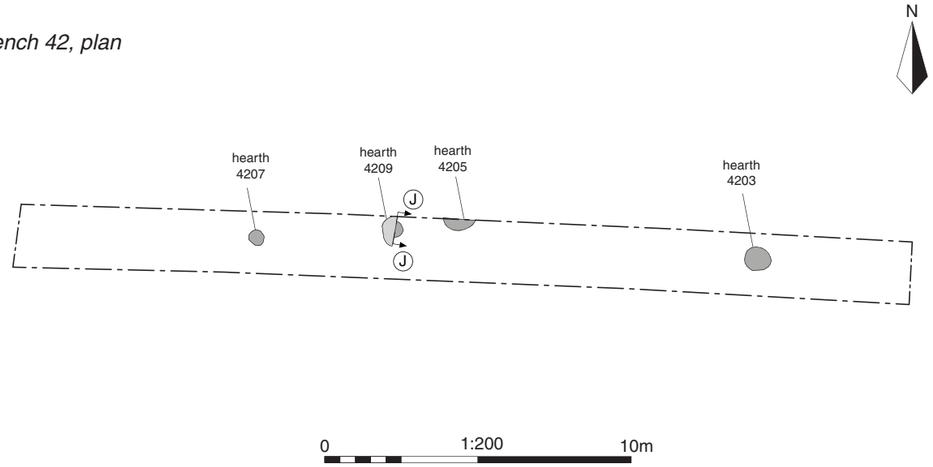
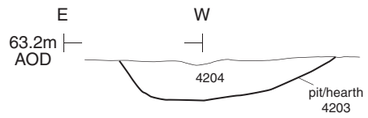
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	

Trench 42, plan



Section JJ



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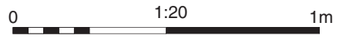

archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

Pit/Hearth 4203, looking south (scale 0.3m)

Trench 42, looking east (scales 1m)

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Suffolk Business Park (Key Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE
North-West Field 1: Trench 42, plan, sections and photographs

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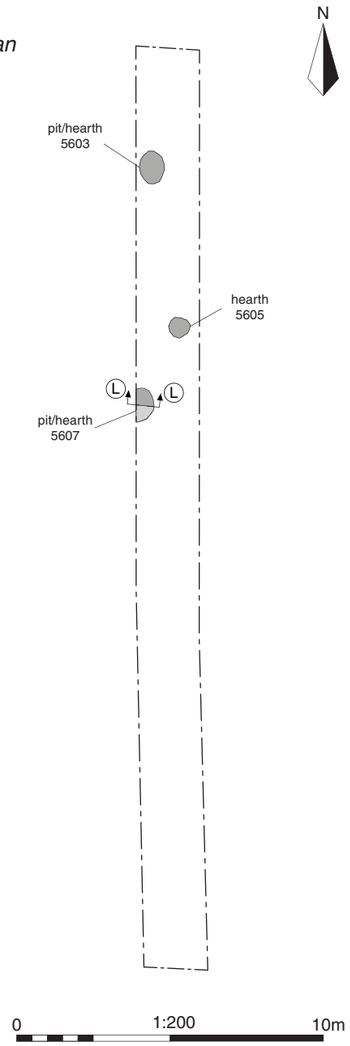
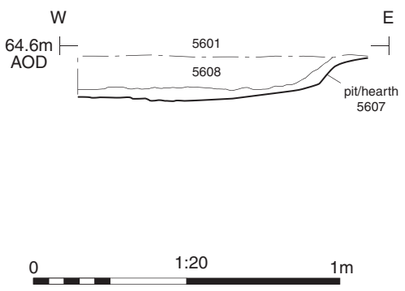
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200 & 1:20**	

Trench 56, plan



Section LL



Trench 56, looking south (scales 1m)

Pit/Hearth 5607, looking north-west (scale 0.4)

archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

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Suffolk Business Park (Key Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE

North-West Field 1: Trench 56, plan, section and photographs

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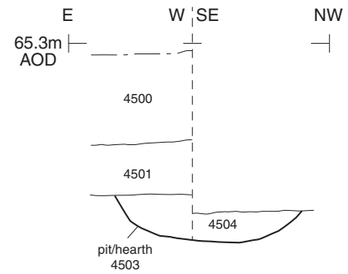
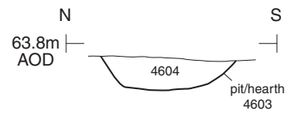
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200 & 1:20**	

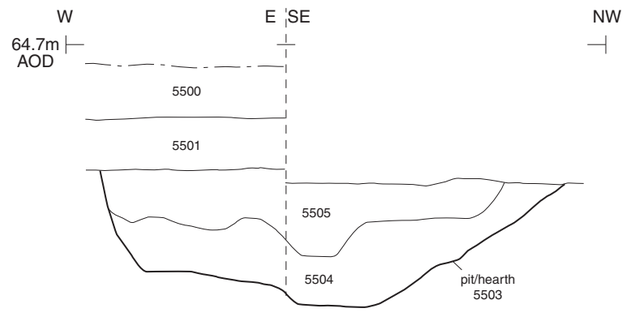
Section MM



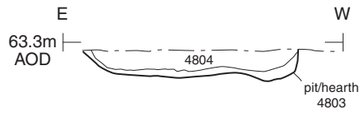
Section NN



Section QQ



Section OO



Section PP

Pit/Hearth 4803, looking south (scales 0.2m and 0.3m)

Pit/Hearth 5003, looking north-west (scale 0.4m)

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Suffolk Business Park (Key Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE

North-West Field 1: Trenches 45, 46, 48, 50 and 55, sections and photographs

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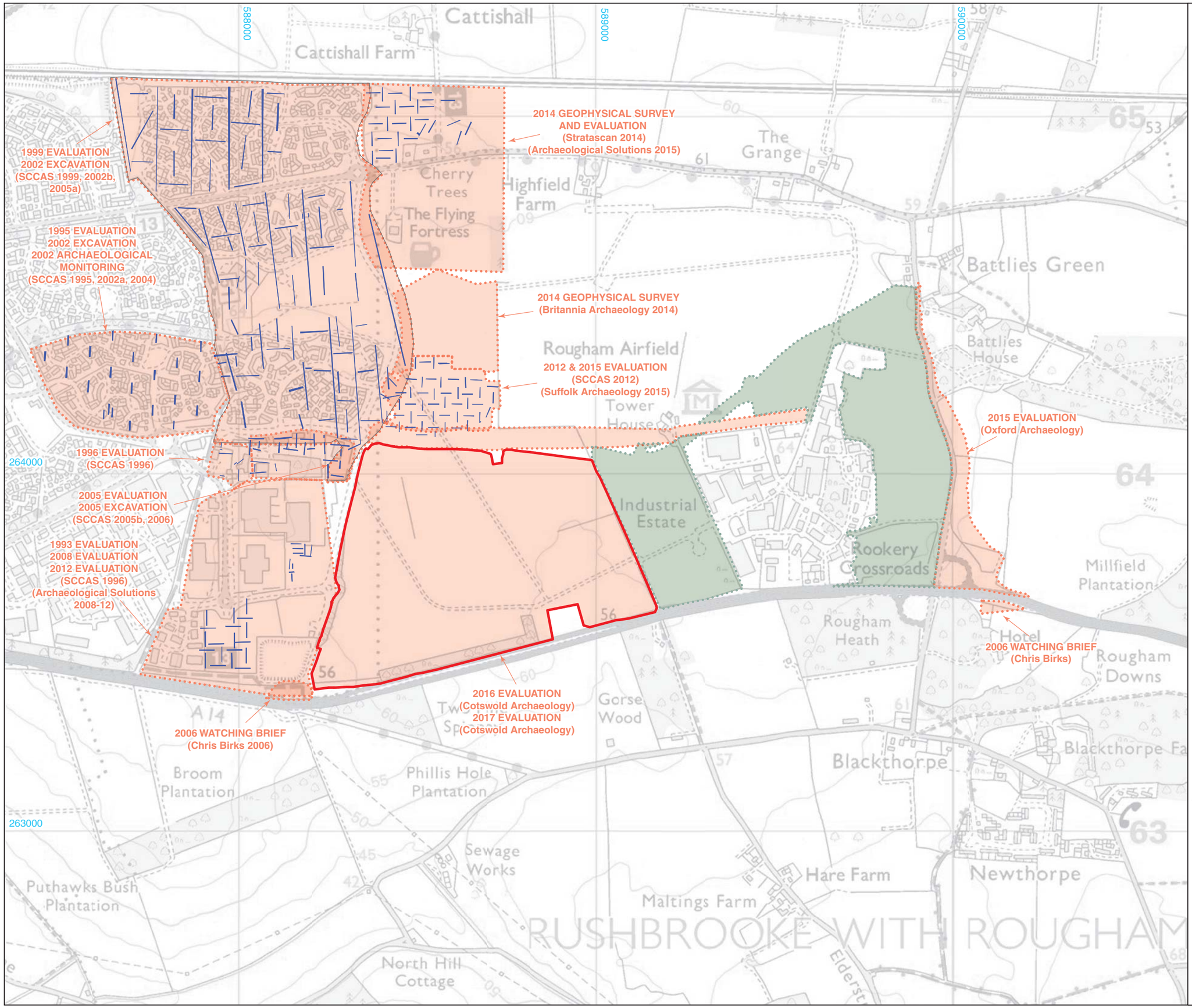

