Cotswold Archaeology

Suffolk Park
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

For
Jaynic Suffolk Park Ltd

CA Project: 660788
CA Report: 16615

November 2016

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Summary

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An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2016 at the site of the proposed Suffolk Business Park Extension, Bury St Edmunds. Fifty four trenches were excavated.

The majority of the evaluation trenches did not encounter archaeological deposits. In a small number of trenches archaeological remains were recorded. The earliest artefactual material recovered during the evaluation consisted of Early Neolithic flint, associated struck flakes and debitage recovered from localised deposits of colluvium in the eastern part of the site. A large pit, tentatively ascribed to the Neolithic, was recorded in the south-eastern corner of the site and contained a well stratified assemblage of flint flakes from several fills.

In the north-western part of the site, parallel double ditches were interpreted as a continuation of a known Middle Iron Age boundary ditch recorded during previous investigation immediately to the north of the site. Three small isolated pits containing charred wood were dated to the 8th to 10th centuries AD through radiocarbon dating, fruit pips, worked and burnt flint were also recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Jaynic Suffolk Park Ltd (the Client) on land at Suffolk Park, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (centred on NGR: TL 8860 6391; Fig. 1). A planning application will be made by the Client to St Edmundbury Borough Council (SEBC, the local planning authority) for the commercial development of the site comprising the extension of Suffolk Business Park. In her pre-application advice Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS; the archaeological advisor to SEBC) requested that a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching be carried out in order to provide sufficient information to inform the decision-making process and determine the associated planning application. This programme of work comprises a first phase of evaluation, with a subsequent phase anticipated to follow post-consent.

1.2 A written scheme of investigation for trial trenching (WSI: CA 2016b) was subsequently produced by Cotswold Archaeology, and agreed by Rachel Abraham (SCCAS).This evaluation was informed by, a recently undertaken geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2016). The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014), Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) 2011), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EEA 2003), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).

The site

1.3 The site is situated on the eastern outskirts of Bury St Edmunds at approximately 62m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). It comprises an area of large arable fields, formerly part of the RAF Rougham Airbase, and is situated immediately north of the A14 dual carriageway and agricultural land. The Site is bounded to the north by a new road alignment (currently under construction) and Rougham Airfield, and to the east and west by industrial estates (forming part of the current Suffolk Business Park).

1.4 The solid geology of the site is mapped as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation. These chalks formed during the Cretaceous period (British Geological Survey – Geology of Britain Viewer, September 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).

1.5 The solid geology is overlain by superficial deposits of Cover Sand formed during the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey – Geology of Britain Viewer, September 2016). The overlying soils consisted of mid orange brown friable silty clays, containing frequent frost shattered flint and gravel.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following is a summary of information provided in the recently undertaken desk-based assessment (CA 2016a), which was prepared to inform the current development proposals.

Prehistoric period (Pre AD 43)

2.2 The site occupies the crest (at *c*. 60m aOD) of a south-facing slope, 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, as throughout East Anglia, evidence for early prehistoric occupation in the region is limited (Medlycott 2011, 7). 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 an evident potential for the presence of flint artefacts within the site.

2.3 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.

2.4 An evaluation immediately to the north of the site identified a 'sparse archaeological horizon' comprising the dispersed remains of 16 pits or post holes and eight ditches. Features in trenches 6 to 9 (SACIC 2015) contained a significant amount of Middle Iron Age pottery, and a significant amount of charcoal which was interpreted as evidence of *in situ* burning. These remains appear primarily to relate to agricultural activity, rather than evidence of settlement. One of the ditches was interpreted as a boundary ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, corresponding with a known geophysical anomaly north-east of the site. Further to the east, a number of features containing *in situ* burning were interpreted as late medieval or post-medieval kilns or ovens (SACIC 2015). Geophysical survey of the site identified extensive buried remains associated with the former Second World War airbase, but did not identify any significant anomalies which may have been associated with earlier archaeological remains (Magnitude Surveys 2016).

2.5 An excavation immediately to the north of the site, in advance of the new school development, was targeted on dispersed prehistoric activity identified during an earlier evaluation (SACIC 2016). Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity was characterised by a few isolated pits to the north and east of the site, interpreted as evidence for transhumant activity. Iron Age activity was characterised by square post-built structures interpreted as granaries, pits, temporary external hearths and a boundary ditch aligned north-west to south-east. This boundary was interpreted as the continuation of a known geophysical anomaly to the north of the site and a ditch encountered during the evaluation to the south-east (SACIC 2015).

2.6 Within the wider landscape, archaeological investigation has identified further evidence of Iron Age activity, including pottery, animal bone, pits and ditches. These include a concentration of over 30 pits, post holes and one hollow recorded *c*.500m north-west of the site. Eight of these post holes contained animal bone, Late Iron Age pottery, fired clay and in one example, the remnants of a loom weight. Further to this, excavation 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.

Roman period (AD 43 to AD 410)

2.7 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 and more to 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.

2.8 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)

2.9 There is no recorded evidence of early medieval activity in the vicinity of the site, and it is likely to have comprised part of the agricultural hinterland of nearby Bury St Edmunds throughout the 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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)

2.12 The site remained predominantly agricultural in nature 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.

2.13 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 the Second World War.

2.14 In 1942 a class 'A' airfield, RAF Rougham, was constructed across the site consisting of three runways, a perimeter track and fifty dispersal pens, maintenance areas, accommodation and administration facilities. The airfield was constructed in line with Air Ministry Guidelines (ARG/HE 2016), with specified maximum gradients longitudinally and transversely across runways, runway aprons and the perimeter track. The key principle of the design was to disperse aircraft quickly to minimise the effect of area bombing and strafing 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 flanked by two large drainage channels filled with clinker, spaced approximately 50m apart. The evaluation noted a significant 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.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation and metal detecting survey 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. In addition, this phase of work sought to identify any potential remains which could be considered of national significance and on that basis could require preservation *in situ*. The results detailed below will enable SEBC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

3.2 The results are considered with reference to *Research and Archaeology revisited: A Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 54 trenches, 53 of which measured 50m long and 1.8m wide, and one which measured 40m long and 1.8m wide, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Figure 2). Trenches were 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 and length of trench 53 was adjusted due to the presence of overhead services, with the approval of the Suffolk County Council Senior Archaeological Officer. The final 'as dug' trench plan was recorded with GPS.

4.2 All 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 substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual.*

4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at its offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Suffolk Archaeology Services under HER Parish Code **BSE 508** along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 54 trenches (2690 linear metres in total), in the locations shown in Figure 2. The geological substrate consisted of diamicton till, made up of clay-and-flints, which was subsequently overlain by deposits of wind-blown cover sand. Subsoil, where it was 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. No archaeological features were recorded within trenches 1-4, 6, 10, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 43, 44, 47, 49, 51, and 54 (Figure 2).

Prehistoric

Trench 36 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.2 Substrate 3605 was encountered at a depth of 0.5m BGL. Pit 3604 was excavated to a depth of 1.2m without the base being revealed, It measured 3.4m wide and approximately 5m long (fig. 3, section AA). The cut profile was vertical on the western side of the feature, with a shallow break of slope at the top. The eastern side of the feature was moderately sloping, with a flat step at 1m BGL. The earliest encountered fill 3610 consisted of slumped light yellow brown clay sand 0.6m thick, formed from the weathered sides of the feature post-abandonment. On the eastern

side of the feature, similar material (3611) measuring 0.25m thick was recorded, which had slumped over a step that cut in to the substrate. This was sealed by fill 3608, which comprised mid red brown sandy silt 0.3m thick, and contained a small amount of charcoal and a small assemblage of struck flint (four flakes weighing 7g). Fill 3608 was sealed by light brown yellow sand 3607, containing struck flint (three flakes weighing 6g), and very occasional charcoal flecks. Light yellow brown sand 3607 is likely to be wind-blown material accumulating inside the partially backfilled feature, after which re-cut 3609 was cut into 3607 to a depth of 0.8m. The initial fill of the recut, 3609 consisted of mid yellow brown sandy silt 0.6m thick, and contained a large assemblage of late prehistoric struck flint (17 pieces weighing 249g). This was sealed by a tertiary fill of mid-dark brown silt (3603), 0.3m thick, marking its final abandonment.

Trench 27 (Figs 2, 4 & 5)

5.3 Substrate 2702 was encountered at a depth of 0.45m BGL. At the northern end of the trench, north / south aligned ditch 2703 was cut into the substrate to a depth of 0.6m with a shallow rounded profile (fig. 4, section BB). Fill 2704 consisted of dark red brown silty sand measuring 0.3m thick, with very few charcoal flecks and a small assemblage of struck flint (two flakes and a core weighing 83g). This was sealed by deposit 2705, which consisted of sterile dark red brown clay sand. Immediately to the south-west of ditch 2703 was ditch, 2707. This measured 0.76m deep, with a shallow rounded profile, backfilled with a deposit of dark grey brown silty sand (2708).

5.4 Dark red brown silty sand deposit 2709 was located at the south-western end of the trench. The deposit measured 8m long from the trench-end, and 1.8m wide. A small flint blade (6g) and three tiny sherds of early Neolithic pottery (1g) were recovered from the upper interface of the deposit, which remained unexcavated.

Trench 48 (Figs 2, 4 & 5)

5.5 Substrate 4803 was encountered at a depth of 0.45m BGL. Ditch 4804 was encountered in the western end of the trench and in a small sondage excavated into the edge of the feature. The sondage revealed the edge of the feature, to a depth of 0.51m. The upper fill 4805 consisted of mid grey brown sandy clay. This was interpreted as the southern extension of ditch 2703.

Trench 25 (Figs 2, 4 & 5)

5.6 Substrate 2504 was encountered at a depth of 0.5m BGL. Deposit 2503, consisting of mid grey brown silty sand, was encountered at the south-western end of the trench. A sondage excavated through deposit 2503 revealed the substrate at a depth of 0.85m BGL. A small assemblage of struck flint was recovered from the upper interface of the deposit and fragments of struck flint were recovered from the sondage (14 flakes and cores weighing 129g).

Trench 46 (Figs 2 & 6)

5.7 Substrate 4602 was encountered at a depth of 0.65m BGL. Deposit 4603 which consisted of dark red brown silty sand 0.28m thick was encountered at the western end of the trench (fig. 6, section CC). Further fragments and whole struck flints were recovered from deposit 4603 (four flakes weighing 37g). At the eastern end of the trench the alignment of the pre-1942 field boundaries was recorded, 4606 and 4608, but remained unexcavated (see Appendix E). Modern pit 4604 was cut into the substrate to a depth of 0.60m, and contained fragments of concrete.

Trench 19 (Figs 2, 7 & 8)

5.8 Substrate 1903 was encountered at a depth of 0.6m BGL. At the eastern end of the trench hearth 1909 measured 2.05m long, 0.77m wide and was cut to a depth of 0.41m with shallow western edge tapering to a pronounced base at the eastern end of the feature (fig. 7, section EE). An initial fill of heat-affected clay 1905 was deposited 0.03m thick was identified across the base of the feature containing a small amount of charcoal. It was overlain by charcoal-rich deposit 1904, localised at the western end of the feature and representing a localised patch of bioturbated charcoal. Ten flakes and chips weighing 0.4g and 14 pieces of burnt flint weighing 106g were recovered from this deposit. This was in turn sealed by dark grey brown silty sand 1908, 0.38m thick, containing concentrated amounts of charcoal.

5.9 Immediately to the west, an east west aligned ditch 1907 associated with a pre-1942 field boundary was investigated (see Appendix E), and found to contain a small amount of 19th-century ceramic building material (CBM).