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Suffolk Business Park (Key Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE

Previous archaeological works

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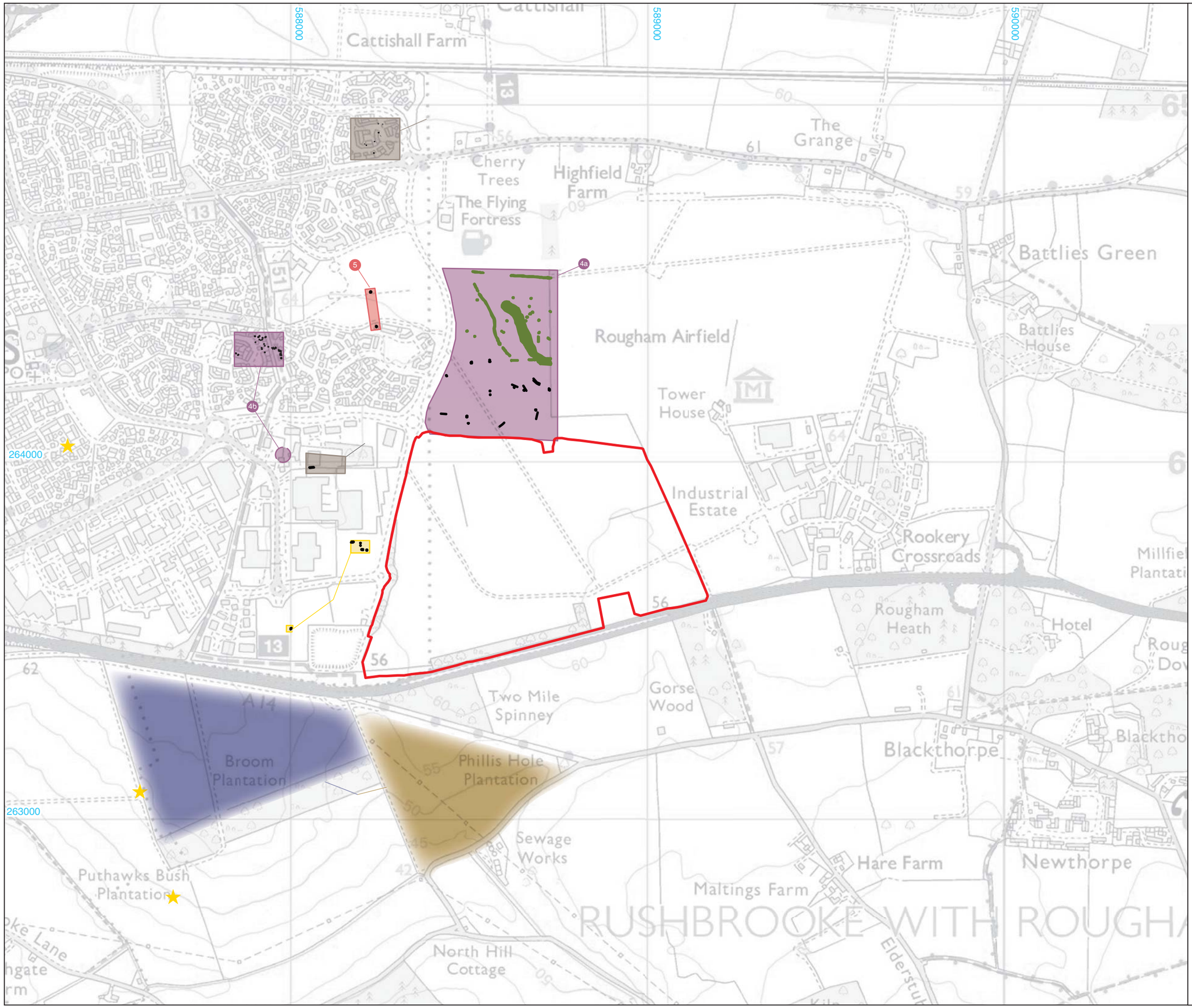
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:10,000**	



N

- Site boundary
- Saxon
- Roman
- Iron Age
- Bronze Age
- Neolithic
- Mesolithic
- Prehistoric

- excavated feature
- geophysical survey results
- approximate findspot location

0 500m

1:10,000

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PROJECT TITLE

Suffolk Business Park (Key Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE

Prehistoric – Roman archaeological features

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**25/07/2017**	**21**
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:10,000**	

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS (ARCHAEOLOGY HIGHLIGHTED IN BOLD)

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	>0.54	Modern
1	101	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm. Patches of chalk	30	1.8	0.3	
1	**102**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry pit**	**Possibly circular in plan, extent unknown**	**9**	**1.8**	**0.54m from existing ground surface**	**Undated**
1	**103**	**Fill**	**102**	**Fill of quarry pit**	**Light greyish brown with patches of orange sandy clay (redeposited natural). Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm**	**9**	**1.8**	**0.54m**	**Modern**
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.37	Modern
2	201	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.37	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.4	Modern
3	301	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand. Friable. Very common sub angular flint	30	1.8	0.4	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					<50mm				
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.29	Modern
4	401	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand with patches of orange clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.29	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.3	Modern
5	501	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand with patches of orange clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.3	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	29	1.8	0.19	Modern
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	29	1.8	0.15	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand with patches of orange clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm	29	1.8	0.34	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.3	Modern
7	701	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow. Medium sand. Patches of orange clay. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.3	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.39	Modern
8	801	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand with patches of orange clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm. Rare sub angular chalk <50mm	30	1.8	0.39	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30.1	1.8	0.27	Modern
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Very rare sub angular flint <50mm	30.1	1.8	0.13	
9	902	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand with patches of degraded chalk. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <70mm. Rare sub angular chalk <30mm	30.1	1.8	0.4	
9	**903**	**Cut**		**Cut of animal burial pit**	**Sub oval shape in plan extending into**	**0.63+**	**0.34**	**N/A**	**Modern**

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					bulk. NNW-SSE alignment. Not excavated				
9	**904**	**Fill**	**903**	**Fill of animal burial pit**	**Light Greyish brown. Sandy silt. Soft. Very rare charcoal flecks. <3mm. Rare sub angular flint <30mm**	**0.63+**	**0.34**	**N/A**	**Modern**
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	31	1.8	0.29	Modern
10	1001	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand with patches of degraded chalk. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm. Rare sub angular chalk <50mm	31	1.8	0.29	
11	1101	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.29	Modern
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand with patches of degraded chalk. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm. Rare sub angular chalk <50mm	30	1.8	0.29	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	35.3	1.8	0.41	Modern
12	1201	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand with patches of degraded chalk.	35.3	1.8	0.41	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm				
12	**1202**	**Cut**		**Cut of ditch**	**Linear in plan with concave steep sides. Concave base. N-S alignment**	**>1.8**	**1.65**	**0.75**	
12	**1203**	**Fill**	**1202**	**Fill of ditch**	**Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <70mm. Some charcoal flecks**	**>1.8**	**1.65**	**0.75**	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.31	Modern
13	1301	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand with patches of degraded chalk. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm. Rare sub angular chalk <50mm	30	1.8	0.31	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.29	Modern
14	1401	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange/yellow. Medium sand with patches of degraded chalk and clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm. Rare sub angular chalk <50mm	30	1.8	0.29	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub	33.3	1.8	0.32	Modern