Trench 12 (Figs 2, 7 & 8)

5.10 Substrate 1203 was encountered at a depth of 0.45m BGL. In the centre of the trench a small hearth 1204 measured 0.74m long 0.67m wide and was cut 0.2m into the substrate (fig. 7, section DD). The primary fill 1205 consisted of dark brown grey

charcoal rich sandy silt 0.03m thick. Seven flakes and 57 chips weighing 15g and 78 pieces of burnt flint weighing 110g were recovered from this deposit. This was sealed by a 0.17m thick mid grey brown silty sand with charcoal flecks.

Trench 40 (Figs 2, 7 & 8)

5.11 Substrate 4003 was encountered at a depth of 0.5m BGL. At the southern end of the trench a small hearth 4004 was cut into the substrate to a depth of 0.23m (fig. 7 section FF). The primary fill consisted of fired clay 4007 deposited across the base of the feature in a layer 0.05m thick. This was sealed by dark grey black charcoal rich sand 4005 0.13m thick. Nine flakes, 56 chips and three pieces of flint shatter weighing 15g and 61 pieces of burnt flint weighing 65g were recovered from this deposit. This was sealed in turn by light orange brown silty clay 4006 with occasional charcoal flecking, measuring 0.13m thick.

Post Medieval

Trenches 5, 7, 19, 26, 41, 42 and 46

5.12 Shallow, wide ditches, affected by rooting and bioturbation were revealed in trenches 5, 7, 19, 26, 41, 42 and 46 (see Figure 2). Examination of the 25 inch Ordnance Survey sheet for the area suggested that, in the late 19th century, the site had been divided up into a system of small enclosed fields the outline of which matched these features.

Trench 29 (Fig 2)

5.13 Substrate 2902 was encountered at a depth of 0.4m BGL. Shallow sided linear cut 2904 situated at the eastern end of the trench, represents a boundary ditch which corresponds with the 19th field system. Fill 2903 consisted of sterile dark yellow brown compact silty sand 0.2m thick.

Trench 14 (Fig 2)

5.14 Substrate 1403 was encountered at a depth of 0.4m BGL. Linear cut with moderate to shallow sides 1404 represents a boundary ditch which corresponds with the 19th century field systems (see Appendix E). Fill 1405 consisted of sterile mid red brown yellow sand and clay 0.4m thick.

20th Century

Trenches 8, 9, 16, 21, 22, 24, 32, 33, 39, 44, 50, 53

5.15 At RAF Rougham preparation for the construction of the runways and perimeter track involved hard landscaping. Within the site boundary this involved the removal of material from the centre of the site with tracked bulldozers and graders. a deposit of made ground in trenches 24 and 22 was interpreted as stripped material which had been pushed to the east, along the eastern edge of the subsidiary runways to soften out a natural depression. A large deposit of made ground, at least 1.2m thick was observed in trench 44 where the perimeter track bridged a natural depression. The underpinning material for the perimeter track, and a flanking drainage ditch were observed in trench 33 (see Figure 2). Drainage for the subsidiary runways was recorded in trenches 16, 21, 39, 50, and 53. Large pits in trenches 8 and 9, and several spreads of material containing concrete rubble observed in trenches 11, 32, 33, 45 and 52 are thought to relate to the abandonment of the airfield and its subsequent demolition.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material from the evaluation was hand-recovered from twelve deposits comprising ditch and pit fills, and deposits. The recovered material dates to the prehistoric and post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types recorded are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric.

Pottery: prehistoric

6.2 Three crumbs (1g) of handmade pottery in a flint-tempered fabric (FL) were recovered from deposit 2709. In the absence of form or decoration this pottery can only broadly be dated to the prehistoric period. It would be most consistent with Neolithic or Early Iron Age dating.

Lithics

6.3 A total of 51 worked flints (577g) were hand-recovered from ten deposits. The majority were flakes (39) but also included were five cores, one blade, two pieces of shatter and three retouched tools. The raw material was mostly dark brown and fine-grained; some grey flint was also present. The cores had all been used for the

production of flakes. They comprised three dual platform, one multi-platform and one single platform type.

6.4 Three retouched tools were recorded from fill 3603 of pit recut 3609, none of which were chronologically diagnostic types. The end scraper was made on a secondary flake with fine, regular, semi-abrupt retouch along the left hand portion of the distal dorsal edge. The spurred piece was made on a tertiary flake, with a sharp spur formed on the proximal ventral edge. A thin, secondary flake featured fine, regular retouch along the concave distal half of the left distal edge and the convex distal half of the right distal edge. A notched blade was recovered in deposit 2709, in association with the prehistoric pottery. A tool made on a blade blank is most typical of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic technology, so it can be tentatively suggested that this layer is of Early Neolithic date. The notched blade displays a moderate degree of edge damage, which does not necessarily indicate that the flint is residual.

6.5 The most flint-rich deposits were colluvium 2503 (14 flints, none of which can be closely dated) and fill 3603 of ditch 3609 (17 flints, including the three tools detailed above). Those from fill 3603 display a mixture of fresh edges and moderate degrees of edge damage, which is suggestive of a degree of post-depositional movement.

6.6 Bulk soil sampling of Anglo-Saxon dated fill 1205 of hearth 1204 and fill 1904 of hearth 1909, and undated fill 4005 of hearth 4004, produced a further 142 worked flints (30g) and 153 pieces of burnt unworked flint (281g). Of the worked flints, 122 were chips (flakes measuring ≤10mm). The remainder comprised 17 flakes and three pieces of shatter, none of which could be precisely dated.

Ceramic building material

6.7 Ditch 706 (fill 704) produced two slightly abraded fragments of flat roof tile (weighing 17g) of late medieval/post-medieval date.

Other finds

6.8 Fill 1305 of ditch 1306 produced seven fragments (21g) of green-coloured glass from a wine or spirits bottle of post-medieval date.

6.9 A fragment of decorated clay tobacco pipe stem was retrieved from fill 704 of ditch 706. Elaborately moulded pipes typically date to the 19th century.

6.10 A silver sixpence of George V (Ra. 1), from 1928, was recorded from topsoil 4201.

6.11 A total of 16 objects of lead, copper alloy, iron, aluminium and chrome-plated white metal (Appendix B) were recovered as unstratified finds. Where these could be classified they were of modern date, including copper alloy buttons and shotgun cartridge casings. These objects are of minimal archaeological significance and will not be retained.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

7.1 Twenty-two fragments of animal bone (14g) were recovered from deposit 3603 a fill of pit 3609. The bones were identified as the partial skeleton of a single rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*).

Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

7.2 A total of three environmental samples (28 litres) were retrieved and processed with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA *Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*).

Saxon

7.3 Fill 4005 within hearth 4004 (sample 1) contained two moderately well-preserved plant macrofossils, which have been identified as part of a cherry species pip, tentatively identified as sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) and a possible nut fragment. A large quantity of charcoal was found within fill 4005. It was predominantly identified as oak (*Quercus*) with a single fragment of alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*) also identified.

7.4 Fill 1205 recovered from hearth 1204 (sample 4) contained no plant macrofossils but had a large quantity of charcoal present, which was identified predominantly as oak, with a single fragment of alder/hazel also recorded.

7.5 Fill 1904 retrieved from hearth 1909 (sample 8) also contained no plant macrofossils but similarly had a large quantity of charcoal present, which was identified as oak, with a single fragment of alder/hazel recorded.

7.6 All three features have been interpreted as hearths though their specific function is difficult to ascertain. However, few plant macrofossils were recovered, which precludes a domestic function.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The results of the evaluation correlated well with the preceding geophysical survey, which suggested that the development area had been subjected to hard landscaping during the construction of RAF Rougham (Magnitude Surveys 2016). Field boundary ditches transcribed from the 25 inch survey sheet (see Appendix E), correlating with geophysical anomalies were found to match with linear features across the site. The two undated ditches in trenches 29 and 14 were aligned with the 19th century field system, and may represent hedges and ditches which had been removed. Areas of disturbance characterised by high levels of background noise on the magnetometer plot were found to correspond with made ground used to level out areas adjacent to the runway and perimeter track. However, a number of additional archaeological features were also identified during the evaluation. Together these features are interpreted as evidence for transient activity and possibly flint sourcing or extraction during the Neolithic, and activity on the periphery of a known Middle Iron age settlement immediately to the north of the site (SACIC 2015, 2016).

Early Neolithic

8.2 A deposit which may be an accumulation of colluvium lining the sides of small valley was recorded in trenches 25, 27 and 46. In trench 27 the colluvium contained a flint blade tentatively ascribed to the Early Neolithic period, which exhibited moderate signs of wear along its cutting edge. The development of colluvium along the sides of the valley may have been associated with localised deforestation, resulting in erosion and accumulation of forest soils. The blade displayed a lack of significant abrasion, which has been interpreted as evidence that it was not residual within the colluvium, and represents an *in situ* find within the deposit.

Prehistoric

8.3 The lower fills of pit 3604 contained an assemblage of undiagnostic flint flakes, dated broadly to the prehistoric period. A re-cut (3609) within the top of the pit contained a series of three re-touched tools also dating broadly to the prehistoric period. The morphology of the pit, with asymmetrical sides tapering to a possible vertical shaft at the base, which remained unexcavated, mirrors the morphology of smaller pits at Grimes Graves. At Grimes Graves these features are interpreted (Sieveking, 1979; Barber 1999) as "prospecting pits", used to confirm / locate seams of tabular flint. The pattern of excavation, backfill and recutting is also comparable with evidence recorded for a prehistoric flint mining site 20 miles to the south west at Wadlow Wind Farm, West Wratting (Woodley & Abrams, 2013).

8.4 Alternatively finds of isolated pits are known from the Neolithic across the British Isles, some of which may represent the remains of transient camps.

Middle Iron Age

8.5 In trench 27 the ditch alignment may represent the continuation of a known Middle Iron Age boundary ditch identified during previous phases of excavation to the north of the current development area (SACIC 2016). The two parallel ditches share a similar wide, flat-based profile and similar alignment with the single feature recorded in 2016 Excavation Area 2 (SACIC 2016).

Saxon (AD 700 – 1000)

8.6 Dispersed activity across the western half of the site was characterised by three hearths in trenches 12, 19 and 40, containing concentrations of charcoal, and evidence for *in situ* burning. Carbonised wood recovered from the samples from the three features was dated as follows:

Hearth 1204 (context 1205): 777–994 cal AD (@ 95.4% probability)
Hearth 1909 (context 1904): 714–950 cal AD(@ 95.4% probability)
Hearth 4004 (context 4005): 776–979 cal AD (@ 95.4% probability)

8.7 The date of the burnt material is therefore concurrent with the small Saxon settlement and monastic community which would develop into Bury St Edmunds. The hearths contained assemblages of worked flint, some of which had been burned. This might be residual prehistoric material; however, the concentration

suggests that small scale flint extraction was ongoing, perhaps on an ad-hoc basis, within the landscape to the east of Bury St Edmunds during the Saxon period. The sloe pip and nut fragment recovered from trench 40, could represent the remains of hand collected foodstuffs, although it is also possible they represent fruit/nut remains left on small branches used as fuel. Similar pits with concentrations of charcoal and *in situ* burning were recorded during the SACIC excavation in 2016 although these pits remained undated.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jake Streatfeild-James, assisted by Mark Woodley, Bethan Gray, Callum Donald, Tiberiu Albu and Laura Marshall, the report was written by Jake Streatfeild-James. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Emma Aitken respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Tilia Cemmegh. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Mark Hewson.

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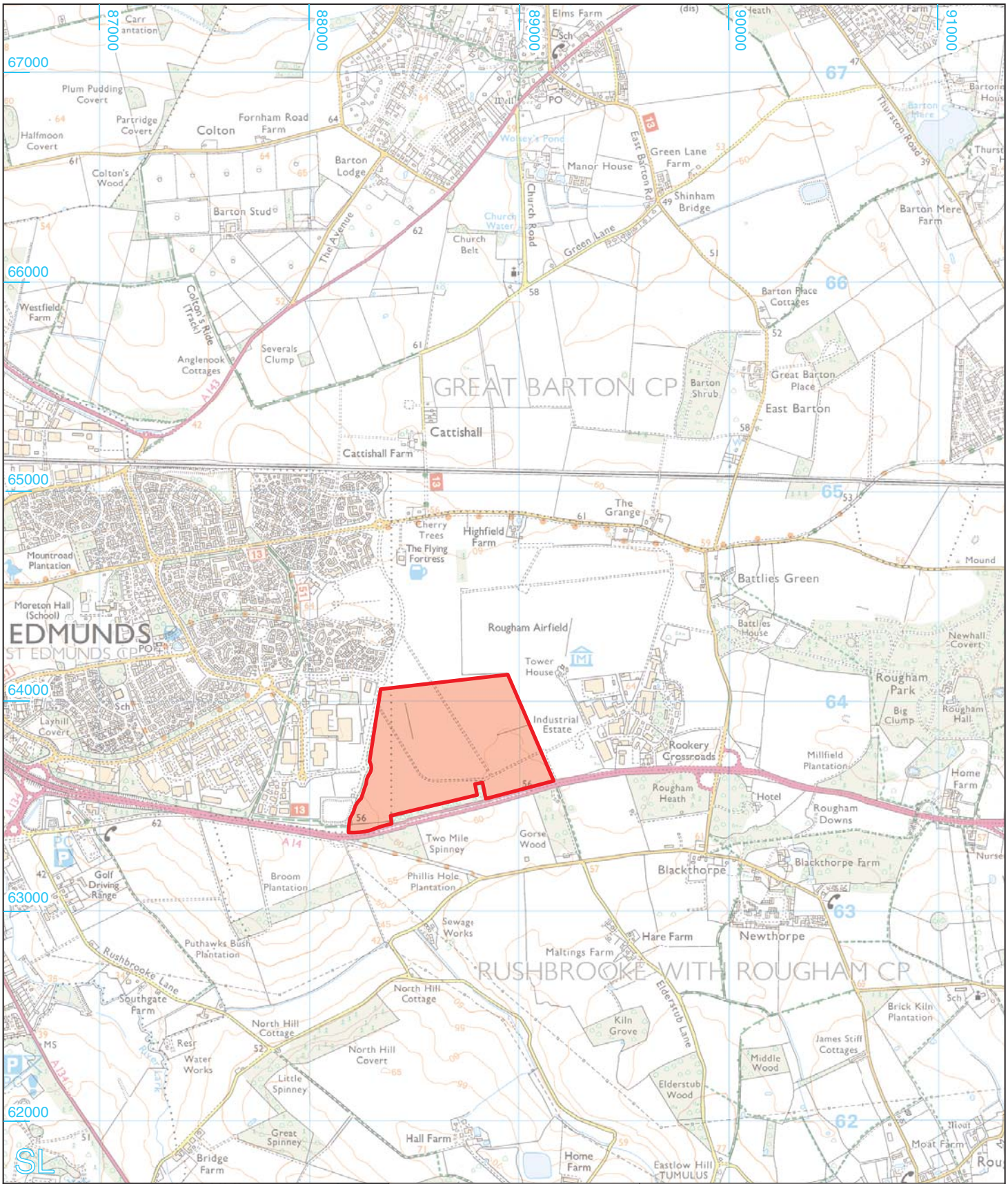

N

Site location

0 1km

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

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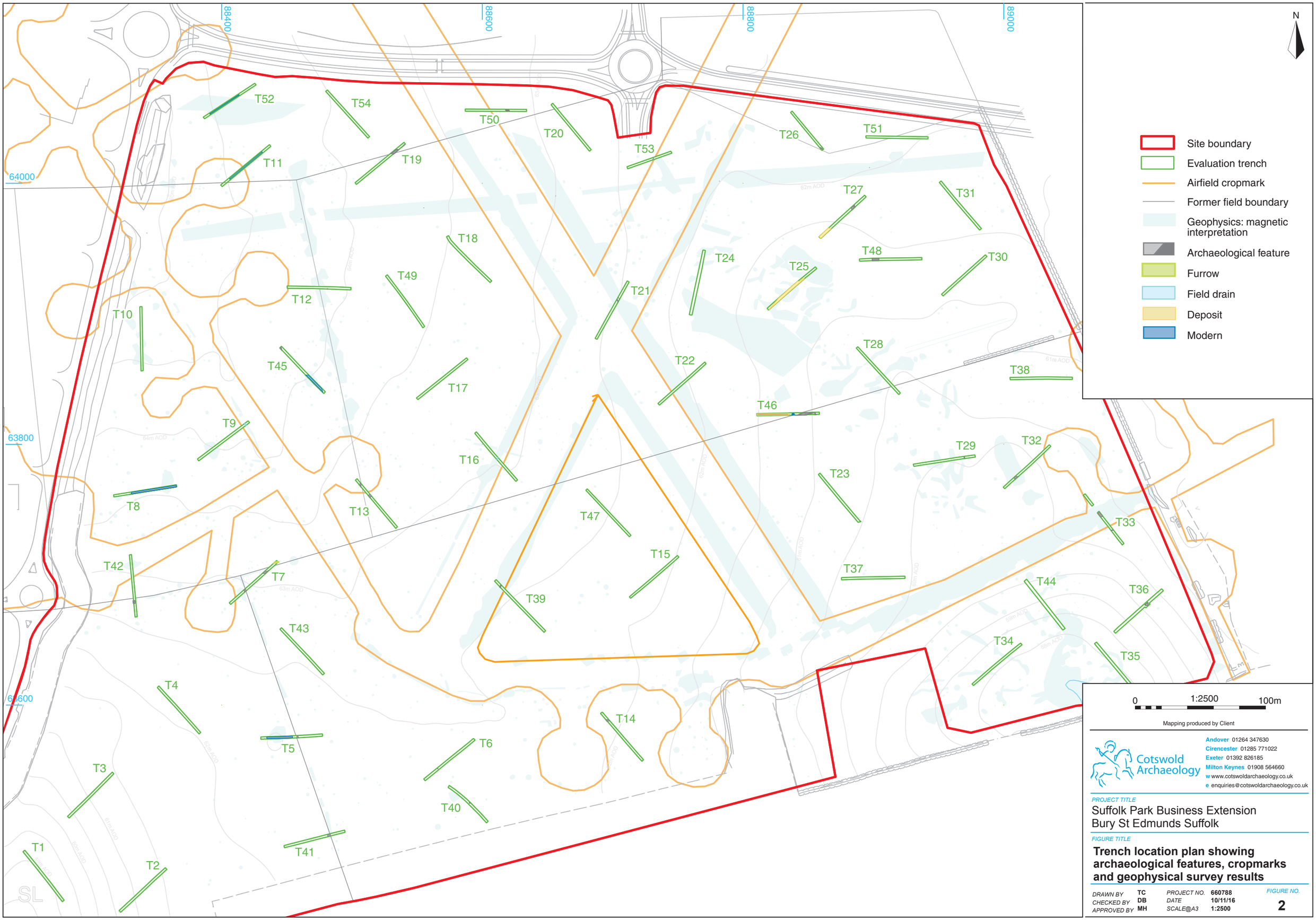
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



Mapping produced by Client

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Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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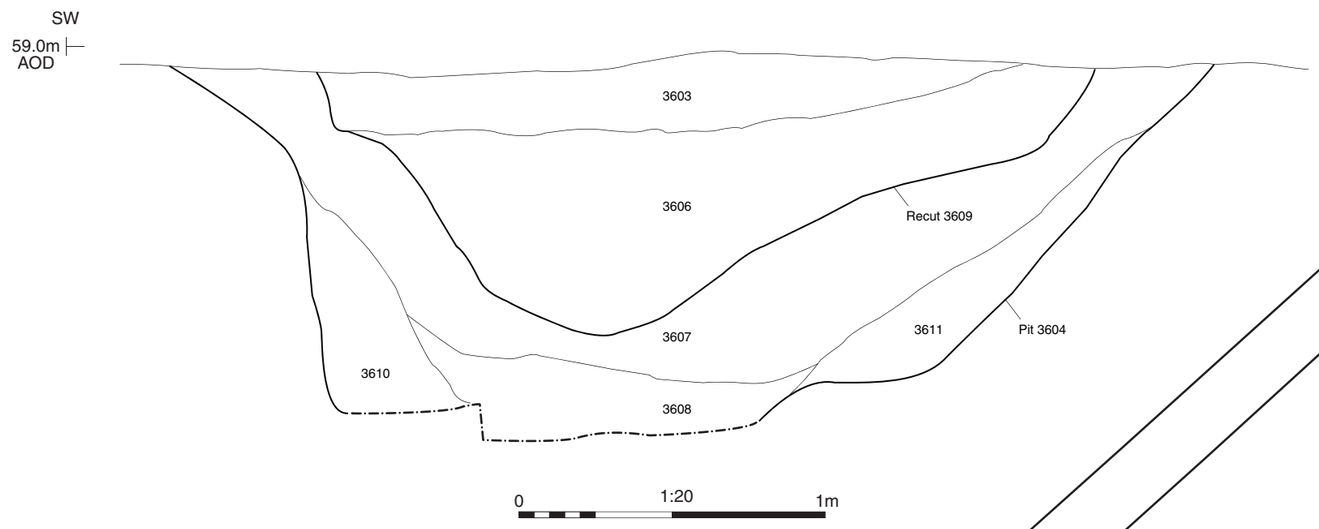
FIGURE TITLE

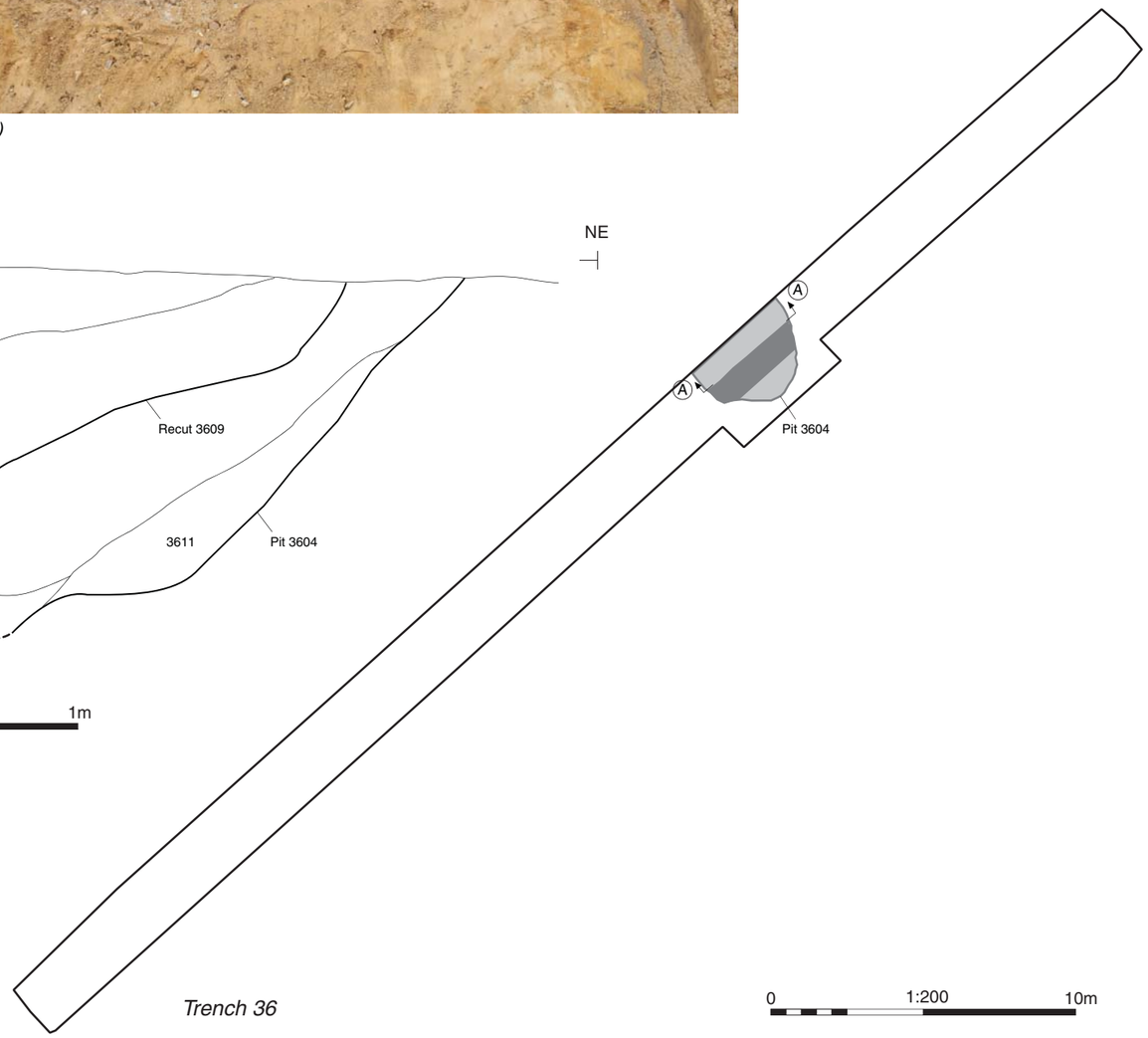
Trench location plan showing archaeological features, cropmarks and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	TC	*PROJECT NO.*	660788	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	DB	*DATE*	10/11/16	2
APPROVED BY	MH	*SCALE@A3*	1:2500	