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					angular flint <50mm				
15	1501	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand with patches of degraded chalk. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm. Rare sub angular chalk <50mm	33.3	1.8	0.32	
15	**1502**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry pit**	**Possibly circular in plan, gradual sloping sides, extent unknown**	**17.3**	**1.8**	**Unknown – partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface**	**Undated**
15	**1503**	**Fill**	**1502**	**Fill of quarry pit**	**Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm**	**17.3**	**1.8**	**Unknown**	**Undated**
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	29.8	1.8	0.33	Modern
16	1601	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Sandy clay. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	29.8	1.8	0.33	
16	**1602**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Circular in plan with gradual sides and a flat base. N-S alignment**	**0.7**	**0.68**	**0.24**	
16	**1603**	**Fill**	**1602**	**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common charcoal flecks. Common sub angular flint <20mm**	**0.7**	**0.68**	**0.24**	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.28	Modern
17	1701	Layer		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty sand. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.28	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.24	Modern
18	1801	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown Sandy clay with patches of light yellowish white silty sand. Common sub angular flint <150mm	30	1.8	0.24	
18	**1802**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Circular in plan. Concave sides, steep on W, gentle on E. Concave base. N-S alignment**	**0.78**	**0.6**	**0.15**	
18	**1803**	**Fill**	**1802**	**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm. Common charcoal flecks**	**0.78**	**0.6**	**0.15**	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.13	Modern
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.05	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty sand with patches of reddish clay. Friable. Common sub angular flint and chalk <50mm	30	1.8	0.18	
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	29	1.8	0.39	Modern
20	2001	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty sand with patches of reddish clay. Friable. Common sub angular flint and chalk <50mm	29	1.8	0.39	
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.37	Modern
21	2101	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand with patches of degraded chalk. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm. Rare sub angular chalk <50mm	30	1.8	0.37	
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	31	1.8	0.38	Modern
22	2201	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand with patches of degraded chalk. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm. Rare	31	1.8	0.38	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					sub angular chalk <50mm				
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.3	Modern
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.14	
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand with patches of degraded chalk. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm. Rare sub angular chalk <50mm	30	1.8	0.44	
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30.9	1.8	0.31	Modern
24	2401	Layer		Natural	Light brownish yellow. Silty sand. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <150mm. Area of modern disturbance	30.9	1.8	0.31	
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30.9	1.8	0.32	Modern
25	2501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown. Friable. Sandy silt. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30.9	1.8	0.07	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
25	2502	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Sandy clay. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30.9	1.8	0.39	
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand, heavily rooted, rare sub rounded flint inclusions < 15mm	34.3	1.8	0.32	Modern
26	2601	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow white loose sand	34.3	1.8	0.06 - Modern levelling deposit possibly formed during construction of Rougham Airfield WW2	Modern
26	2602	Layer		Subsoil	Mid whitish grey silty sand, compact with occasional sub rounded flints < 20mm	34.3	1.8	0.26	
26	2603	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown clay, compact with common sub rounded flints < 200mm	34.3	1.8	0.64	
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clay sand silt, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	30	1.8	0.29	Modern
27	2701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	30	1.8	0.07	
27	2702	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange sandy clay, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm and patches of degraded chalk	30	1.8	0.36	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clay sand silt, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	28	1.8	0.31	Modern
28	2801	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange sandy clay, friable with common sub angular flint and stone < 50mm and patches of degraded chalk	28	1.8	0.31	
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose, heavily rooted with occasional sub angular flint inclusions <5mm	32.5	1.8	0.23	Modern
29	2901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose with occasional sub angular flint inclusions <10mm	32.5	1.8	0.19	
29	2902	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, compact with common sub angular flint inclusions <15mm	32.5	1.8	0.42	
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	27	1.8	0.28	Modern
30	3001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clay silt sand, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	27	1.8	0.15	
30	3002	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	27	1.8	0.43	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with occasional sub angular flint < 20mm	32	1.8	0.35	Modern
31	3101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty sand, friable with occasional flint < 20mm	32	1.8	0.52 - Modern levelling deposit possibly formed during construction of Rougham Airfield WW2	Modern
31	3102	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty sand, compact with occasional sub angular flint < 40mm	32	1.8	0.87	
31	**3103**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry pit**	**Possibly circular in plan, extent unknown**	**3.5**	**1.8**	**Unknown – partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface**	**Undated**
31	**3104**	**Fill**	**3103**	**Fill of quarry pit**	**Mid greyish brown with patches of orange silty sand, friable with occasional flint < 20mm**	**3.5**	**1.8**	**Unknown**	**Undated**
31	**3105**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry pit**	**Possibly circular in plan, extent unknown**	**8.5**	**1.8**	**Unknown – partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface**	**Undated**
31	**3106**	**Fill**	**3105**	**Fill of quarry pit**	**Mid greyish brown silty sand, friable with occasional sub angular flint < 20mm**	**8.5**	**1.8**	**Unknown**	**Undated**
31	**3107**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry pit**	**Possibly circular in plan, extent unknown**	**5**	**1.8**	**Unknown – partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing**	**Undated**

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
								ground surface	
31	**3108**	**Fill**	**3107**	**Fill of quarry pit**	**Mid greyish brown silty sand, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm and rare rounded chalk**	**5**	**1.8**	**Unknown**	**Undated**
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	30	1.8	0.34	Modern
32	3201	Layer		Natural	Light greyish brown medium sand with patches of orange clay, friable with common subangular flint < 50mm	30	1.8	0.34	
32	**3202**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Oval cut with steep sides to a concave base**	**0.77**	**0.72**	**0.22**	
32	**3203**	**Fill**	**3202**	**Fill of pit/Hearth**	**Mid greyish black charcoal sand, friable, 50% charcoal, occasional flints < 20mm**	**0.77**	**0.72**	**0.22**	
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, friable with angular flint < 40mm	31.5	1.8	0.3	Modern
33	3301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish brown silty clay, friable with common small flint gravel	31.5	1.8	0.4 - Modern levelling deposit possibly formed during construction of Rougham Airfield WW2	Modern
33	3302	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown clay with sporadic patches of chalk flecks and very common angular flint < 50mm	31.5	1.8	0.7	
33	**3303**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry**	**Possibly circular**	**>1.8**	**14.5**	**Unknown –**	**Undated**

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
				pit	**in plan, extent unknown**			**partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface**	
33	**3304**	**Fill**		**Fill of quarry pit**	**Mid greyish brown silty clay, friable with angular gravel inclusions < 30mm**	**>1.8**	**14.5**	**Unknown**	**Undated**
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, friable with common angular flint	30	1.8	0.3	Modern
34	3401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish orangey brown silty clay, friable with common small flint gravel and angular flint	30	1.8	0.6 - Modern levelling deposit possibly formed during construction of Rougham Airfield WW2	Modern
34	3402	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown clay with sporadic patches of chalk flecks and very common angular flint < 50mm	30	1.8	0.9	
34	**3403**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry pit**	**Possibly circular in plan, extent unknown**	**24**	**1.8**	**Unknown – partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface**	**Undated**
34	**3404**	**Fill**	**3403**	**Fill of quarry pit**	**Mid greyish brown silty clay, friable with angular flint < 50mm**	**24**	**1.8**	**Unknown**	**Undated**
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose, heavily rooted with rare sub angular flint	30.5	1.8	0.16	Modern

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose with occasional flint < 35mm	30.5	1.8	0.21	
35	3502	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white loose silty sand with common sub angular flint and areas of compact mid red brown sandy clay and light grey brown silty sand	30.5	1.8	0.37	
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose, heavily rooted with rare sub angular flint < 25mm	30.9	1.8	0.18	Modern
36	3601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand, friable with rare sub rounded flint < 15mm	30.9	1.8	0.18	
36	3602	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white silty sand with areas of compact mid red brown sandy clay and chalk, common sub rounded flint < 70mm	30.9	1.8	0.36	
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, loose, heavily rooted with rare sub rounded flint < 25mm	31.2	1.8	0.15	Modern
37	3701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay, loose with rare sub angular flint < 35mm	31.2	1.8	0.21	
37	3702	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white loose silty sand with common sub angular flint and areas of compact mid	31.2	1.8	0.36	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					red brown sandy clay and light grey brown silty sand				
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	32	1.8	0.33	Modern
38	3801	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange medium sand, compact with common sub angular flint < 50mm and patches of degraded chalk	32	1.8	0.33	
38	**3802**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry pit**	**Possibly circular in plan, extent unknown**	**7**	**1.8**	**Unknown – partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface**	**Undated**
38	**3803**	**Fill**	**3802**	**Fill of quarry pit**	**Mid greyish brown sand silt compact with rare flint**	**7**	**1.8**	**Unknown**	**Undated**
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	30	1.8	0.28	Modern
39	3901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	30	1.8	0.18	
39	3902	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange medium sand, compact with common sub angular flint < 50mm and patches of degraded chalk	30	1.8	0.46	
39	**3903**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry pit**	**Possibly circular in plan, extent unknown**	**16**	**1.8**	**Unknown – partially machine excavated to a depth of**	**Undated**