Pit 3604, looking north-west (2m scale)

Section AA





N

Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

Section location

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 36: Plan, section and photograph

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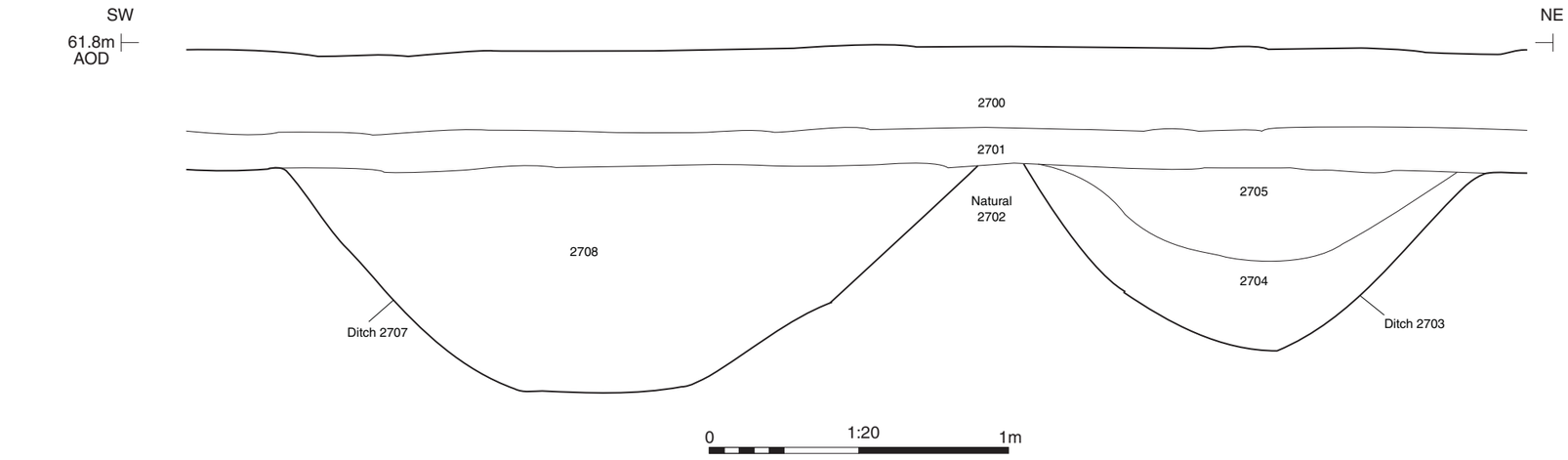
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:100 & 1:20**	

N

Section BB



Deposit 2709, looking north (1m scale)

Ditches 2707 and 2703 looking north-west (2m scale)

Ditch 4804, looking south (1m scale)

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 25,27 & 48: Sections and photographs

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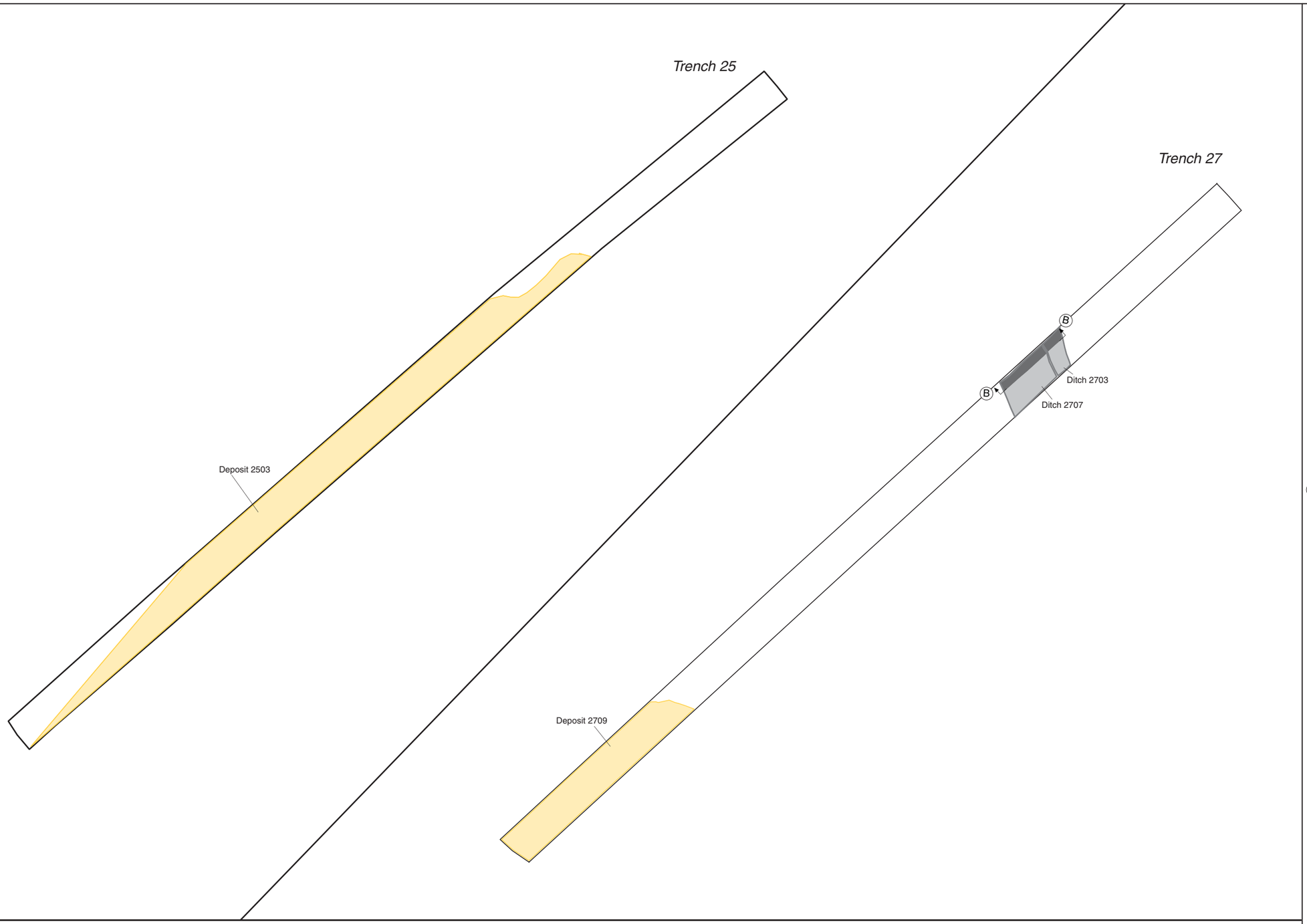
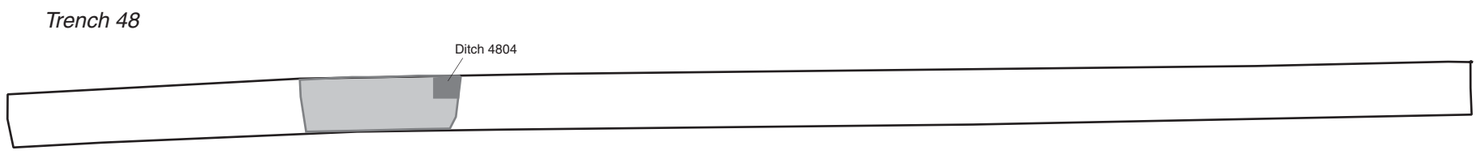
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	





N

Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

Deposit

A A Section location

0 1:200 10m

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 25,27 & 48: Plans

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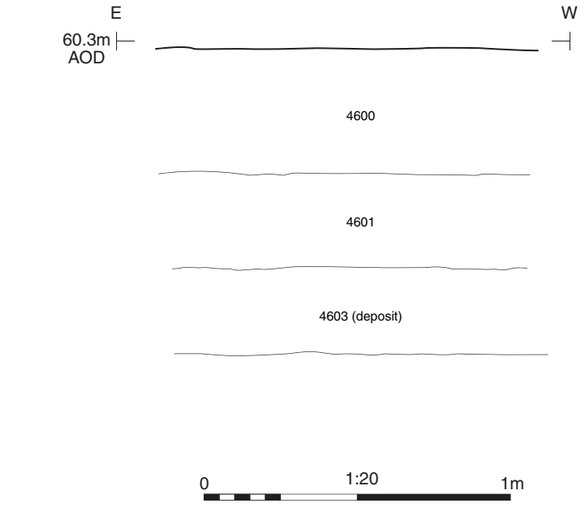
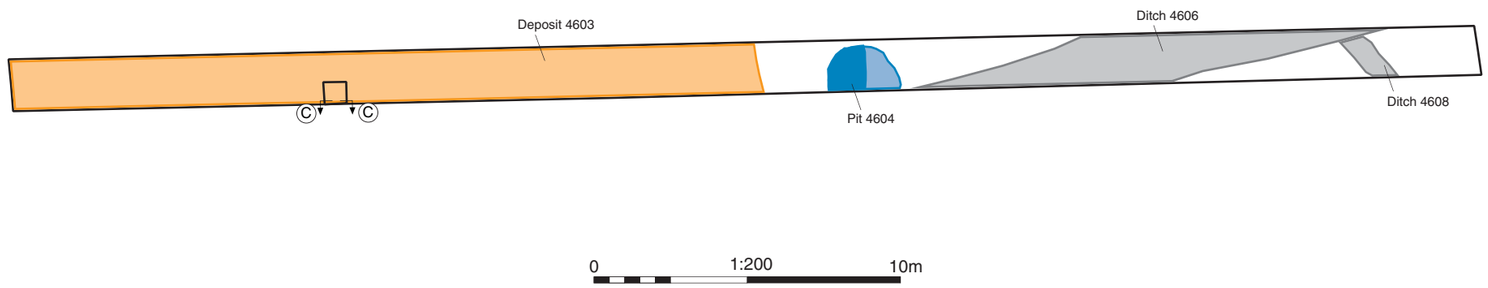
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200**	

Section CC



Deposit 4603, looking south-east (1m scale)

Trench 46



N

Archaeological feature: unexcavated/ excavated

Modern feature: unexcavated/ excavated

Deposit

A A Section location

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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Trench 46: Plan, sections and photographs

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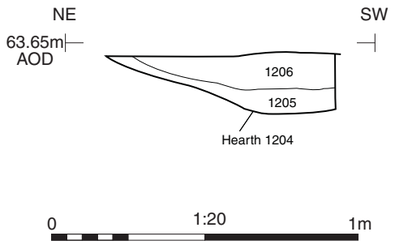
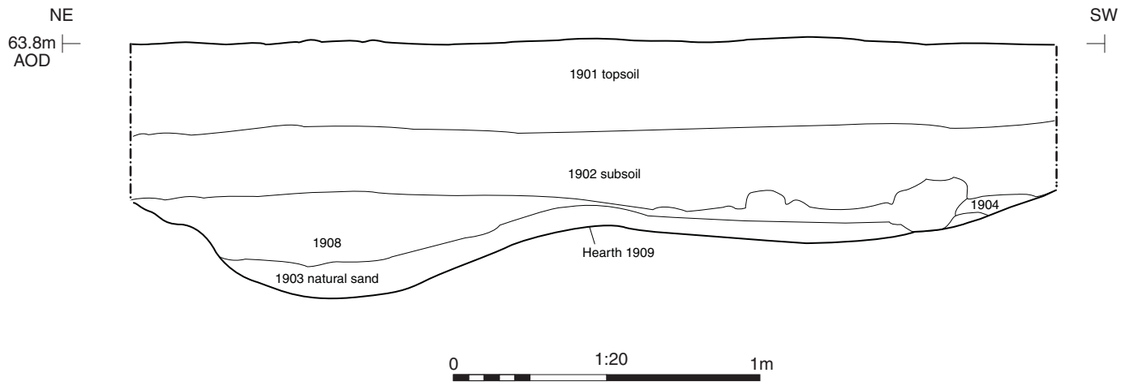
APPROVED BY	**MH**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:100 & 1:20**	

Section DD



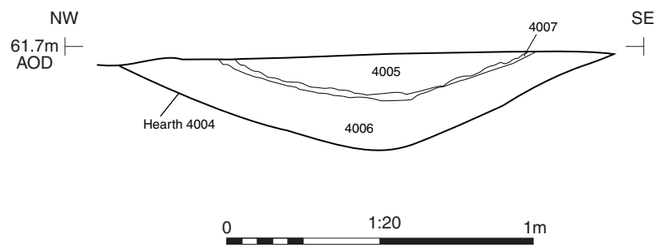
Hearth 1204, looking south-east (0.2m scale)

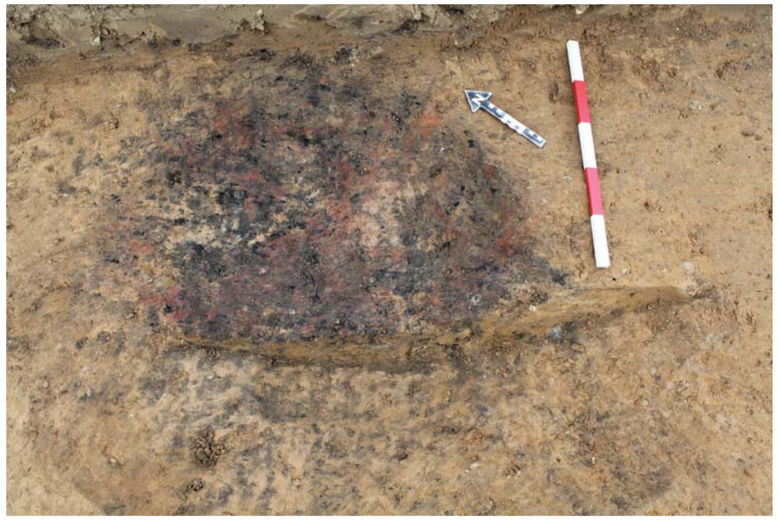
Section EE



Hearth 1909, looking south-east (1m scale)

Section FF





Hearth 4004, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

N

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE

Hearth features 1904, 1204, 4004: Sections and photographs

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	10/11/16	7
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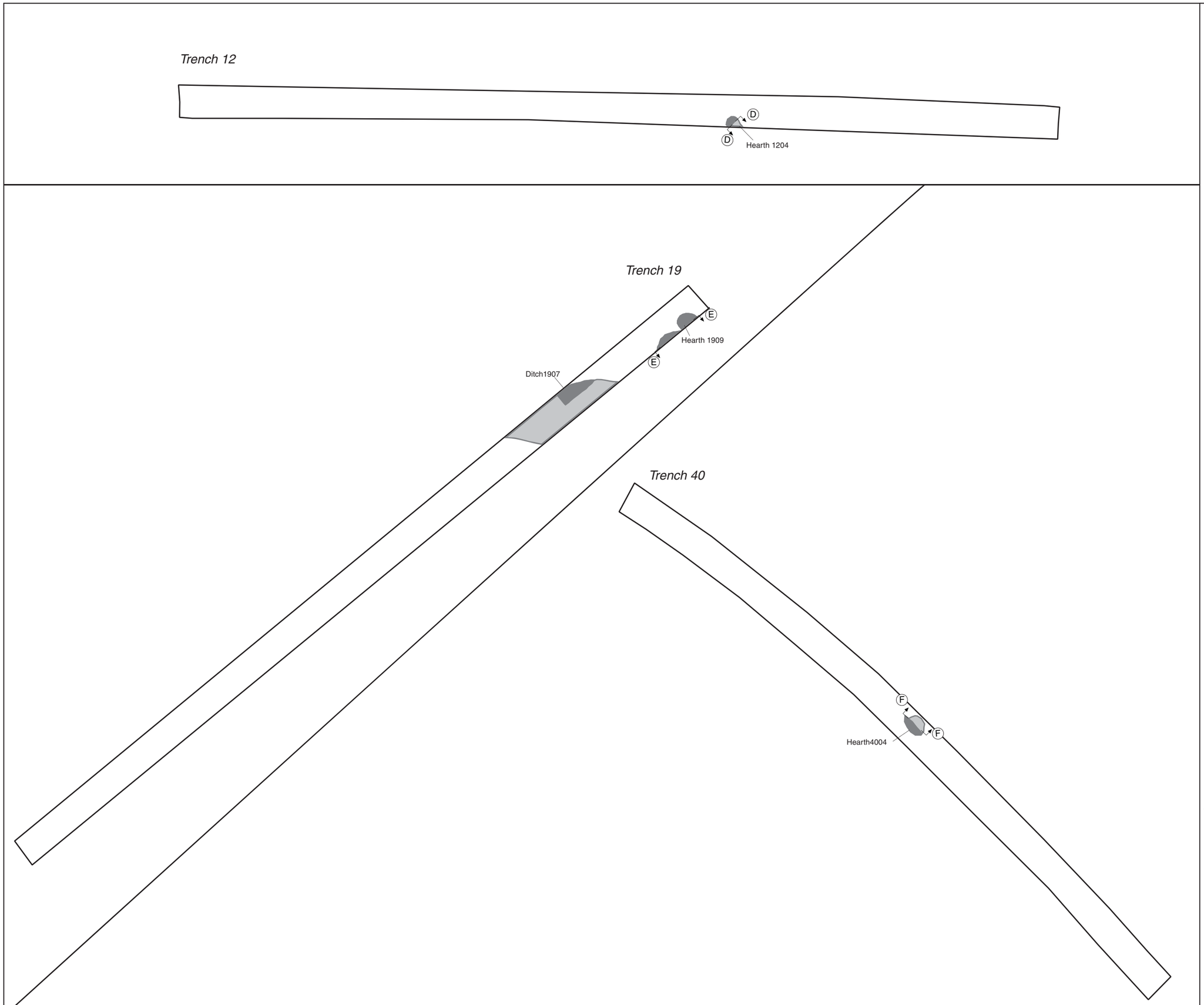

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Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Hearth features 1904, 1204, 4004: Plans

DRAWN BY	TC	PROJECT NO.	660788	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	11/11/16	8
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A3	1:200	

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	101	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
1	102	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
1	103	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
2	201	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
2	202	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
2	203	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
3	301	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
3	302	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
4	401	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
4	402	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
4	403	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
5	501	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
5	502	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
5	503	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
5	504	Fill		Secondary Deposit	Dark greyish brown firm silty sand, occ a/sa flint inc.	>0.8	1.33	0.3	C19th
5	505	Cut		Ditch	19th century field boundary ditch. Aligned N/S, moderate straight sides to concave base.	>0.8	1.33	0.3	C19th
5	507	Fill		Secondary Deposit	Dark greyish brown firm silty sand, occ charcoal flecking	>21	>1.8	>0.	C19th
5	508	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan, gentle slopes	>21	>1.8	>0.	C19th
6	601	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
6	603	Fill	604	Secondary Deposit	Dark grey brown firm silty sand, freq charcoal inc	0.45	1.2	0.2	Undated
6	604	Cut		Tree hole	Sub-circular in plan with irregular steep sides to irregular base.	0.45	1.2	0.2	Undated
7	701	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
7	702	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.3	

7	703	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.6	
7	704	Fill	706	Secondary Deposit	Dark brown loose silty sand, freq ang flint inc.				C19th
7	705	Fill	706	Secondary Deposit	Mid orange brown firm silty sand, occ ang flint inc.				C19th
7	706	Cut		Ditch	19th century field boundary ditch Aligned N/S, steep sides to irregular base.				C19th
7	707	Fill	708	Secondary Deposit	Dark brown grey firm silty sand, occ ang/sa flint inc.				Modern
7	708	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan, truncated sides				Modern
8	801	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.5	Modern
8	802	Layer	803	Levelling deposit	Light pale yellow soft loose fine sand				Modern
8	803	Cut		Cut of Pit	Cut of large pit associated with airfield clearance				Modern
8	804	Fill	803	Deliberate backfill	Dark red brown firm silty sand, occ post-19th century rubble inc.				Modern
8	805	Layer	803	Levelling deposit	Rubble				Modern
9	901	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
9	902	Layer		Made ground					Modern
9	903	Fill	904	Deliberate backfill	Dark red brown firm silty sand, occ post-19th century rubble inc.				Modern
9	904	Cut		cut of pit	Cut of large pit associated with airfield clearance				Modern
10	1001	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
10	1002	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
10	1003	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
11	1101	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
11	1102	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
11	1103	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
11	1104	Layer		Made ground	Mid grey brown silty sand, freq inc of modern rubble				Modern
12	1201	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
12	1202	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
12	1203	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
12	1204	Cut		Hearth	Sub-circular in plan, gentle straight slopes to concave base	0.74	0.67	0.2	Saxon
12	1205	Fill	1204	Burning deposit	Charcoal rich deposit at base of pit	0.74	0.67	0.0	Saxon
12	1206	Fill	1204	Secondary Deposit	Mid greyish brown firm silty sand, occ a/sa flint and charcoal flecking	0.74	0.67	0.1	Undated
13	1301	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
13	1302	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.3	
13	1303	Fill	1304	Secondary Deposit	Dark reddish brown firm silty sand, occ small a/sa flint inc.	2.4	>1.8	0.3	C19th