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
								1.2m from existing ground surface	
39	**3904**	**Fill**	**3903**	**Fill of quarry pit**	**Mid grey brown silty sand, compact with rare angular flint**	**16**	**1.8**	**Unknown**	**Undated**
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand, heavily rooted, rare sub rounded flint inclusions	30.1	1.8	0.34	Modern
40	4001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with rare sub angular flint	30.1	1.8	0.38	
40	4002	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown compact sandy clay with areas of chalk and occasional flint inclusions	30.1	1.8	0.72	
40	**4003**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry pit**	**Possibly circular in plan, extent unknown**	**12**	**>1.8**	**Unknown – partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface**	**Undated**
40	**4004**	**Fill**	**4003**	**Fill of quarry pit**	**Mid reddish brown silty sand, loose with occasional flint inclusions**	**12**	**>1.8**	**Unknown**	**Undated**
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand, heavily rooted with rare sub angular flint < 35mm	30.6	1.8	0.15	Modern
41	4101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with rare sub rounded flint < 25mm	30.6	1.8	0.17	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
41	4102	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white loose silty sand with areas of compact mid red brown sandy clay with rare sub angular flint < 90mm	30.6	1.8	0.32	
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand, heavily rooted with rare sub angular flint < 35mm	30.9	1.8	0.21	Modern
42	4201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional sub rounded flint < 45mm	30.9	1.8	0.14	
42	4202	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown compact sandy clay with areas of loose light yellow white silty sand and occasional flint < 70mm	30.9	1.8	0.35	
42	**4203**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Oval in plan with concave sides to a rounded concave base**	**0.84**	**0.36**	**0.26**	
42	**4204**	**Fill**	**4203**	**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid greyish brown silty sand, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm and common charcoal flecks**	**0.84**	**0.36**	**0.26**	
42	**4205**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Oval in plan, unexcavated**	**1.1**	**0.37**	**N/A**	
42	**4206**	**Fill**	**4205**	**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose with a rare charcoal**	**1.1**	**0.37**	**N/A**	
42	**4207**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Circular pit, unexcavated**	**0.52**	**0.5**	**N/A**	
42	**4208**	**Fill**	**4207**	**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid reddish brown silty sand loose, rare charcoal**	**0.52**	**0.5**	**N/A**	
42	**4209**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Circular in plan with steep**	**0.45**		**0.2**	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					concave sides to an uneven base				
42	**4210**	**Fill**	**4209**	**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid reddish black silty sand, loose with rare charcoal**	**0.45**		**0.2**	
43	4300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand, heavily rooted with rare natural sub rounded flint < 20mm	31.2	1.8	0.19	Modern
43	4301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional sub angular flint < 35mm	31.2	1.8	0.15	
43	4302	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white loose silty sand with areas of compact mid red brown sandy clay with rare sub angular flint < 120mm	31.2	1.8	0.34	
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand, heavily rooted with rare natural sub rounded flint < 20mm	31.4	1.8	0.2	Modern
44	4401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional sub angular flint < 35mm	31.4	1.8	0.2	
44	4402	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white loose silty sand with areas of compact mid red brown sandy clay and occasional sub rounded flint < 90mm	31.4	1.8	0.4	
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with rare sub angular	30	1.8	0.28	Modern

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					flint				
45	4501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt, compact with rare sub angular flint	30	1.8	0.1	
45	4502	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish white silty sand, compact with occasional sub angular flint	30	1.8	0.38	
45	**4503**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Oval in plan with moderate steep sides to a flat base**	**0.4**	**0.42**	**0.14**	
45	**4504**	**Fill**	**4503**	**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid greyish brown medium sand, friable with occasional charcoal flecks**	**0.4**	**0.42**	**0.14**	
46	4600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	29	1.8	0.28	Modern
46	4601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	29	1.8	0.07	
46	4602	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange medium sand, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	29	1.8	0.35	
46	**4603**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Oval in plan with gradual sloping and flat base**	**0.74**	**0.47**	**0.12**	
46	**4604**	**Fill**	**4603**	**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose with occasional charcoal < 30mm**	**0.74**	**0.47**	**0.12**	
47	4700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand, heavily rooted with rare natural sub rounded flint <	29.3	1.8	0.14	Modern

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					30mm				
47	4701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional sub rounded flint to 65mm	29.3	1.8	0.16	
47	4702	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown loose silty sand with areas of compact mid reddish brown sandy clay and occasional sub angular flint < 95mm	29.3	1.8	0.3	
48	4800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand, heavily rooted with rare flint < 25mm	31.1	1.8	0.15	Modern
48	4801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional flint < 35mm	31.1	1.8	0.21	
48	4802	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white loose silty sand with areas of compact sandy clay and occasional flint < 90mm	31.1	1.8	0.36	
48	**4803**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Circular in plan with steep concave sides to an uneven base**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.06**	
48	**4804**	**Fill**	**4803**	**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid greyish black silty sand, compact with charcoal inclusions**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.06**	
49	4900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand, rare sub rounded flint < 25mm	31	1.8	0.18	Modern
49	4901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional sub	31	1.8	0.18	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					angular flint < 35mm				
49	4902	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown loose silty sand with occasional sub angular flint < 100mm	31	1.8	0.36	
50	5000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with rare sub rounded flint < 30mm	30.9	1.8	0.21	Modern
50	5001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with flint < 50mm	30.9	1.8	0.16	
50	5002	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white silty sand with areas of sandy clay and occasional flint < 80mm	30.9	1.8	0.37	
50	**5003**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Circular in plan with gentle sloping sides, slightly concave to a concave base**	**0.73**	**0.55**	**0.08**	
50	**5004**	**Fill**		**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid greyish black silty sand, friable with charcoal inclusions**	**0.73**	**0.55**	**0.08**	
50	**5005**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Oval in plan, unexcavated**	**0.75**	**0.29**	**N/A**	
50	**5006**	**Fill**		**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Light reddish brown silty sand, friable**	**0.75**	**0.29**	**N/A**	
51	5100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with rare sub rounded flint < 30mm	29.8	1.8	0.29	Modern
51	5101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional sub rounded flint < 45mm	29.8	1.8	0.12	
51	5102	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white loose silty sand with areas of compact mid	29.8	1.8	0.41	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					reddish brown sandy clay and occasional sub rounded flint < 70mm				
52	5200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with rare sub rounded flint < 20mm	30.9	1.8	0.2	Modern
52	5201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional sub rounded flint < 45mm	30.9	1.8	0.16	
52	5202	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white loose silty sand with areas of compact mid red brown sandy clay and occasional sub rounded flint < 80mm	30.9	1.8	0.36	
53	5300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	30	1.8	0.33	Modern
53	5301	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange medium sand, friable with patches of reddish brown clay and common flint < 50mm	30	1.8	0.33	
53	**5302**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Circular in plan, unexcavated**	**0.57**	**0.83**	**N/A**	
53	**5303**	**Fill**	**5302**	**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with very common charcoal**	**0.57**	**0.83**	**N/A**	
53	**5304**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry pit**	**Possibly circular in plan, extent unknown**	**>1.8**	**9**	**Unknown – partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface**	**Undated**

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
53	**5305**	**Fill**	**5304**	**Fill of quarry pit**	**Mid reddish brown sandy silt, friable with common sub angular flint**	**>1.8**	**9**	**Unknown**	**Undated**
54	5400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with rare sub rounded flint < 25mm	30.1	1.8	0.26	Modern
54	5401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand, occasional sub angular flint < 45mm	30.1	1.8	0.13	
54	5402	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown compact sandy clay with areas of loose light yellowish white silty sand and occasional flint < 80mm	30.1	1.8	0.39	
55	5500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	28	1.8	0.2	Modern
55	5501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	28	1.8	0.17	
55	5502	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange medium sand, friable with patches of reddish brown clay and common sub angular flint < 50mm	28	1.8	0.37	
55	**5503**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Circular in plan with steep slightly concave sides to a concave base**	**0.9**	**0.59**	**0.41**	
55	**5504**	**Fill**	**5503**	**1st fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid greyish black silty sand, loose with charcoal and flint inclusions**	**0.9**	**0.57**	**0.27**	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
55	**5505**	**Fill**	**5503**	**2nd fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid reddish brown silty sand, loose with occasional flint < 15mm**	**0.7**	**0.59**	**0.24**	
56	5600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	29.8	1.8	0.18	Modern
56	5601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	29.8	1.8	0.22	
56	5602	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow medium sand, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	29.8	1.8	0.4	
56	**5603**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Circular in plan, unexcavated**	**1.15**	**0.87**	**N/A**	
56	**5604**	**Fill**	**5603**	**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Light greyish brown silty sand, loose**	**1.15**	**0.87**	**N/A**	
56	**5605**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Irregular circular in plan, unexcavated**	**0.73**	**0.71**	**N/A**	
56	**5606**	**Fill**	**5605**	**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid greyish black compact silty sand with charcoal and flint inclusions**	**0.73**	**0.71**	**N/A**	
56	**5607**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Oval in plan with rounded concave sides to a flat base**	**0.95**	**1.06**	**0.4**	
56	**5608**	**Fill**	**5607**	**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid greyish brown silty sand with very rare sub angular stone and charcoal**	**0.95**	**1.06**	**0.4**	
57	5700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with common sub angular flint < 50mm	30	1.8	0.4	Modern
57	5701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, rare sub angular flint <	30	1.8	0.22	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					50mm				
57	5702	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange medium sand, common sub angular flint > 50mm	30	1.8	0.62	
57	**5703**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit**	**Oval in plan with sharp concave sides to a rounded concave base**	**0.74**	**1.05**	**0.4**	
57	**5704**	**Fill**	**5703**	**Fill of pit**	**Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with rare charcoal flecks**	**0.74**	**1.05**	**0.4**	
57	5705	Cut		Tree throw	Sub oval in plan with sharp concave sides and a rounded concave base	1.1	1.05	0.12	
57	5706	Fill	5705	Fill of tree throw	Light greyish brown with patches of yellowish white silty sand, friable with occasional flint and rare charcoal flecks	0.89	1.05	0.12	
57	5707	Fill	5705	Fill of tree throw	Dark blackish grey with orangey yellow patches silty sand, friable with very common charcoal and rare sub angular flint	0.3	0.57	0.08	
58	5800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with occasional sub angular flint < 50mm	29	1.8	0.21	Modern
58	5801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with occasional sub angular flint and rare flecks of chalk	29	1.8	0.17	
58	5802	Layer		Natural	Light greyish brown with patches of	29	1.8	0.38	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					orange medium sand with common sub angular flint				
59	5900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with common sub angular flint < 40mm	29	1.8	0.27	Modern
59	5901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with common sub angular flint < 40mm	29	1.8	0.13	
59	5902	Layer		Natural	Light greyish brown medium sand, friable with common sub angular flint and patches of orange sand	29	1.8	0.4	
59	**5903**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit**	**Oval in plan with sharp concave sides to a rounded base**	**0.77**	**0.74**	**0.28**	
59	**5904**	**Fill**	**5903**	**Fill of pit**	**Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable with common sub angular flint < 60mm and common charcoal flecks**	**0.77**	**0.74**	**0.28**	
60	6000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <40mm	29	1.8	0.23	Modern
60	6000	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <40mm	29	1.8	0.15	
60	6000	Layer		Natural	Light greyish brown. Medium sand. Friable. Common sub angular flint <40mm	29	1.8	0.38	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
61	6100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <30mm	30.2	1.8	0.25	Modern
61	6101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <30mm	30.2	1.8	0.16	
61	6102	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty sand. Friable. Common sub angular flint <35mm	30.2	1.8	0.41	
62	6200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <45mm	30.8	1.8	0.22	Modern
62	6201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <30mm	30.8	1.8	0.19	
62	6202	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Sandy clay with areas of sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <70mm	30.8	1.8	0.41	
63	6300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <45mm	26.8	1.8	0.19	Modern
63	6301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <30mm	26.8	1.8	0.13	
63	6302	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Sandy clay with areas of sandy silt. Friable. Common sub	26.8	1.8	0.32	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					angular flint <60mm				
64	6400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <90mm	28.2	1.8	0.13	Modern
64	6401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <35mm	28.2	1.8	0.17	
64	6402	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Sandy clay with areas of sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <35mm	28.2	1.8	0.3	
65	6500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <40mm	30	1.8	0.29	Modern
65	6501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <40mm	30	1.8	0.19	
65	6502	Layer		Natural	Light greyish brown. Sandy clay with areas of sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <35mm	30	1.8	0.48	
66	6600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <40mm	30	1.8	0.39	Modern
66	6601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <40mm	30	1.8	0.2	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
66	6602	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown. Sandy clay with areas of sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <35mm	30	1.8	0.59	
66	**6603**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit**	**Oval in plan with gradual to almost vertical sides. Concave base. N-S alignment**	**>1.53**	**>1.15**	**>0.80**	
66	**6604**	**Fill**	**6603**	**Fill of pit**	**Mid greyish brown. Silty sand. Friable. Rare charcoal flecks <10mm. Common sub angular flint <60mm**	**>1.53**	**>1.15**	**>0.80**	
67	6700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <40mm	30	1.8	0.29	Modern
67	6701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <40mm	30	1.8	0.11	
67	6702	Layer		Natural	Light greyish brown with patches of orange clay. Medium sand. Common sub angular flint <40mm	30	1.8	0.4	
68	6800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <30mm	31.3	1.8	0.17	Modern
68	6801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <30mm	31.3	1.8	0.11	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
68	6802	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Sandy clay with areas of silty sand. Friable. Common sub angular flint <30mm	31.3	1.8	0.28	
69	6900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <45mm	29.6	1.8	0.26	Modern
69	6901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <50mm	29.6	1.8	0.23	
69	6902	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty sand with areas of Sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm	29.6	1.8	0.49	
70	7000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <30mm	31.2	1.8	0.18	Modern
70	7001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <25mm. Good to natural	31.2	1.8	0.15	
70	7002	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Sandy clay with areas of silty sand. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <40mm	31.2	1.8	0.33	
70	**7003**	**Cut**		**Cut of gully terminus**	**Linear in plan. Rounded concave sides. Rounded but uneven base. NW-SE alignment**	**0.56**	**0.12**	**0.06**	**Undated**

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
70	**7004**	**Fill**	**7003**	**Fill of gully terminus**	**Mid greyish brown. Silty sand. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <30mm**	**0.56**	**0.12**	**0.06**	**Undated**
71	7100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <35mm	31.3	1.8	0.1	Modern
71	7101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <40mm	31.3	1.8	0.26	
71	7102	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty sand with areas of Sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm	31.3	1.8	0.36	
72	7200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <30mm	31.6	1.8	0.17	Modern
72	7201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <35mm	31.6	1.8	0.12	
72	7202	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty sand with areas of Sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm	31.6	1.8	0.29	
73	7300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <30mm	30.9	1.8	0.29	Modern
73	7301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub	30.9	1.8	0.22	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					angular flint <20mm				
73	7302	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty sand with areas of Sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <70mm	30.9	1.8	0.51	
74	7400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <35mm	31.2	1.8	0.3	Modern
74	7401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <25mm	31.2	1.8	0.09	
74	7402	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty sand with areas of Sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <50mm	31.2	1.8	0.39	
75	7500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <20mm	30.8	1.8	0.22	Modern
75	7501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <15mm	30.8	1.8	0.13	
75	7502	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty sand with areas of Sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <30mm	30.8	1.8	0.35	
76	7600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub	30.7	1.8	0.21	Modern

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					angular flint <25mm				
76	7601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <30mm	30.7	1.8	0.23	
76	7602	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white. Silty sand with areas of light reddish brown sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <45mm	30.7	1.8	0.44	
77	7700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <30mm	31.4	1.8	0.37	Modern
77	7701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <20mm	31.4	1.8	0.18	
77	7702	Layer		Natural	Light greyish brown. Silty sand. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <60mm	31.4	1.8	0.55	
78	7800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <20mm	30.4	1.8	0.18	Modern
78	7801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <35mm	30.4	1.8	0.23	
78	7802	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white. Silty sand. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <30mm	30.4	1.8	0.41	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
79	7900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <40mm	30.8	1.8	0.19	Modern
79	7901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <40mm	30.8	1.8	0.23	
79	7902	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty sand with areas of Light greyish white silty sand. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <110mm	30.8	1.8	0.42	
80	8000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <35mm	31.2	1.8	0.27	Modern
80	8001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <60mm	31.2	1.8	0.08	
80	8002	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty sand. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <110mm. 1 land drain in middle of trench E-W alignment	31.2	1.8	0.35	
81	8100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <35mm	31.4	1.8	0.17	Modern
81	8101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <35mm	31.4	1.8	0.22	
81	8102	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty	31.4	1.8	0.39	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					sand. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <110mm				
82	8200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <20mm	30.4	1.8	0.21	Modern
82	8201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <60mm	30.4	1.8	0.21	
82	8202	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty sand. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <110mm. - Rubble consisting of CBM and concrete from possible WW2 airfield building remains located in middle of trench – approx. 3m wide NW/SE	30.4	1.8	0.42	
83	8300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <30mm	30.8	1.8	0.38	Modern
83	8301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <50mm	30.8	1.8	0.43 - Modern levelling deposit possibly formed during construction of Rougham Airfield WW2	Modern
83	8302	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty sand with patches of sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <110mm	30.8	1.8	0.81	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
83	**8303**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry pit**	**Possibly circular in plan, extent unknown**	**15**	**1.8**	**Unknown – partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface**	**Undated**
83	**8304**	**Fill**	**8303**	**Fill of quarry pit**	**Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Very common gravel inclusions**	**15**	**1.8**	**Unknown**	**Undated**
84	8400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <30mm	31.5	1.8	0.18	Modern
84	8401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <20mm	31.5	1.8	0.11	
84	8402	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty sand with patches of sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <70mm	31.5	1.8	0.29	
85	8500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <20mm	31	1.8	0.18	Modern
85	8501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Occasional sub angular flint <30mm	31	1.8	0.14	
85	8502	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Rare sub angular flint <20mm	31	1.8	0.11	
85	8503	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white. Silty sand. Friable.	31	1.8	0.43	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					Very common sub angular flint <80mm				
86	8600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <30mm	31.4	1.8	0.23	Modern
86	8601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <20mm	31.4	1.8	0.16	
86	8602	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white. Silty sand with patches of light reddish brown sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <60mm	31.4	1.8	0.39	
87	8700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <30mm	30.9	1.8	0.23	Modern
87	8701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <40mm	30.9	1.8	0.2	
87	8702	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white. Silty sand with patches of light reddish brown sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <60mm	30.9	1.8	0.43	
87	**8703**	**Cut**		**Cut of pit/hearth**	**Oval in plan with rounded concave gradual sides. Flat base. NW-SE alignment**	**0.68**	**0.46**	**>0.21**	
87	**8704**	**Fill**	**8703**	**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Mid reddish brown. Sandy silt. Compact. Common charcoal flecks.**	**0.68**	**0.23**	**>0.21**	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					Common heated clay. Common sub angular flint >40mm				
87	**8705**	**Fill**	**8704**	**Fill of pit/hearth**	**Light brownish red. Sandy clay. Compact**	**0.60**	**0.23**	**0.1**	
88	8800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.25	Modern
88	8801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.1	
88	8802	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange. Medium sand. Friable. Patches of reddish brown clay. Very common sub angular flint <50mm	30	1.8	0.35	
88	**8803**	**Cut**		**Cut of ditch**	**Linear in plan with rounded concave gentle slope on SW, sharp on NE. Flat base. NW-SE alignment**	**>1.8**	**0.92**	**0.17**	
88	**8804**	**Fill**	**8803**	**Fill of ditch**	**Mid reddish brown. Silty sand. Compact. Very common sub angular flint**	**>1.8**	**0.92**	**0.17**	
89	8900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <15mm	29.7	1.8	0.23	Modern
89	8901	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	29.7	1.8	0.12	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
89	8902	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white. Silty sand with patches of light reddish brown sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <60mm	29.7	1.8	0.35	
90	9000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <20mm	30.8	1.8	0.1	Modern
90	9001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30.8	1.8	0.12	
90	9002	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown. Silty sand. Compact. Very common sub angular flint <15mm	30.8	1.8	0.11	
90	9003	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white. Silty sand with patches of mid reddish brown sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <60mm	30.8	1.8	0.33	
91	9100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <20mm	30.8	1.8	0.17	Modern
91	9101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <35mm	30.8	1.8	0.1	
91	9102	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown. Silty sand. Compact. Very common sub angular flint <65mm	30.8	1.8	0.27	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
92	9200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <25mm	31.6	1.8	0.17	Modern
92	9201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <15mm	31.6	1.8	0.14	
92	9202	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown. Sandy clay with patches of light yellowish white silty sand. Compact. Very common sub angular flint <85mm	31.6	1.8	0.31	
93	9300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <20mm	30.4	1.8	0.39	Modern
93	9301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	30.4	1.8	0.2	
93	9302	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown. Silty sand. Compact. Very common sub angular flint <15mm	30.4	1.8	0.12	
93	9303	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish white. Silty sand with patches of mid reddish brown sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <90mm	30.4	1.8	0.71	
94	9400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <25mm	31.4	1.8	0.29	Modern