13	1304	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW, gentle to moderate straight sides to flat base	2.4	>1.8	0.3	C19th
13	1305	Fill	1306	Secondary Deposit	Mid greyish brown, firm fine silty sand, occ small a/sa flint inc.	>1.8	0.3	0.4	C19th
13	1306	Cut		Ditch	Aligned N/S, moderate straight slopes to concave base	>1.8	0.3	0.4	C19th
13	1307	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.6	
14	1401	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
14	1402	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
14	1403	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
14	1404	Cut		Ditch	Aligned N/S, gentle to moderate straight sides to irregular base	>2.6	1.67	0.2	
14	1405	Fill	1404	Secondary Deposit	Light greyish brown, loose silty sand, occ small a/sa flint inc.	>2.6	1.67	0.2	
15	1501	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
15	1502	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
15	1503	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.5	
16	1601	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
16	1602	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
16	1603	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.5	
16	1604	Fill		Pipe	Concrete drainage pipe	1.8	0.3		
16	1605	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Cut of airfield drainage ditch	1.8	0.7	n/a	
16	1606	Fill	1605	Fill of Ditch	Clinker fill of airfield drainage ditch	1.8	0.7	n/a	
17	1701	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
17	1702	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.3	
17	1703	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.6	
18	1801	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
18	1802	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.3	
18	1803	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.6	
19	1901	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
19	1902	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.3	
19	1903	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.6	
19	1904	Fill	1909	Deposit	Black, rich charcoal deposit				Saxon
19	1905	Fill	1909	Lining	Dark greyish red, hard fired clay	2.05	0.77	0.0	Saxon

19	1906	Fill	1907	Secondary Deposit	Mid yellowish brown firm silty sand, occ small a/sa flint inc.	>2.2	5	>0.	
19	1907	Cut		Ditch	19th century field boundary ditch. Aligned E/W moderate straight slopes	>2.2	5	>0.	
19	1908	Fill	1909	Secondary Deposit	Dark greyish brown firm silty sand, occ small a/sa flint inc	1.05	0.77	0.3	
19	1909	Cut		Hearth	Sub-circular in plan, moderate straight slopes to concave base	1.05	0.77	0.4	Saxon
20	2001	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
20	2002	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
20	2003	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.5	
21	2101	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
21	2102	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
21	2103	Layer		Made ground	Dark reddish brown firm silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
21	2104	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.8	
21	2105	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Cut of airfield drainage ditch	1.8	0.7	n/a	
21	2106	Fill	2106	Fill of Ditch	Clinker fill of airfield drainage ditch	1.8	0.7	n/a	
21	2107	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Cut of airfield landing light power cable trench	1.8	0.3	n/a	
21	2108	Fill	2107	Fill of Ditch	Power cable trench backfill	1.8	0.3	n/a	
22	2201	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
22	2202	Layer		Made ground	Dark reddish brown firm silty clay	n/a	n/a	0.6	
22	2203	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.9	
23	2301	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
23	2302	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
23	2303	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
24	2401	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
24	2402	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
24	2403	Layer		Made ground	Dark reddish brown firm silty clay	n/a	n/a	0.6	
24	2404	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	1.1	
25	2501	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
25	2502	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
25	2503	Depos		Colluvium	Mid grey brown firm silty sand, freq a/sa flint inc	>30	>1.8	0.8	E/Neolithic
25	2504	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.5	

26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
26	2601	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
26	2602	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.5	
26	2603	Cut		Ditch	19th century field boundary ditch Aligned NE/SW, gentle straight sides to concave base	>2	0.3	0.2	
26	2604	Fill	2603	Secondary Deposit	Dark grey brown firm silty sand, occ small a/sa flint inc.	>2	0.3	0.2	
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a		
27	2701	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a		
27	2702	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a		
27	2703	Cut		Ditch	Aligned N/S, moderate straight slopes to concave base	>1.8	1.4	0.6	
27	2704	Fill	2703	Secondary Deposit	Dark reddish brown firm silty sand, v.rare charcoal flecking; occ small a/sa flint inc.	>1.8	1.4	0.3	
27	2705	Fill	2703	Deliberate backfill	Dark reddish brown, firm clay sand, rare small a/sa flint inc.	>1.8	1.2	0.3	
27	2706	Depos		natural	Bioturbated natural between ditches 2703 and 2707. Dark grey brown firm silty sand, occ small a/sa flint inc.	>1.8	0.7	0.3	
27	2707	Cut		Ditch	Aligned N/S, moderate straight slopes to concave base	>1.8	2.3	0.7	
27	2708	Fill	2707	Secondary Deposit	Dark grey brown firm silty sand, occ small a/sa flint inc.	>1.8	2.3	0.7	
27	2709	Layer		Colluvium	Dark reddish brown firm silty sand, occ small ang flint inc	>8	>1.8	n/a	E/Neolithic
28	2801	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
28	2802	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
29	2901	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
29	2902	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
29	2903	Fill	2904	Secondary Deposit	Dark yellowish brown compact silty sand, freq small a/sa flint inc.	>1.8	1	0.2	
29	2904	Cut		Ditch	Aligned E/W gentle straight sides to flat base	>1.8	1	0.2	
30	3001	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
30	3002	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
30	3003	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
31	3101	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
31	3102	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
31	3103	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a	n/a	n/a	0.4	

					flint and gravel inc.				
31	3104	Cut		Tree hole	Sub-circular, irregular sided and flat base	1.07	0.81	0.1	
31	3105	Fill	3104	Secondary Deposit	Mid greyish brown firm silty sand, freq small a/sa flint inc	1.07	0.81	0.1	
32	3201	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
32	3202	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
32	3203	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.5	
32	3204	Cut		Foundation trench	Steep straight sides to flat base	>2.9	1.5	0.4	
32	3205	Fill		Brick rubble	Brick, mortar, cement within light grey yellow mottled soil matrix	>2.9	1.5	0.4	
33	3301	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
33	3302	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
33	3303	Fill	3304	Brick rubble	Brick, mortar, cement within light grey yellow mottled soil matrix	>1.5			
33	3304	Cut							
33	3305	Fill	3306	Demolition deposit	Mid greyish yellow loose silt/sand/rubble mix				
33	3306	Cut		construction cut	Not-excavated				
33	3307	Fill	3308	Secondary deposit	Abundance of medium sized angular stones with a loose light brownish grey silty sand soil matrix	>1.8	1.8	n/a	
33	3308	Cut		Ditch	Aligned E/W. Un-excavated	>1.8	1.8	n/a	
33	3309	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
34	3401	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
34	3402	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
34	3403	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.5	
35	3501	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
35	3502	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
35	3503	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.5	
36	3601	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
36	3602	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
36	3603	Fill	3609	Tertiary fill	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silt, occ small r/sr/a/sa flint and river gravel inc.	>1.8	2.3	0.3	Prehistoric
36	3604	Cut		Pit	Aligned N/S Steep to moderate straight slopes, base no reached	>1.8	3.4	>1.	Prehistoric
36	3605	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.5	
36	3606	Fill	3609	Secondary Deposit	mid dark yellow brown find sand silt, with mottled grey brown	3.4	>1	0.6	Prehistoric

					areas				
36	3607	Fill	3604	Secondary Deposit	loose pale white yellow fine sand	1.6	>1	0.2	Prehistoric
36	3608	Fill	3604	Secondary Deposit	compact mid dark reddish brown fine silt , charcoal flecks,	1	1.2	0.3	Prehistoric
36	3609	Cut		Pit Re-Cut	Sub-circular, moderate sloping eastern side with vertical cut side to the west.	1.8	2.3	1	Prehistoric
36	3610	Fill	3604	Slump deposit	Light yellow brown clay sand, firm with v.rare a/sa flint gravels.	>1	0.4	0.6	Prehistoric
36	3611	Fill	3604	Slump deposit	Light yellow brown clay sand, firm with v.rare a/sa flint gravels.	>1	0.8	0.2	Prehistoric
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
37	3701	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
37	3702	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
38	3801	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
38	3802	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
38	3803	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
39	3901	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	AR	
39	3902	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	AR	
39	3903	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	GO	
39	3904	Cut		Runway Drainage ditch	Steep straight sides. Un-excavated	?	?	?	
39	3905	Fill	3904	Deliberate backfill	Grey and brown silty sand soil matrix around concrete rubble	2	0.7	n/a	
40	4001	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
40	4002	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
40	4003	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.5	
40	4004	Cut		Hearth	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides to concave base	1.48	>0.53	0.2	Saxon
40	4005	Fill	4004	Deposit	Dark grey/black dense charcoal deposit	1.04	>0.53	0.1	Saxon
40	4006	Fill	4004	Secondary Deposit	Light orange brown firm silty clay, occ charcoal flecking; occ ang flint and gravels	1.48	>0.53	0.1	
40	4007	Fill	4004	fired clay	mid reddish brown hard fired clay	1.48	>0.53	0.0	Saxon
41	4101	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
41	4102	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
41	4103	Cut		Ditch	19th century field boundary ditch				

					Aligned N/S				
41	4104	Fill	4103	Secondary Deposit	Mid to dark brown, firm sandy silt with occ small r/sr river gravels				
41	4105	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
42	4201	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
42	4202	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
42	4203	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
42	4204	Cut		Ditch	19th century field boundary ditch Aligned E/W	2.21	2.1	n/a	
42	4205	Fill	4204	Secondary Deposit	Mid to dark brown, firm sandy silt with occ small r/sr river gravels	2.21	2.1	n/a	
43	4301	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
43	4302	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
43	4303	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
44	4401	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
44	4402	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.0	
44	4403	Layer		Made ground	Dark reddish brown firm silty clay	n/a	n/a	0.4	
45	4501	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
45	4502	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
45	4503	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
45	4504	Fill	4505	Secondary Deposit	Mid brownish grey firm silty sand, occ small a/sa flint gravels inc.	>1.9	1.2	0.2	
45	4505	Cut		Ditch	Aligned N/S gentle to moderate straight slopes to concave base	>1.9	1.2	0.2	
45	4506	Fill	4507	Secondary Deposit	Mid brownish grey firm silty sand, occ small a/sa flint gravels inc. UN-Excavated	1.9	>1.8	n/a	
45	4507	Cut		Pit	Cut of post 1945 airfield demolition pit. Contained concrete fragments. UN-Excavated	1.9	>1.8	n/a	
46	4600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
46	4601	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
46	4602	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.6	
46	4603	Depos		Colluvium	Dark reddish brown firm silty sand, occ small a/sa flint gravel inc.	>22	>1.8	0.2	E/Neolithic
46	4604	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides to concave base	>1.5	2.9	0.6	

46	4605	Fill	4604	Secondary Deposit	Mid grey brown firm silty sand, occ small a/sa flint gravel inc.	>1.5	2.9	0.6	
46	4606	Cut		Ditch	19th century field boundary ditch Aligned E/W, continuation - UN-Excavated	>2	2	n/a	
46	4607	Fill	4606	Secondary Deposit	Dark reddish brown firm silty sand, occ small a/sa flint gravel inc.	>2	2	n/a	
46	4608	Cut		Ditch	Aligned N/S, UN-Excavated ditch	>1.2	0.5	n/a	
46	4609	Fill	4608	Secondary Deposit	Dark reddish brown silty sand, occ small a/sa flint gravel inc.	>1.2	0.5	n/a	
47	4700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
47	4701	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
47	4702	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
48	4801	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
48	4802	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
48	4803	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
48	4804	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW moderate to steep straight slopes to concave base	>2.2	4.07	0.5	
48	4805	Fill	4804	Secondary Deposit	Mid grey brown firm clay sand, freq a/sa flint gravel inc.	>2.2	4.07	0.5	
49	4901	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
49	4902	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
49	4903	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
50	5001	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
50	5002	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
50	5003	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
50	5004	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Cut of runway drainage ditch, unexcavated	2.0`	3.7	n/a	
50	5005	Fill	5004	Fill of Ditch	Clinker fill of runway drainage ditch	2.0	3.7	n/a	
51	5101	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
51	5102	Layer		Natural	Dark reddish brown firm silty clay	n/a	n/a	0.2	
52	5201	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.2	
52	5202	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.2	
52	5203	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
52	5204	Layer		Made Ground	Mid brownish grey firm silty sand, occ small a/sa flint gravels inc. CBM and coal flecks. UN-Excavated				
53	5301	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
53	5302	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	