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
94	9401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <50mm	31.4	1.8	0.46	
94	9402	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown. Silty sand. Compact. Very common sub angular flint <40mm	31.4	1.8	0.75	
94	**9403**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry pit**	**Possibly circular in plan, extent unknown**	**8**	**1.8**	**Unknown – partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface**	**Undated**
94	**9404**	**Fill**	**9403**	**Fill of quarry pit**	**Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Friable. Very common gravel inclusions**	**8**	**1.8**	**Unknown**	**Undated**
94	**9405**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry pit**	**Possibly circular in plan, extent unknown**	**6.5**	**1.8**	**Unknown – partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface**	**Undated**
94	**9406**	**Fill**	**9405**	**Fill of quarry pit**	**Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Friable. Very common gravel inclusions**	**6.5**	**1.8**	**Unknown**	**Undated**
95	9500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <30mm	31.4	1.8	0.25	Modern
95	9501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <20mm	31.4	1.8	0.12	
95	9502	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty sand. Compact.	31.4	1.8	0.23	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					Very common sub angular flint <20mm				
95	9503	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown. Silty sand with patches of mid reddish brown sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <40mm	31.4	1.8	0.6	
96	9600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <20mm	31.2	1.8	0.27	Modern
96	9601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty sand. Compact. Very common sub angular flint <30mm	31.2	1.8	0.13	
96	9602	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown. Silty sand with patches of mid reddish brown sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <60mm	31.2	1.8	0.4	
97	9700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <35mm	30.2	1.8	0.3	Modern
97	9701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty sand. Compact. Very common sub angular flint <45mm	30.2	1.8	0.48	
97	9702	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty sand. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <35mm	30.2	1.8	0.78	
97	**9703**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry pit**	**Possibly circular in plan, extent unknown**	**18**	**1.8**	**Unknown – partially machine**	**Undated**

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
								excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface	
97	**9704**	**Fill**		**Fill of quarry pit**	**Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Friable. Very common gravel inclusions**	**18**	**1.8**	**Unknown**	**Undated**
97	**9705**	**Cut**		**Cut of quarry pit**	**Possibly circular in plan, extent unknown**	**18**	**1.8**	**Unknown – partially machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m from existing ground surface**	**Undated**
97	**9706**	**Fill**		**Fill of quarry pit**	**Mid yellowish brown. Silty clay. Loose. Very common gravel inclusions**	**18**	**1.8**	**Unknown**	**Undated**
98	9800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <25mm	30.1	1.8	0.39	Modern
98	9801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty sand. Compact. Common sub angular flint <45mm	30.1	1.8	0.14	
98	9802	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty sand. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <65mm	30.1	1.8	0.53	
99	9900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <55mm	31.2	1.8	0.32	Modern
99	9901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty sand. Compact. Common sub angular flint	31.2	1.8	0.25	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					<45mm				
99	9902	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <15mm	31.2	1.8	0.28	
99	9903	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown. Silty sand with patches of sandy clay. Very common sub angular flint <70mm	31.2	1.8	0.85	
100	10000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <25mm.	30.4	1.8	0.26	Modern
100	10001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty sand. Compact. Common sub angular flint <35mm	30.4	1.8	0.24	
100	10002	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown. Silty sand with patches of sandy clay. Friable. Very common sub angular flint <65mm	30.4	1.8	0.5	
101	10100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy silt. Friable. Common sub angular flint <20mm	30.1	1.8	0.15	Modern
101	10101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty sand. Compact. Common sub angular flint <10mm	30.1	1.8	0.35	
101	10102	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown. Silty sand with patches of sandy gravel. Very common	30.1	1.8	0.5	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
					sub angular flint <50mm				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
U/S	Animal bone		1	210	
	Aluminium	Agricultural implement/aircraft part	1	69	
	Burnt flint		4	270	
	Flint	2xflake with blade properties, flakes	71	2394	
	Glass				
200	Flint	Flakes	2	33	
300	Flint	Flint	2	6	
800	Flint	Flakes, heavy ripples	3	10	
1000	Flint	Flake	1	1	
1100	Flint		1	5	
1203	Iron	Collar	1	174	C20+
	Glass		1	1	
	Flint	Flake	1	1	
	CBM	Tile	3	55	
1700	Flint	Flakes	2	50	
1803	Prehistoric pottery	Grog-tempered	7	31	IA
2100	Flint	Flake	1	1	
2300	Flint	Flake	1	7	
2500	Flint	Flake with retouch or working damage, scraper	2	56	
2700	Flint	Flakes, heavy ripples	3	36	
3200	Flint	Flake, core	2	36	
3400	Flint	Flake	1	12	
3602	Burnt stone		3	36	
3904	Iron	Bar	1	23	
	Flint	Flint	1	5	
4004	Flint	3xflint,1xmodified flake	4	37	
5305	Iron	Horseshoe	1	104	
	Flint	Flake	1	6	
5608	Burnt flint		1	12	
5904	Flint	Flakes	2	1	
6604	Burnt flint		1	15	
	Flint	Flake	1	4	
7101	Iron	Sheet	1	19	
7300	Iron	Agricultural implement	1	1197	
7700	CBM	Tile	1	13	
7800	Flint	Flake	1	5	
7801	Flint	Flake	1	162	
8000	Flint	Flake	1	91	
8100	Flint	Flake	1	25	
	CBM	Tile	1	82	
8201	Flint	Flakes	2	47	
8304	CBM	Tile with keying	1	61	

8400	Flint	Flake	1	186	
8401	Flint	?multiplatform core	1	71	
9300	Flint	Flake	1	17	
9406	Industrial waste		1	1	
	Flint	Flake	1	17	
	CBM	Flake	1	5	
9502	Flint	Flake with microdenticulates	1	2	
9704	CBM	Drainpipe	1	208	
9706	Flint	Flakes	3	24	
9800	Flint	Flake	1	5	
10001	Flint	Flake	1	16	

Table 3: finds concordance

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol	Flot	Roots	Grain	Chaff	Charred	Notes for Table	Charcoal> 4/2 mm	Other
Trench 18 - Early-Middle Iron Age pit											
1802	1803	16	20	60	5	-	-	*	*Polygonum*	**/***	-
Trench 31 - Undated ?quarry pit											
3105	3106	12	19	5	10	-	-	*	Stem frags	-/*	-
Trench 32 - Undated pit/hearth											
3202	3203	13	18	1000	2	-	-	*	*Corylus avellana* shell	*****/*****	-
Trench 39 - Undated ?quarry pit											
3903	3904	10	17	20	5	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
Trench 48 - Undated pit/hearth											
4803	4804	7	17	1750	1	-	-	*	*Galium*	*****/*****	-
Trench 50 - Undated pit/hearth											
5003	5004	5	15	100	3	-	-	-	-	***/*****	-
Trench 56 - Undated pit/hearth											
5607	5608	3	19	400	3	-	-	*	Bud	****/*****	-
Trench 57 - Undated tree throw											
5705	5707	1	6	150	2	*	-	-	F-t wheat grain	****/*****	-
Trench 59 - Undated pit/hearth											
5903	5904	2	9	50	10	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
Trench 87 - Undated pit/hearth											
8703	8704	11	19	20	75	-	-	-	-	-/*	-

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

Table 4: Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

APPENDIX D: RADIOCARBON DATES

Radiocarbon dating by Sarah Cobain

Radiocarbon dating was undertaken in order to confirm the date of pits 3202 and 5607. The samples were analysed during November 2017 at Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G75 0QF, Scotland. The methodology employed by SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory is outlined in Dunbar *et al.* (2016)

The uncalibrated dates are conventional radiocarbon ages. The radiocarbon ages were calibrated using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme OxCal v4.3.2 (2017) (Bronk Ramsey 2009) using the IntCal13 curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013).

References

Bronk Ramsey, C. 2009 'Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates', *Radiocarbon* **51 (1)**, 337–360

Dunbar, E., Cook, G.T., Naysmith, P., Tripney, B.G., Xu, S. 2016 'AMS 14C dating at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)', *Radiocarbon* **58 (1)**, 9–23

Reimer, P.J., Bard, E., Bayliss, A., Beck, J.W., Blackwell, P.G., Bronk Ramsey, C., Grootes, P.M., Guilderson, T.P., Haflidason, H., Hajdas, I., HattŽ, C., Heaton, T.J., Hoffmann, D.L., Hogg, A.G., Hughen, K.A., Kaiser, K.F., Kromer, B., Manning, S.W., Niu, M., Reimer, R.W., Richards, D.A., Scott, E.M., Southon, J.R., Staff, R.A., Turney, C.S.M., & van der Plicht, J. 2013 'IntCal13 and Marine13 Radiocarbon Age Calibration Curves 0–50,000 Years cal BP', *Radiocarbon* **55 (4),** 1869–1887

Radiocarbon dating results

Feature	Lab No.	Material	δ ^{13}C	Radiocarbon age	Calibrated radiocarbon age 95.4% probability	Calibrated radiocarbon age 68.2% probability
Context 3203 Pit/hearth 3202	SUERC-76028	Charcoal *Quercus* (Oak)	-26.0‰	2501 ± 35yr BP	791–513 cal BC (95.4%)	768–740 cal BC (12.6%) 688–664 cal BC (10.8%) 646–549 cal BC (44.8%)
Context 5608 Pit/hearth 5607	SUERC-76029	Charcoal *Quercus* (Oak)	-24.8‰	1007 ± 35 yr BP	970–1054 cal AD (72.3%) 1078–1154 cal AD (23.1%)	988–1040 cal AD (64.7%) 1110–1116 cal AD (3.5%)

APPENDIX E: 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 building of 2 two storeys dating to 1800	Modern	Grade II	8952 6277	HE 1031166	NHLE
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	Prehistoric		8798 6353	**ESF219502** **ESF19914**	Archaeological Solutions

	pits to the west of the site. These contained no dating material but the proximity to other prehistoric features could indicate the same origin.			8815 6375		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. Geophysicial 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 is 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	Modern		8882 6411	**MSF22877**	HER

	forces as a base for Bombing units.					
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 F: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: cotswold2-286722

Project details

Project name	Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2)
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June/July 2017 at Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. A total of 101 trial trenches were machine excavated. All machine excavated trenches measured approximately 30m x 1.8m. Thirty trenches contained archaeological features and deposits. The evaluation revealed a surface finds assemblage of worked flint recovered from the topsoil across the site in Field 1 and from sealed deposits of several archaeological features though some of these may have been residual. Sixteen large pits were exposed in various parts of the site, which may have been of prehistoric origin given the flint artefacts recovered from associated contexts and similar features recorded previously, though they may have been more recent, many post-medieval chalk and gravel extraction pits having been recorded in the area. A pit was identified within Trench 9 to the south-west of the site which contained the articulated skeletal remains of up to eight neonate sheep (*Ovis aries*) (ASK905 and 906). The pit was undated and no other finds were recovered. The long bone length and tooth development indicated gestational age sufficient for full-term. The remains were placed close together and probably on top of each other in the pit. A series of small pits/hearths were also found to the north-east, east and south-west with a concentration in the north-west, suggesting settlement activity located within the vicinity. One of the small pits located in the south-west contained Iron Age pottery. One was also radiocarbon dated to the Early – Middle Iron Age and another to the Saxon period. A number of post-medieval ditches were found to the east and south-west with one of the projected ditch alignments to the south-west visible on aerial and historic mapping. Several tree-throws and modern features were identified, which are likely to have been associated with the functional use of RAF Bury St Edmunds (Rougham) during WW2.
Project dates	Start: 26-06-2017 End: 07-07-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	660936 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	PIT Early Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	NEONATE SHEEP BURIAL Modern
Monument type	SMALL PITS AND HEARTHS Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	TREE THROWS Modern
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	SMALL PITS AND HEARTHS Modern
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds	FLINT Early Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Modern
Significant Finds	NEONATE SHEEP Modern
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2)
Postcode	IP32 7YL
Study area	46 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 88690 63830 52.239797366063 0.763886711641 52 14 23 N 000 45 49 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	Mark Hewson
Project supervisor	Matt Nichol

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Physical Archive ID	RGH 094
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Digital Archive ID	RGH 094
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Paper Archive ID	RGH 094
Paper Contents	"none"

Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Nichol, M.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyer, P.
Other bibliographic details	17437
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Cotswold Archaeology, Milton Keynes

Entered by	Hazel O'Neill (hazel.o'neill@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	24 November 2017

APPENDIX G: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Cotswold Archaeology

Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2) Bury St Edmunds Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

for
Jaynic Suffolk Park Ltd

CA Project: 660936
HER CODE: RGH 094
Event No: ESF25582

OASIS No: cotswold2-286722

June 2017

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Suffolk Business Park
(Phase 2)
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 660936
HER CODE: RGH 094
Event No: ESF25582

OASIS No: cotswold2-286722

DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID						
REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
A	08/06/17	AW	MPH	FOR ISSUE	FOR LPA APPROVAL	MPH
B	09/06/17	AW	MPH	FOR ISSUE	FOR LPA APPROVAL	MPH

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for the completion of the second phase of archaeological evaluation and metal detecting survey of the Suffolk Business Park site (henceforth 'the site'), Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (centred at NGR: TL8866 6378) at the request of the client, Jaynic Suffolk Park Ltd, and in liaison with Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). This programme of work comprises the remaining fieldwork for the second phase of evaluation across one area of the wider site (the Treatt site, c. 6ha in all, having been evaluated in April 2017; CA 2017); and follows an evaluation, also undertaken by CA, in November 2016 (CA 2016) of the whole Suffolk Business Park Site (henceforth referred to as 'SBP site'). Along with the previous evaluation of the site, this phase of evaluation will inform archaeological mitigation works, where required. Any such further archaeological evaluation or mitigation works would require separately approved Written Schemes of Investigation).

1.2 A planning application has been made to St Edmundbury Borough Council for commercial development of the site (DC/16/2825). Rachael Abraham (SCCAS) has requested that further archaeological evaluation trenching be carried out in order to provide sufficient information to inform the decision-making process and determine the resultant planning application. This evaluation follows and is informed by a geophysical survey undertaken in 2016 (Magnitude Surveys 2016) and evaluation undertaken by CA in November 2016 and April 2017, as noted above (CA 2016; 2017). It should be noted that this second phase of evaluation has been requested post-consent as a condition should planning permission (DC/16/2825) be granted.

1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by the Brief provided by the Senior Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council dated 5 January 2017 (Abraham 2017), *Standard and guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service March 2017), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EEA 2003), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*

(MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (HE 2015) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

1.4 The site is located on the eastern outskirts of Bury St Edmunds at approximately 62m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). It comprises the majority of the proposed Suffolk Business Park development with the exception of the previously evaluated Treatt site and elements of associated road alignment. All parts of the site formerly comprised the RAF Rougham Airbase. The site is bounded to the north by a new road alignment (currently under construction) and other parts of Rougham Airfield, to the east and west by industrial estates (forming part of the current Suffolk Business Park) and to the south by the A14 duel carriageway and agricultural land.