53	5303	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	
53	5304	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Cut of runway drainage ditch, unexcavated	2.0`	0.45	n/a	
53	5305	Fill	5304	Fill of Ditch	Clinker fill of runway drainage ditch	2.0	0.45	n/a	
54	5401	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty clay, freq ang/sub-ang flint inc.	n/a	n/a	0.3	
54	5402	Layer		Subsoil	Light reddish brown firm clay sand, occ ang/sub-ang flint inc	n/a	n/a	0.1	
54	5403	Layer		Natural	Mix reddish brown, yellow and cream natural sand and clay, with occ r/sr/sa/a flint and gravel inc.	n/a	n/a	0.4	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
0	Lead	Folded, perforated strip; fragments		7	315	C19-C20
	Copper alloy	Shotgun cartridge casings; strip; buttons; objects		7	150	
	Iron	Nail		1	21	
	Aluminium	Strip fragment		1	1	
	Chrome-plated white metal	Object		1	24	
704	Late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Flat roof tile		2	17	C19
	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	2	
707	Worked flint	Flake		2	10	-
1205 <4>	Worked flint	7 flakes, 57 chips		64	15	-
1205 <4>	Burnt flint			78	110	
1303	Worked flint	Flake		2	28	-
1305	Post-medieval glass	Bottle		7	21	Post-medieval
1904 <8>	Worked flint	Flake, chips		10	0.4	-
1904 <8>	Burnt flint			14	106	
2503	Worked flint	Flakes, cores		14	129	-
2705	Worked flint	Flakes, core		3	83	-
2709	Prehistoric pottery	Flint-tempered fabric	FL	3	1	Early Neolithic
	Worked flint	Blade		1	6	
3606	Worked flint	Flakes, cores, scraper, spurred piece, retouched flake		17	249	-
3607	Worked flint	Flakes		3	6	-
3608	Worked flint	Flakes		4	7	-
4005 <1>	Worked flint	9 flakes, 56 chips, 3 shatter		68	15	-
4005 <1>	Burnt flint			61	65	
4201	Silver	Coin, Ra. 1		1	2	-
4603	Worked flint	Flakes, shatter		4	37	-
5200	Worked flint	Blade		1	22	-

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Plant macrofossil identifications

Context number				1205	1904	4005
Feature number				1204	1909	4004
Sample number (SS)				4	8	1
Flot volume (ml)				657	70	1390
Sample volume processed (l)				10	2	18
Soil remaining (l)				10	0	0
Period				SAX	SAX	SAX
Plant macrofossil preservation				N/A	N/A	Moderate
Habitat Code	**Family**	**Species**	**Common Name**			
HSW	Rosaceae	*Prunus spinosa* L.	Blackthorn			2
			Indeterminate nut fragment			1
			Total	0	0	3

Charcoal identifications

Context number			1205	1904	4005
Feature number			1204	1909	4004
Sample number (SS)			4	8	1
Flot volume (ml)			657	70	1390
Sample volume processed (l)			10	2	18
Soil remaining (l)			10	0	0
Period			SAX	SAX	SAX
Charcoal quantity >2mm			++++++	++++++	++++++
Charcoal preservation			Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Family	**Species**	**Common Name**			
Betulaceae	*Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn./ *Corylus avellana* L.	Alder/Hazel		1	1
	Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn./ *Corylus avellana* L.	Alder/Hazel twig	1		
Fagaceae	*Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl./*Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/Pedunculate Oak	9	9	9
		Total	10	10	10

Key
HSW = hedgerow/woodland/scrub species

+ = 1–4 fragments; ++ = 4–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = >500 items

SAX = Saxon

APPENDIX D: RADIOCARBON DATES

Radiocarbon dating by Sarah Cobain

Radiocarbon dating was undertaken in order to confirm the dates of three fire pits / hearths (1204, 1909, 4004). The samples were analysed during December 2016 at Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G75 0QF, Scotland.

The uncalibrated dates are conventional radiocarbon ages. The radiocarbon ages were calibrated using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme OxCal 4.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2013) using the IntCal13 curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013).

References

Bronk Ramsey, C. 2013 'Recent and Planned Developments of the Program OxCal', *Radiocarbon* **55**, 720–730

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,** 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 1205 Hearth	SUERC-	Charcoal Alder/hazel twig (*Alnus glutinosa/ Corylus avellana)*	-27.4‰	1122 ± 33 yr BP	777–791 cal AD (2.6%) 805–843 cal AD (4.7%) 860–994 cal AD (88.1%)	892–971 cal AD (68.2%)
Context 1904 Hearth	SUERC-	Charcoal Alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/ Corylus avellana)*	-26.0‰	1192 ± 33 yr BP	714–774 cal AD (5.0%) 765–900 cal AD (85.9%) 921–950 cal AD (4.5%)	777–878 cal AD (68.2%)
Context 4005 Hearth	SUERC-	Charcoal Alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/ Corylus avellana)*	-26.6‰	1143 ± 33 yr BP	776–794 cal AD (6.7%) 799–979 cal AD (88.7%)	780–788 cal AD (3.8%) 875–970 cal AD (64.4%)

APPENDIX E: HISTORIC CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

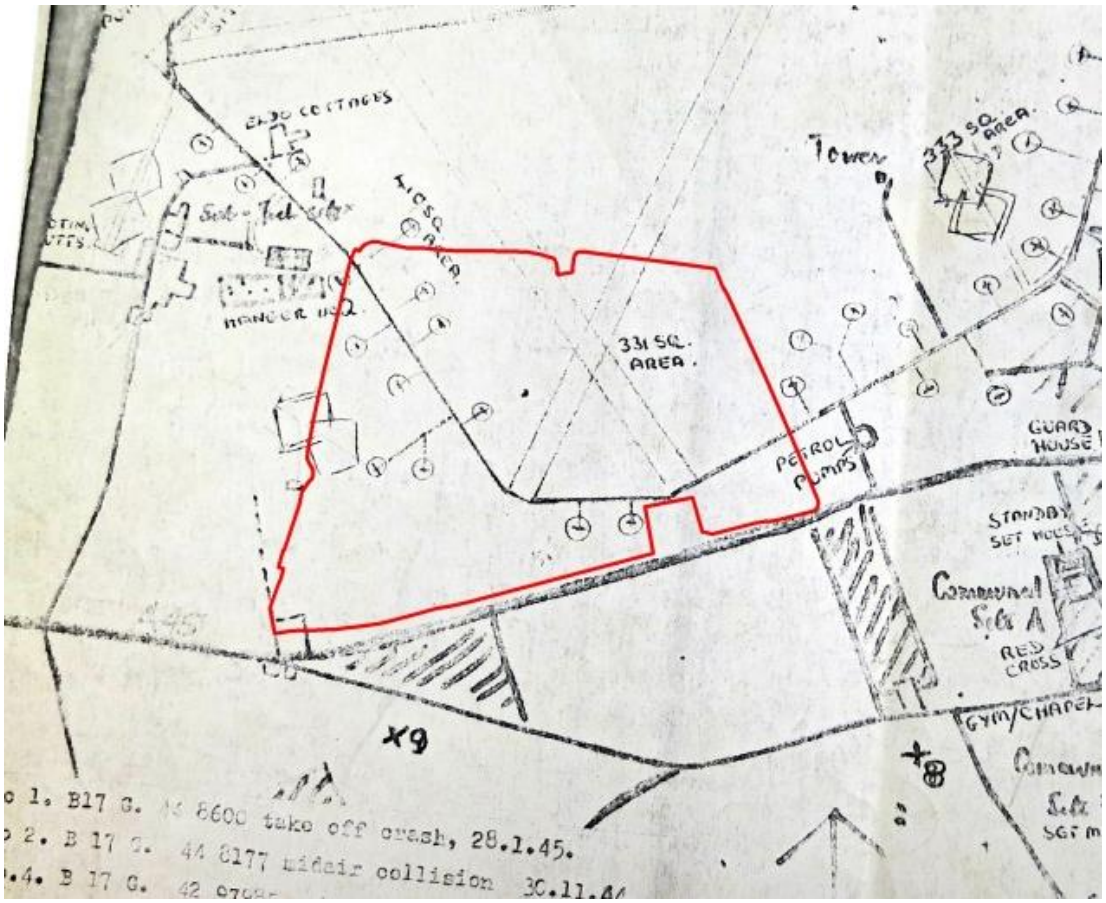
1813 Inclosure map of Rougham (Ref: HA/534/7592)

1842 Plan of The Eldo Estate (Ref: 1677/9/3)

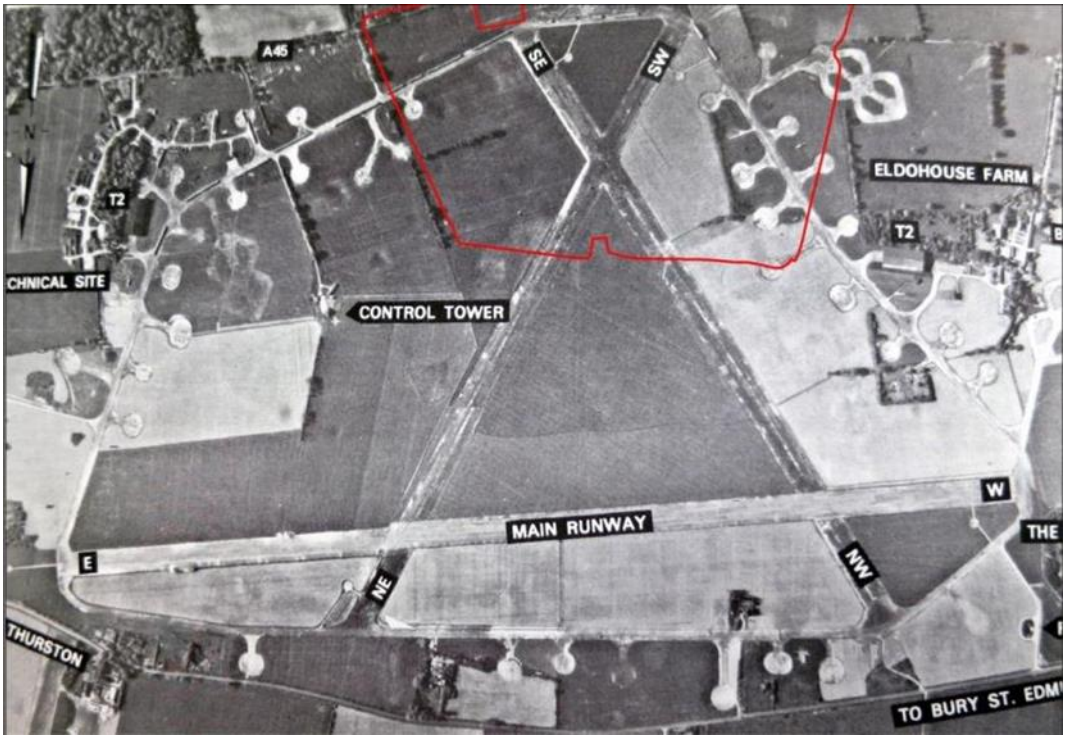
1904 Second Edition Ordnance survey Map (Sheets XLIV.8 and XLIV.12)

1926 Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Sheets XLIV.8 and XLIV.12)

Drawing from the local studies collection. (No Date – mid 20th-century)



Aerial Photograph (1955) taken from Freeman 1978



APPENDIX F: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: cotswold2-305006