1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the site was mapped as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation of the Cretaceous period (BSG 2016). Previous archaeological investigations (SACIC2015/2016) 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). In addition, in some of the trenches the solid geology was overlain by a superficial deposit of Cover Sand, a deposit formed up to 3 million years ago during the Quaternary Period, (BSG 2016).

1.6 The overlying soils consisted of mid orange brown friable silty clays, containing frequent frost shattered flint and gravel. The evaluation undertaken by CA in 2016 recorded also that the geological substrate was overlain by deposits of wind-blown cover sand. It also noted that subsoil, where present, consisted of light red brown clay sand, deposited between 0.15 and 0.5m thick. This was sealed by topsoil consisting of mid orange brown silty sand 0.2 – 0.3m thick.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following is a 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 the evaluation performed by CA in November 2016 (CA 2016).

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.

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.

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).

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*. 400m to the north of the site and Roman period pottery has been recovered *c*. 900m 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 would develop into Bury St Edmunds. The recently undertaken evaluation in the western part of the site (the Treatt site), revealed very little of archaeological significance, with the exception of several undated probable hearths, albeit perhaps similar hearths.

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 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.

2.16 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 south-east 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.

2.17 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. There is a potential also that some of these features may actually be of early medieval origin, as evidenced with a number of radiocarbon dates, both at Rougham airfield and at other airfield sites across the county.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation and metal detecting survey are to provide additional 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* (CIfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and

minimally destructive to archaeological remains. In addition, this phase of work will seek to identify any potential remains which may be considered of national significance and on that basis may require preservation *in situ*. The information gathered will enable Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services 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). This will serve to provide sufficient information to enable a mitigation strategy to be developed, should it be required.

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 by a trained member of staff, on all arising spoil during overburden stripping and prior to / during the excavation of exposed archaeological features.

4.2 Metal detecting will target ferrous and non-ferrous metals, though due to the potential for a large number of ferrous metal signals across most agricultural land parcels and especially the former airbase, this may result in considerable on-site discard (with the consent of SCCAS). Metal-detected finds will be plotted 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.

Evaluation methodology

4.4 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of up to 101 trenches, equating to a 2% sample of the remaining c.27.25ha site, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Figure 1). Each of these will be 30m long and 1.8m wide. 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 Senior Archaeological Officer to the Suffolk County Council. The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS.

4.5 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.

4.6 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *Cotswold Archaeology 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 *Cotswold Archaeology 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 *Cotswold Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.7 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.

4.8 Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and unstratified contexts whilst normally simply 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'), will be retained at this stage of the programme and assessed by the appropriate specialists. 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.

4.9 Where human remains are encountered, these will not normally be excavated, but will be planned and recorded in detail. Where excavation of human remains is required, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice, including the obtaining of relevant licence documentation.

4.10 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated in line with English Heritage (Historic England) guidelines (English Heritage 2011). As a minimum 40 litre bulk samples will be recovered from appropriate archaeological features. Samples will be taken, processed and assessed for potential in accordance with *Cotswold Archaeology Technical Manual 2*: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. 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).

4.11 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.

4.12 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.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

5.1 This project will be under the management of Mark Hewson, 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 six staff (eg one Project Officer and five Archaeologists).

5.4 It is anticipated that fieldwork will commence on 26th June 2017, though this is yet to be confirmed, with the fieldwork element to be completed within 10 - 15 working days. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further four weeks.

5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Ed McSloy (CA)
Metalwork	Ed McSloy (CA)
Flint	Ed McSloy (CA)
Animal Bone	Andy Clarke (CA)
Human Bone	Dr Sharon Clough (CA)
Environmental Remains	Sarah Cobain (CA)
Conservation	Wiltshire Conservation Service
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 March 2017).

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: a non-technical summary; an introduction to the project; an archaeological and historical background; an objective text account of the archaeological results, supported by tabulated data that enables appropriate re-assessment of the results by other parties without recourse to the project archive; a quantification and assessment of the finds and environmental materials; and an interpretative conclusion regarding the archaeological content of the site. The report will include appropriate illustrations of the site, its context and individual trenches, features and contexts where appropriate. The associated appendices will also include a completed OASIS form and a copy of the final approved WSI. A digital version of the report (either in .pdf or .doc format) will be issued to the client for approval prior to submission to SCCAS for its approval. Once finalised, copies of the report will be distributed to the client, SCCAS and Suffolk HER, under a HER number/event number issued by SCCAS.

6.3 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and, subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the artefacts will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, 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* (March 2017).

6.4 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 *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. A summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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), as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures. A site-specific Project Health and Safety 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 Rachael Abraham (SCCAS) 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.

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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	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance)
(Amphorae stamps)	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	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA)
(Palaeolithic)	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

AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum

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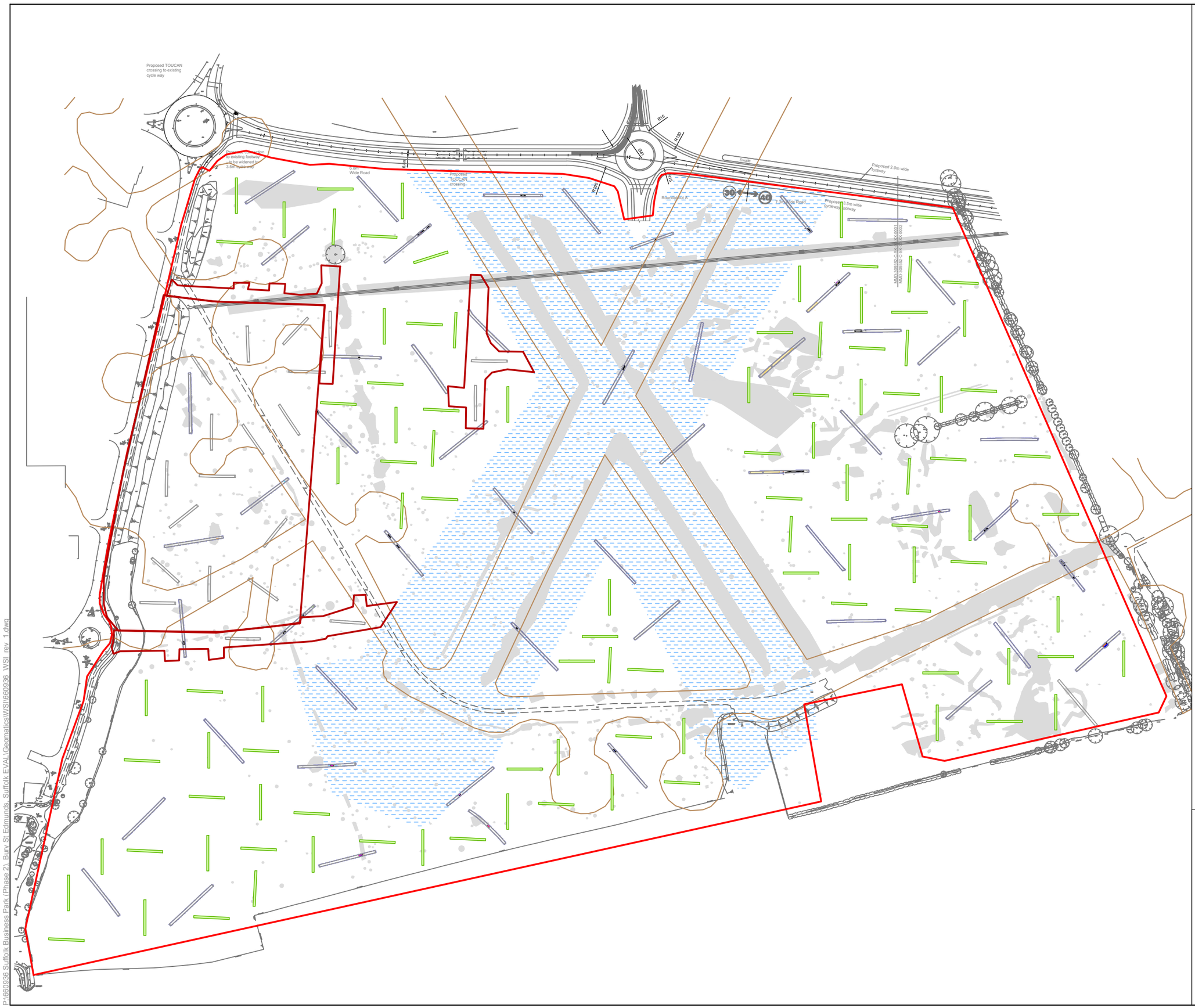

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site boundary
Treatt site boundary
proposed evaluation trench
phase 1 evaluation trench
airfield disturbance
geophysical anomaly
airfield cropmark

0 150m

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PROJECT TITLE
Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE
Proposed Trench Location Plan

DRAWN BY	LD	PROJECT NO.	660936	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	MH	DATE	19-06-2017	1
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