Project details

Project name	Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds (Rougham Site)
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2016 at the Suffolk Business Park Extension, Bury St Edmunds. Fifty four trenches were excavated. The earliest material on the site consisted of Early Neolithic flint, associated struck flakes and debitage recovered from localised patches of colluvium on the eastern side of the site. A large pit, tentatively ascribed to the Neolithic on the basis of morphology, was recorded in the south eastern corner of the site containing a well stratified assemblage of flint flakes from several fills. In the north-western part of the site, parallel double ditches were interpreted as a continuation of a known Middle Iron Age boundary ditch recorded during previous investigation immediately to the north of the site. Three small isolated pits containing charred wood were dated to the 8th to 10th centuries AD through radiocarbon dating, fruit pips, worked and burnt flint were also recovered.
Project dates	Start: 17-10-2016 End: 28-10-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / additional trial trench evaluation
Any associated project reference codes	660861 - Contracting Unit No. HER Code RGH 094 660936 - Contracting Unit No. HER Code RHG 094
Any associated project reference codes	ESF25477 - HER event no. ESF25582 - HER event no. ESF25464 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	0 None
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic Charred remains Early medieval (Anglo-Saxon)
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Commercial development
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds (Rougham Site
Postcode	IP30 9XA
Study area	25.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 8935 6370 52.238402250659 0.77346915779 52 14 18 N 000 46 24 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	Jake Streatfeild-James

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Suffolk Business Park Extension, Bury St Edmunds: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Streatfeild-James, J.
Other bibliographic details	16615
Date	2016
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	2 June 2017

APPENDIX G: SUFFOLK PARK BUSINESS EXTENSION, BURY ST EDMUNDS: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Cotswold Archaeology

Suffolk Park Business Extension
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

for
Jaynic Suffolk Park Ltd

CA Project: 660788
Site Code BPE16
HER CODE BSE 508
Event no: ESF24740

OASIS no: Cotswold2-278603

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Suffolk Park Business Extension
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 660788
Site Code BPE16

HER CODE BSE 508
EVENT NUMBER ESF24740

OASIS NO: COTSWOLD2-278603

DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID						
REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
A	28/09/16	MPH	SRJ	INTERNAL REVIEW	FOR APPROVAL	SRJ
B	12/10/16	MPH	SRJ	CURATOR COMMENT	FOR ISSUE	SRJ

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation and metal detecting survey of land at Suffolk Park, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (centred at NGR: TL 886 638) 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 a first phase of evaluation, with a subsequent phase anticipated to follow post-consent. Any subsequent evaluation would require the provision and approval of a separate WSI.

1.2 An application will be made to St Edmundbury Borough Council for commercial development of the site comprising the extension of Suffolk Business Park. Rachael Abraham (SCCAS) has requested that 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 the recently undertaken geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2016).

1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the Suffolk County Council *Requirements for a trenched archaeological evaluation* (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) 2011), *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 situated on the eastern outskirts of Bury St Edmunds at approximately 62m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). It comprises an area of large arable fields, formerly part of the RAF Rougham Airbase, and is situated immediately north of the A14 dual carriageway and agricultural land. The Site is bounded to the north by a new road alignment (currently under construction) and Rougham Airfield, to the east and west by industrial estates (forming part of the current Suffolk Business Park).

1.5 The solid geology of the site is mapped as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation. These chalks comprise a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous period, during which the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas (British Geological Survey – Geology of Britain Viewer, September 2016). Previous archaeological investigations (SCCAS 2012) in the immediate vicinity of the site indicate that the geology occurs at a depth of between 0.5 – 0.7m below ground level (BGL).

1.6 The solid geology is overlain by a superficial deposit of Cover Sand, a deposit formed up to 3 million years ago during the Quaternary Period, during which the local environment was previously dominated by wind-blown deposits (British Geological Survey – Geology of Britain Viewer, September 2016). The overlying soils both within, and in the vicinity of the Site, consist of freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils (Soilscapes, August 2016).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following is a summary of information provided in the recently undertaken desk-based assessment, which was prepared to inform the development proposals.

Prehistoric period (to AD 43)

2.2 The site occupies the crest (at *c*. 60m aOD) of a south-facing slope, 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, 7). 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 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.

2.4 An evaluation immediately to the north of the site identified a 'sparse archaeological horizon' comprising the dispersed remains of 16 pits or post holes, 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 development 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).

2.5 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, post holes and one hollow recorded *c.*500m north-west of the Site. Eight of these post holes 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 Mid-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.

Roman period (AD 43 to 410)

2.6 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 and more to 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.

2.7 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)

2.8 There is no recorded evidence of early medieval activity in the vicinity of the site, and it is likely to have comprised part of the agricultural hinterland of nearby Bury St Edmunds throughout. 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.

2.9 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. 4.30.4.31. 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.

2.10 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)

2.11 The site and study area 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 Furthermore, the remains of ten possible 'fog-lifter' pits were recorded during the evaluation immediately 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 both the former runways, dispersal pads and fog lifters will survive within the site and that these will also have impacted the survival of potential earlier buried archaeological remains.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation and metal detecting survey are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (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).

3.2 The results will be considered with reference to *Research and Archaeology revisited: A Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

4. METHODOLOGY

Metal detecting survey

4.1 Metal detecting during fieldwork will be undertaken on the existing ground surface along the alignment of each trench prior to excavation, on all arising spoil during overburden stripping and prior to / during the excavation of exposed archaeological features.

4.2 Metal detecting will target non-ferrous metals only, due to the potential for a large number of ferrous metal signals across most land. However, if concentrations of medieval or earlier material are identified, further detecting for all metals may be necessary in those specific areas. Metal-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 Mark Woodley, an Experienced Archaeologist with professional experience of metal detecting on a number of archaeological sites, including recently at Elmswell in Suffolk.

Evaluation methodology

4.5 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of up to 54 trenches, equating to a 1.5% sample of the 36ha site, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Figure 1). Each of these will be 50m 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.

4.6 All trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision

and will cease when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.

4.7 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with 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*.

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

4.9 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.

4.10 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.

4.11 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated 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).

4.12 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.

4.13 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 MCIfA, Senior Heritage Consultant and 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 5 staff (e.g. 1 Project Officer and 4 Archaeologists).

5.4 It is anticipated that fieldwork will commence on 17th October, though this is yet to be confirmed, with the fieldwork element to be completed in three working weeks, including backfilling. 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	Dr Philip Armitage (freelance)
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 2014).

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 HER number: BSE 508 / event number ESF24740.

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* (2014).

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.

6.5 CA will make arrangements with the appropriate Suffolk Archaeological Services Store for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

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. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Ros Cleal (freelance)
Iron Age/Roman (Samian) (Amphorae stamps)	Ed McSloy (CA) Gwladys Montell (freelance) David Williams (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn (freelance) Dr Jane Timby (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy (CA) Duncan Brown (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn (freelance)
(Clay pipe)	Reg Jackson (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy (CA) Phil Mills (freelance)

Other Finds

Small Finds	Ed McSloy (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Dr Jörn Schuster (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy (CA) Jackie Sommerville (CA)
(Palaeolithic)	Francis Wenban-Smith (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Ruth Shaffrey (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy (CA) Dr Hilary Cool (freelance) Dr David Dungworth (freelance; English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy (CA) Dr Peter Guest (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young (Cardiff University) Dr David Dungworth (English Heritage)

Biological Remains

Animal bone	Philip Armitage (freelance) Matilda Holmes (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough (CA)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Cobain (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
Pollen	Rob Batchelor (QUEST, University of Reading)

Diatoms	Nigel Cameron (UCL)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Cobain (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain (CA)
Insects	David Smith (Birmingham University) Enid Allison (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)
Mollusca	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
Fish bones	Philip Armitage (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride) Beta Analytic (USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Neil Suttie (University of Liverpool) Cathy Batt (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Phil Toms (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker (freelance) Wiltshire Conservation Services

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

AAI&S 1988 *The Illustration of Lithic Artifacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper **9**

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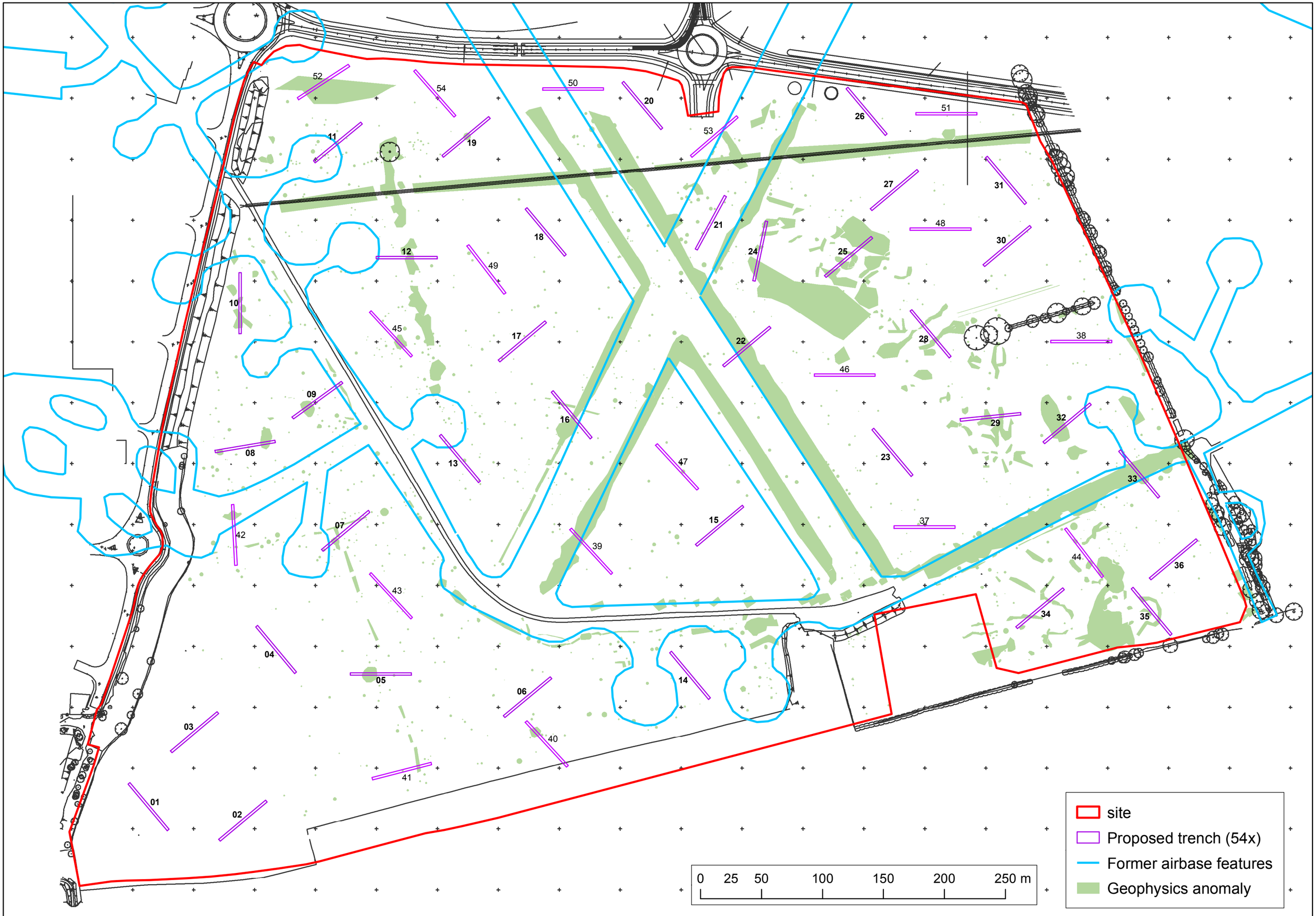
site
Proposed trench (54x)
Former airbase features
Geophysics anomaly
0 25 50 100 150 200 250 m

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 53
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South
Kiln Farm
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk