LAND AT MILDENHALL
SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

For

HENRY RILEY LLP

on behalf of

J SAINSBURY LTD

CA PROJECT: 2977
CA REPORT: 09203

NOVEMBER 2009

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

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SUFFOLK

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CA PROJECT: 2977
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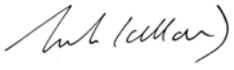
signed	
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Mildenhall
Location:	Mildenhall, Suffolk
NGR:	TL 7132 7455
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	26 October-13 November 2009
Planning Reference:	F/2008/0268
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Stores, Bury St Edmunds
Site Code:	NNL 622

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between October and November 2009 on land off Recreation Way, Mildenhall, Suffolk. Thirteen trenches were excavated.

The archaeological evaluation identified the presence of archaeological deposits throughout the development area, ranging from prehistoric to modern in date. It has also identified a series of alluvial and peat layers within the southern part of the site. Artefacts recovered during the evaluation included pottery, animal bone and daub.

Archaeological features dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age include probable quarry pits and a number of ditches, possibly for drainage. Similar features of Roman date were also encountered. A pit containing a single sherd of pottery possibly dated to the 5th to 8th centuries AD could indicate Anglo-Saxon occupation.

Layers of peat, dated as medieval, seal the earlier features within the southern part of the site. Burnt daub post-dating the formation of the peat layer, and presumably the remains of a structure, was also recovered.

The use of the northern part of the site in the modern period is indicated by a number of features including pits and a brick surface which post-dates 1900.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between October and November 2009 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Henry Riley LLP on behalf of J Sainsbury Ltd on land off Recreation Way, Mildenhall, Suffolk (centred on NGR: TL 7132 7455; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to satisfy a condition of planning consent for the construction of a new supermarket and associated car park, as well as other associated works following the demolition of the existing Mildenhall Social Club (Forest Heath District Council Planning ref. F/2008/0268). A total of 13 trenches were excavated. A further 3 trenches will be excavated in the adjacent Bowling Club at a time to be agreed.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2009) prepared by Dr Jess Tipper, Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) the archaeological advisor to Forest Heath District Council, and with a subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2009a) and approved by Dr Tipper. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). It was monitored by Dr Tipper, including site visits on 27 October and 3, 9 and 12 November 2009.

The site

1.3 The site is approximately 4.3ha in area, and lies adjacent to the River Lark, which forms the south-western boundary of the site. The site is divided into two distinct areas. The northern area comprises the car park and grounds of the Mildenhall Social Club, a two storey 20th-century structure. A bowling green lies to the south of the building, and the remainder of the northern area is hard standing and used as a car park.

1.4 The southern area of the site lies at a slightly lower level, and is divided from the northern area by three modern structures, comprising the Jubilee Centre, the Pavilion and the Community Resource Centre. A large open area of ground to the south of the structures is used as sports pitches, and is bounded to the south-west by the River Lark. The river itself flows through a channel raised approximately 2m

above the surrounding land. The site slopes gently southwards towards the Lark, from approximately 10m AOD by the Social Club to 5m AOD.

1.5 Peat deposits are recorded across the southern half of the site, overlying the Cretaceous chalk bedrock which is mapped across the northern half of the site (BGS 1982). Peat and chalk bedrock were encountered during the evaluation.

Archaeological background

1.6 A desk-based assessment (DBA) was undertaken by CA as a preliminary stage of archaeological analysis, and reference should be made to that document for the detailed archaeological background (CA 2009b). In summary, the DBA identified that a Late Iron Age fastener was found within the site by a metal detectorist and a small amount of Roman finds are recorded immediately to the north-east of the site. No further information is held on these finds. No other archaeological remains have been recorded within the site. An Iron Age settlement has been recorded on locally higher ground 400m to the south-west of the site, to the south of the River Lark.

1.7 The medieval centre of Mildenhall lay to the north-west of the site, and the site itself appears to have been agricultural land on the outskirts of the town, remaining undeveloped until the 20th century.

Archaeological objectives

1.8 The objectives of the evaluation were to:

- establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ.*

- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

- provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

1.9 This information will assist Forest Heath District Council in making an informed judgement on the significance of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact upon it of the proposed development.

Methodology

1.10 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 13 trenches (varying between 10m and 30m in length) in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). All trenches measured 1.8m in width. Seven trenches (numbered 1-7) were located within the car park in the northern part of the site, whilst the remaining six trenches (numbered 8-13) were located within the playing field in the southern part of the site. The discovery of a live electric cable within the playing field necessitated the slight repositioning of trenches 8, 9, 11 and 12, with the approval of Dr Tipper. Further trenches (14-16) are to be excavated in the adjacent Bowling Club at a time to be agreed.

1.11 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* (2007).

1.12 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* (2003) and a number of bulk and monolith samples were recovered and subsequently processed. The results from the processing of the samples are presented in Appendix C. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).

1.13 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Stores, 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.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

2.2 Archaeological features were identified in each of the thirteen evaluation trenches. Stratigraphically, the sequences of deposits varied between the northern (car park) part of the site and the southern (playing field) area. In the northern part of the site, the archaeological features generally cut the natural chalk substrate, whilst in the southern part of the site they cut through alluvial deposits (although underlying chalk outcropped in places).

2.3 In the car park, the natural chalk substrate was identified at depths of between 0.15m and 0.95m below present ground level (bpgl). Except where truncation had occurred, this was directly overlain by a chalk-rich layer of mid brown silt subsoil, measuring between 0.1m and 0.55m in thickness. This deposit was in turn sealed by modern make-up deposits and the tarmac surface.

2.4 In the playing field, the top of the alluvial deposits was identified at depths of between 0.75m and 1.65m bpgl. These was covered by peat deposits which thickened generally from north to south, from approximately 0.05m to 0.25m in thickness, but becoming 0.7m thick within the southern end of Trench 8. The peat was sealed by the chalk-rich subsoil, similar to that recorded in the car-park, and ultimately by topsoil and turf.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

2.5 The natural chalk substrate was revealed at a general depth of 0.95m bpgl. It was cut by gully 106, which was aligned north-west/south-east and measured 0.7m in

width. It was steep-sided and contained a single silty fill, from which a single fragment of animal bone was recovered. This feature was sealed by subsoil layer 104, which contained a sherd of medieval pottery.

2.6 Towards the eastern end of the trench, ditch 108 (not illustrated) cut through the subsoil on a north/south alignment. It measured 0.75m in width and was at least 0.65m deep; due to its apparent modern date it was not excavated to its full depth. A single fragment of probable tile of possible Roman date was recovered from the fill (109) of the ditch.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 3)

2.7 Natural chalk was identified at an average depth of 1.3m bpgl. At the western end of the trench it was cut by large irregular feature 215, probably representing a pit, and which was at least 5m wide. This was filled by redeposited chalk within a matrix of mid brown silt, similar to the subsoil. A number of irregular, smaller, modern features (219, 221, 223, 225 and 229) were cut into the fill of the large pit and were not investigated further. Similarly posthole 209 and pit 217 were also not excavated.

2.8 A further large feature, 213, was identified within the western half of the trench. This was straight-sided in plan and measured 3.1m wide. Excavation of this feature ceased upon the discovery of modern pottery within its fill, 214, which was similar to that of pit 215. Small oval pit 211 lay to the east of feature 213. It was filled by material similar to the subsoil and contained a small quantity of animal bone.

2.9 The features within the western part of Trench 2 were all sealed by subsoil 205. Above this throughout the majority of the length of the trench was an even, well laid brick surface, 208. This comprised a single course of frogged, unmortared bricks, stamped 'LBC' and laid flat on a thin bed of sand. The brick surface was overlain by a layer of make-up and then the make-up and tarmac layers asssociated with the car park.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 4)

2.10 The natural chalk substrate was revealed at a depth of 0.3m bpgl. Cutting through the chalk was a series of four intercutting pits; 304, 307, 310 and 312. Due to safety

concerns regarding the depth of the trench, pits 304, 307 and 310 were not fully excavated.

2.11 Pit 304 was at least 3m wide and contained redeposited chalk rubble 306. This deposit was cut by pit 307 which measured 4.7m in width and at least 0.6m in depth. It was filled with silt deposit 308, from which eight sherds of Roman pottery, dated to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD, as well as small quantities of worked flint and animal bone, were recovered.

2.12 The fills of both pits 304 and 307 were sealed by layer 305, comprising loose chalk rubble within a silt matrix. Five sherds of Roman pottery, a worked flint and a small quantity of animal bone were found within this material.

2.13 Deposit 305 (not illustrated) and the western edge of pit 307 were truncated by pit 310, which was 4.1m wide. Along the western edge of the feature three tipped deposits, 314, 315 and 316 were revealed, each containing different concentrations of chalk rubble. The feature was ultimately filled by a further deposit of loose chalk rubble 311. No finds were recovered from pit 310.

2.14 Deposits 305 and 311 were sealed by subsoil 303, which was in turn cut by pit 312 (not illustrated). This measured 3m in width, 0.55m in depth and was filled by deposit 313, comprising a mix of chalk rubble and subsoil. The sequence was sealed by the make-up and surface layers associated with the car park.

Trench 4 (Figs 2, 3 & 6)

2.15 Natural chalk was identified at an average depth of 0.35m bpgl. It was cut by large feature 404, which was 6m wide and at least 1.2m deep. Health and safety restrictions precluded excavation to the base of the feature.

2.16 Multiple fills were identified within the feature, mostly comprising redeposited chalk with varying amounts of silt. The arrangement of these deposits suggests intentional backfilling with dumps of different material. Two dark, humic deposits within the sequence, 414 and 420 (identified in the base of the hand-excavated section), differed from the majority and both were sampled for potential environmental analysis. Processing of this material recovered, amongst other material, a single sherd of Iron Age pottery. Both deposits contained considerable amounts of animal

bone and may represent episodes of disposal of domestic waste into the partially infilled feature.

2.17 A small quantity of animal bone and a fragment of fired clay was recovered from fill 407, whilst deposit 418 contained a single sherd of Iron Age pottery. The western edge of pit 404 was sealed by a thin layer of subsoil 402. The depth of this deposit within this part of the trench and its absence from the majority of the length of the trench indicates modern truncation within this part of the site.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 & 3)

2.18 The natural chalk substrate was revealed at a depth of approximately 0.25m bpgl. Towards the western end of the trench, two intercutting pits were partially revealed. It was evident in plan that pit 511 cut through the fill of pit 508. Both features were investigated by hand excavation.

2.19 Pit 508 measured 2.3m in width and was at least 0.5m deep. It contained a single fill comprising chalk rubble within a silt matrix. A considerable quantity of animal bone, as well as five sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from pit 508.

2.20 Excavation of later pit 511 ceased at a depth of 1.3m due to health and safety restrictions. At this depth, it could be demonstrated that the feature contained three separate fills, all containing varying quantities of chalk rubble. Although artefacts were recovered from all three deposits, it was not clear during excavation that there were three separate fills, therefore all finds from the pit have been assigned to the latest context, 514. This material included 328 fragments of animal bone, as well as 11 sherds of pottery dated to the Middle to late Iron Age period.

2.21 Further west along the trench, gully 504 was revealed. This was V-shaped in profile and cut through subsoil layer 502. It measured 0.4m in width, 0.3m in depth and was aligned north-north-west/south-south-east. A single sherd of Roman pottery, dating to the 3rd to 4th centuries AD, as well as two fragments of animal bone were recovered from its silt fill, 505.

2.22 The terminus of north-east/south-west aligned ditch 506 was identified in the central part of the trench. It was 0.8m wide, 0.3m deep and cut through the natural chalk. It had a squared end and its silt fill 507 contained no finds. A thin layer of subsoil 502,

overlying the natural chalk, was identified within the western end of the trench. Its depth here, together with its absence from the majority of the length of the trench indicates modern truncation within this part of the site.

Trench 6 (Figs 2, 3 & 6)

2.23 Trench 6 was almost entirely located over a single large feature, presumed to be a pit. Natural chalk was identified at a depth of 0.75m bpgl at the eastern end of the trench. It was cut by feature 604, which was at least 7.7m wide, extending beyond the western limit of excavation. The trench was initially excavated to a depth of 1.35m, at which depth it could be demonstrated that the feature contained at least two separate chalk-rich fills. Four sherds of Roman pottery, including the base of a beaker, were recovered from the earliest exposed fill.

2.24 Subsequent to the recording of Trench 6, mechanical excavation of a sondage to a depth of 2.5m bpgl at the western end of the trench failed to identify the base of the feature. Although it could be demonstrated that there were at least two further fills below deposit 606 the depth of the sondage precluded the recording of these deposits.

2.25 Pit 604 was sealed by subsoil 603, up to 0.3m thick, then by deposits 601 and 600, representing the make-up and surface layers associated with the car park.

Trench 7 (Figs 2 & 4)

2.26 The natural chalk substrate was revealed at a depth of 0.9m bpgl at the eastern end of the trench. Here, the northern edge of ditch 706 was identified. It was evident that the ditch ran obliquely along the length of the ditch, to the west, so that the majority of the base of the trench contained ditch fill 707.

2.27 The northern side of the ditch sloped gradually, at approximately 30°, and fill 707 comprised mainly silt, from which quantities of animal bone, fired clay and burnt flint were recovered.

2.28 The rounded southern part of pit 704 was exposed at the eastern end of the trench. It measured at least 0.55m in width and was 0.2m deep. No finds were recovered from its single silt fill, 705.

2.29 Both features within Trench 7 were sealed by subsoil layer 702, up to 0.55m thick, and then overlying deposits associated with the car park.

Trench 8 (Figs 2, 5 & 6)

2.30 Due to the presence of a buried live electricity cable, Trench 8 was excavated in two parts. The surface of the alluvial substrate was identified at between 1.35m bpgl at the northern end of the trench and 1.65m bpgl at the southern end. For the majority of the length of the trench, this was overlain by two layers of peat. The earliest peat deposit 806 was mid to dark orange-brown in colour and contained quantities of animal bone. It measured up to 0.55m in thickness at the southern end of the trench, however it did not extend as far as the northern end.

2.31 Later peat layer 805 was darker in colour to underlying peat 806. It was a maximum of 0.3m thick, at the southern end of the trench, and as well as containing animal bone, a single sherd of Roman pottery was also recovered from this material.

2.32 Along the southernmost 7m of the trench, peat 805 was overlain by silt deposit 804, up to 0.1m thick. This material is likely to represent a further episode of alluviation and was covered by a further layer of peat, 803, up to 0.15m thick, which was similar to deposit 810, further north within the trench.

2.33 These deposits were sealed throughout Trench 8 by deposit 802, which was similar to the subsoil recorded throughout the car park area to the north. Overlying this material was green-brown silt layer 809 and then modern deposit 801 and topsoil/turf layer 800.

2.34 A series of monolith samples were recovered from the earliest deposits within the southern end of Trench 8. Additionally, a series of three hand-dug 1m by 1m test-pits were excavated through the peat deposits at either end of the trench and in the middle, for the recovery of any animal bone.

Trench 9 (Figs 2, 5 & 6)

2.35 The surface of the alluvial deposits was revealed at a depth of 1m bpgl. At the eastern end of the trench, ditch 919 was aligned north/south and measured 1.6m in width. It was not excavated within Trench 9, as it clearly represented a continuation of either of ditches 1014 or 1018, investigated within Trench 10, to the south. A small quantity of animal bone, as well as two sherds of Roman pottery, were recovered from the surface of the uppermost fill (918) of ditch 919.

2.36 Probable pit 911 was partially exposed within the trench. It was angular in plan, steep-sided and filled by two silt deposits, the latest of which, 913, contained a single sherd of Roman pottery.

2.37 Pit 911 was cut by the southern edge of ditch 907 (also recorded as 909 and 914). The form of the ditch in plan suggests corners at its south-eastern and south-western extents, perhaps indicative of north/south aligned returns. A small quantity of animal bone and a single sherd of Roman pottery were recovered from the clay silt fill 906.

2.38 Ditch 907 and earlier pit 911 were both cut by shallow, circular pit 916. Its single fill 917, apparently the result of silting, contained a small quantity of animal bone.

2.39 Towards the western end of the trench, a layer of redeposited chalk, 920 (not illustrated), possibly representing a compacted surface, was identified overlying alluvial layer 942. This material was cut by irregular feature 921, possibly representing the eastern edge of a ditch. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from its fill, 922. Deposit 922 was overlain by dark silt layer 932, which was in turn cut by ditch 923, which may represent a re-cut of 921. Ditch 923 was aligned approximately north/south and measured 1.85m in width and 0.45m in depth. It contained multiple fills, the earliest three of which, 924, 925 and 926 are indicative of slumping and silting. The latest two fills, 927 and 928, appear to represent intentional backfilling. Quantities of animal bone were recovered from deposits 926 and 928, whilst context 927 contained a single sherd of Roman pottery, dated to the late 1st to early 2nd centuries AD.

2.40 Layer 932 and the fills of ditch 923 were sealed by a thin layer of peat, 938. A similar thin layer of peat, 903, overlay the uppermost alluvial deposit 904, which contained

two sherds of medieval pottery, at the eastern end of the trench. Towards the central part of the trench, layer 932, possibly representing the uppermost alluvial deposit, was overlain by a thin layer of carbon-rich material (905/934), which also overlapped peat deposits 903 and 938. This material was 0.1m thick and was noted as also filling the top of ditch 907. A sample of this material was recovered for environmental analysis and subsequent processing of this material recovered, amongst other material, a sherd of medieval pottery. Finds recovered from the deposit during excavation included animal bone and fragments of daub, some relatively large and preserving round-sectioned wattle impressions.

2.41 The charcoal-rich layer was sealed by a layer of silt 935, up to 0.3m thick, containing further inclusions of daub and charcoal. The sequence was ultimately sealed by chalk-rich silt deposit 902, then subsoil 901 and topsoil/turf layer 900.

Trench 10 (Figs 2, 5 & 6)

2.42 The surface of the alluvial substrate was identified at a general depth of 0.9m bpgl. A mechanically excavated sondage to a depth of 2.2m bpgl identified a total of eight distinct layers of alluvium. Worked flint was recovered from the second and third earliest deposits revealed (1025 and 1024 respectively).

2.43 Towards the western end of the trench, the alluvium was cut by north-west/south-east aligned ditch 1007. This feature was 1.3m wide, 0.7m deep and had a distinct U-shaped profile, with convex sides. It contained three fills, all of which appear to derive from silting. Primary fill 1023 contained three worked flints, whilst a small quantity of animal bone was recovered from secondary fill 1008. A sample of deposit 1008 was also recovered for environmental analysis. This contained fragments of animal bone, including horse, dog, shrew and toad/frog, charred seeds, wood, burnt flint, charcoal and land and fresh water molluscs.

2.44 Further east, parallel ditches 1014 and 1018 also cut through the uppermost alluvial layer 1005. These were both aligned north/south and it was evident that one of these features represented a continuation of ditch 919 in the eastern end of Trench 9 to the north.

2.45 Both ditches were of a similar size, being 2.1m to 2.2m wide and 0.8m deep. Both contained three fills; the earliest two deposits within ditch 1018 appear to represent

slumping from the sides of the feature and then it appears to have been filled by general silting deposit 1021, whilst the two earliest fills within ditch 1014 appear to be derived from domestic dumping. These deposits were then sealed by material probably derived from natural silting.

2.46 Finds from ditch 1014 include animal bone from deposits 1015 and 1017, as well as five worked flints and two sherds of pottery dated to the late 1st to early 2nd centuries AD. Worked flint was also recovered from contexts 1019 and 1021, within ditch 1018. Deposit 1021 also contained a quantity of animal bone, as well as sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery.

2.47 All three ditches were sealed by a thin layer of silt (1003/1004), which was in turn covered by a layer of peat, 1002, up to 0.25m thick. A total of 112 fragments of animal bone, as well as a single sherd of medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit, which was in turn sealed by subsoil 1001 and topsoil/turf layer 1000.

Trench 11 (Figs 2 & 5)

2.48 As in Trench 8, due to the buried live electricity cable, Trench 11 was excavated in two parts. The surface of the alluvial deposits was revealed at a depth of 1m bpgl. At the southern end of the trench, these were cut by gully 1107 which was aligned east/west. Its silt fill, 1108, contained small quantities of animal bone, worked flint and Roman pottery.

2.49 Further north, ditch 1105 extended obliquely across the trench on a north/south alignment. This feature had a steep-sided, concave profile. It contained a single homogeneous silt fill from which a small quantity of animal bone and worked flint, as well as a small number of sherds of Roman and medieval pottery were recovered.

2.50 The features within Trench 11 were sealed by a layer of dark silt 1103, up to 0.25m thick. This material was covered, along the majority of the trench, by peat deposit 1102, which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m. The peat was sealed by subsoil and topsoil/turf deposits, 1101 and 1100, respectively.

Trench 12 (Figs 2 & 5)

2.51 The alluvial substrate was revealed at a depth of 0.75m bpgl. It was cut by ditch 1205, which was aligned east/west and measured 0.6m in width and 0.15m in depth. It had a concave profile and contained silt deposit 1206 from which a single small sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered.

2.52 Further west was a series of intercutting features, comprising pit 1209 (also recorded as 1213), probable ditch terminus 1211 and shallow ditch 1207. Investigation could not determine the relationship between features 1209 and 1211, however it was clear that ditch 1207 cut both of these features.

2.53 Pit 1209 measured at least 3.6m in length and 1m in width and was 0.4m deep. It contained a single homogeneous sandy silt fill from which a small quantity of animal bone and mollusc shells, as well as three worked flints were recovered.

2.54 Probable ditch terminus 1211 had a rounded southern end and was 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep. Its single silt fill contained no finds. Ditch 1207 was aligned north/south. It had a flat base and its dark silt fill, 1208, contained a small quantity of animal bone.

2.55 The features within Trench 12 were sealed by a layer of dark grey clayey sand, 1203 and then by peat layer 1202, which was approximately 0.05m thick and contained a single sherd of Roman pottery. The peat was then covered by subsoil 1201 and topsoil/turf layer 1200, together measuring 0.8m in thickness.

Trench 13 (Figs 2 & 5)

2.56 The surface of the alluvial deposits was revealed at a depth of 0.8m bpgl. This was cut by two pits, 1303 and 1310.

2.57 Pit 1303 (not illustrated) was revealed in the south-facing section of the trench during the mechanical excavation of a sondage at the western end of the trench to investigate the alluvial deposits. This confirmed the presence of at least five separate alluvial layers, the latest of which, 1305, contained a worked flint and a single sherd of Roman pottery.

2.58 Pit 1303, which cut layer 1305, had a regular profile and measured 0.8m in width and 0.35m in depth. No finds were recovered from its dark clay fill, 1304.

2.59 Towards the eastern end of the trench, circular pit 1310 measured 0.65m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. Its single sandy fill, 1311, contained a small quantity of animal bone, as well as a single sherd of possible Early to Middle Saxon pottery (5th to 8th centuries AD).

2.60 The features were sealed by peat deposit 1302, from which a number of animal bones and a single sherd of residual Roman pottery were recovered. The peat within this trench measured 0.2m in thickness and was sealed by subsoil and topsoil/turf deposits, 1301 and 1300, respectively.

The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

Finds

2.61 Quantities of artefactual material comprising pottery of late prehistoric through to post-medieval date, worked flint, ceramic building material, burnt daub and animal bone and marine shell were recovered from 59 deposits. The majority of material was recovered by hand, with additional small quantities recovered following processing of bulk soil samples (Appendix B).

Lithics

2.62 Worked flint was recovered from 15 deposits (Appendix B) with additional material noted as unstratified finds. The assemblage comprises mainly flakes without secondary working or evidence for utilisation. The condition of most material is good with little breakage or 'rolling' evident. Pieces from deposits 1015, 1019, 1021, 1024, 1025 and 1305 exhibit a distinctive grey mottled patina. All consists of good-quality (flaw-free) flint, which when un-obscured by patina is dark grey/black. The characteristics of the flint and its cortex, suggest the use of raw material from primary (chalk) sources.

2.63 The majority of the worked flint is redeposited, recovered from Roman or later-dated deposits. Four flakes from pit fill 1214 which are 'sharp' and occur in isolation from pottery or other dateable finds, might represent a stratified earlier prehistoric group. In the absence of tools, close dating for any of the assemblage is difficult: a section from a well-made blade from ditch fill 1021 and a bladelet from pit fill 1024 could be Mesolithic pieces; large, hard-hammer struck cortical flakes of squat or irregular proportions from deposits 305, 1021, 1131, 1024 and 1305 are more likely later and probably of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Pottery

2.64 Pottery of late prehistoric type was recovered from six deposits (Appendix B: contexts 418, 420, 422, 509, 514 and 1021). Material from trenches 4 and 5 occurs in similar handmade, fine sandy fabric which commonly exhibits a high exterior surface burnish. Identifiable forms consist of globular-bodied jars (deposits 509 and 514). One jar rim from deposit 514 is flattened/slightly expanded externally and features fingertip impressions. Bases are simple or expanded/pushed out at the junction with the body. A single small sherd from quarry pit fill 414 exhibits linear tooled decoration. The handmade pottery is consistent with Middle Iron Age (*c*. 3rd to 1st century BC) traditions across central eastern England and there are parallels in terms of fabrics, forms and surface treatment/decoration with material of this period from West Stow (West 1990, 60–8). In addition to the handmade Iron Age pottery there is one wheelthrown sherd from deposit 308, in a grog-tempered fabric (GROG), which though residual dates to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period (1st centuries BC/AD). The form is a necked jar or bowl with a raised cordon at the junction of the neck and shoulder.

2.65 Roman pottery amounting to 67 sherds (924 grams) was recovered from 19 deposits. Further quantities of Roman pottery and Roman tile were recovered as unstratified finds from the vicinity of Trenches 8, 11 and 13. The majority of the Roman pottery comprises reduced coarsewares including a hard, grey and highly micaceous fabric (GW1). Micaceous greywares are a common feature of Roman assemblages in the region, dominant for example at Scole (Rogerson 1977, 172). Production of similar material, seemingly throughout the Roman period, is attested in the area of Wattisford, approximately 30km to the east of Mildenhall. Identifiable forms in fabric GW1 include a platter or dish from pit fill 308 and a small jar from pit fill 305. A non-micaceous reduced sandy coarseware (GW2) was noted from quarry fill 606 and, residually, from ditch fill 1106. Forms in fabric GW2 include jars and conical flanged bowls, the latter suggesting dating into the later 3rd and 4th centuries AD. Roman shell-tempered wares (RSH) are noted from deposits 1106, 1108 and among unstratified artefacts from Trench 11.

2.66 Indications of dating are derived largely from non-local finewares or ‘specialist’ wares. An exception is a ring-necked flagon sherd in a ?local buff-firing fabric OX1 from ditch fill 923; a form typical of the late 1st or earlier 2nd centuries AD. A sherd of south Gaulish (La Graufesenque) samian from ditch fill 1017 dates before *c*. AD

110 and a Central Gaulish sherd (form Drag. 35) from ditch fill 1106, to the 2nd century AD. For the remainder, the indications are of Late Roman dating after *c*. AD 250/70 based on occurrences of regional imports, principally late vessel forms in Lower Nene colour-coated ware (LNVCC) and Hadham oxidised wares (HAD OX). Identifiable forms among the Lower Nene wares include a bowl in imitation of samian Drag. 31 and a late wide platter form (Howe *et al*. 1980, no. 88), both of which are unstratified from Trench 11, and a conical flanged bowl which is unstratified from Trench 8. Hadham oxidised wares, all probably 4th century in date, were recovered unstratified from Trench 11 and Trench 13. The one identifiable form in the latter fabric is a bowl in imitation samian form Drag. 36 (Symonds 1999, nos. 111-15), represented as a large and unbabraded sherd from Trench 13. An unusual find from quarry pit fill 606 is a small cylindrical beaker in Oxford red slipped ware (OXF RS), which dates to the mid/later 4th century (Young 1977, 155–6: Form C38).

2.67 A single sherd in a hard black-firing handmade fabric (SAX QZ) from pit fill 1311 is tentatively identified as Early or Middle Anglo-Saxon date (*c*. 5th to 9th) centuries. Medieval pottery was recovered from deposits 104, 904, 905, 1002, 1106 and unstratified from Trench 11. A bodysherd in an oxidised sandy fabric from peaty layer 1002 features spots of a clear glaze and there is one glazed jug sherd (Grimston ware?) from layer 104. The majority consists of unglazed cooking pot fabrics for which broad 12th to 14th-century dating is assumed. Identifiable forms are restricted to jars (ditch fill 1106; unstratified, Trench 11) with simple or complex everted rims. Medieval sherds from alluvium 904 and unstratified (Trench 11) feature applied and thumbed strips as decoration. Pottery of post-medieval (probably 17th or 18th-century) date comprising glazed earthenwares and slipwares was also recovered.

Other artefacts

2.68 A fragment of Roman flanged roof tile (*tegula*) in a sandy fabric with sparse flint inclusions was an unstratified find from Trench 11. Further fragments of ceramic building material consisting of small flat tile fragments are probably post-medieval. Quantities of burnt daub, some preserving round-sectioned wattle impressions, were identified from deposits 805 and 929. Visibly similar material, though more heavily fragmented and lacking impressions was recorded from other deposits (Appendix B) and is described as fired/burnt clay.

2.69 During recovery of the faunal remains, a fragment of human cranium was collected which was not identified as human during the fieldwork. The Department of Justice was notified subsequently. In addition, a human humerus was also identified within layer 1106 in Trench 11. In this instance, the bone was left *in situ*.

Animal Bone

2.70 Animal bone was recovered from 37 separate deposits (934 pieces, weighing 21kg). Species present include; dog, pig, horse, cow, deer and sheep. An amphibian bone, identifiable as frog, was recovered from ditch fill 1008. The deer remains include a fragment of red deer antler and a complete tibia, whilst a metapodial is the only specimen of roe deer. Fragments unidentifiable to species are recorded as cow-sized, sheep-sized and chicken sized. Fragments identified as cow-sized may include cow, horse and deer as all three species have been identified in this assemblage. Preservation is good, with a large number of bones demonstrating brown staining through contact with peat. Root etching is visible on examples from pit fills1210 and 1214 and ditch fill 915, suggesting the bones lay close to the ground surface following disposal.

2.71 Both adult and juvenile individuals were recovered with one adult cow-sized rib fragment showing evidence for butchery in the form of chop marks. Gnawing by dogs is noted in four deposits. Pathology is visible on the proximal articulation of a cow metacarpal from layer 1302, and on cow-sized specimens from peat layer 806 and ditch fill 1008. All three bones demonstrate new bone growth likely to be associated with infection or trauma.

Environmental

2.72 Ten samples were taken in total; five bulk environmental samples and five monoliths. The bulk samples were processed and the monoliths are currently stored by CA in cool, dark conditions. All of the bulk samples produced charcoal and animal bone was present in all samples. Charred seeds (cereals grains possibly bread wheat) were present in samples 6 and 7, recovered from ditch fill 1008 and carbon-rich deposit 905 respectively. The peat layer 1002 contained mineralised plant remains, as well as a small fragment of coal and a single fish scale. The peat layer and ditch fill 1008 contained waterlogged plant matter. Burnt animal bone was recovered from burnt layer 905 and also from quarry pit 404. Pottery was recovered from both the samples taken from the chalk quarry pit 404 and from layer 905. Ditch fill 1008 and quarry pit fill 414 contained mollusc remains with a mixture of terrestrial

and freshwater species. Small fragments of burnt flint were also recovered from both of these deposits. Potential daub was recovered from quarry pit fill 420 and fired clay was present in samples from quarry pit fill 414 and burnt layer 905. Magnetic material was collected from the residues of the quarry pit 404 samples and ditch fill 1008.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The evaluation has identified the presence of archaeological activity on the site dating from the prehistoric to the modern periods. It has also identified the northern limit of peat deposits previously identified by the British Geological Survey. The fieldwork has also indicated the areas within the development area which have been subject to truncation, as well as demonstrated where the archaeological deposits are currently protected by a considerable thickness of overburden.

3.2 Perhaps most significantly, the evaluation has elucidated the chronology of the sequence of alluviation and formation of post-Roman peat deposits within the southern part of the site, as well as indicating within which periods of the sequence occupation occurred. Each period of activity is discussed chronologically below.

Prehistoric

3.3 Other than a scatter of residual worked flint, evidence for prehistoric activity was identified within trenches 4, 5, 10 and 12. The features or deposits dated as prehistoric include alluvial layers, pits and ditches.

3.4 Within Trench 10, two of the earliest exposed alluvial layers, 1024 and 1025, each contained worked flints. Although one of these may be of Mesolithic date, other pieces are more likely later, of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

3.5 From the recovered artefactual evidence, the pits within Trench 5 would appear to be of Iron Age date. Several sherds of pottery were found within each feature. Large pit 404, which contained multiple fills, also contained exclusively Iron Age pottery, albeit only two sherds. In the absence of any evidence for primary use, perhaps the most plausible interpretation of these features is quarrying, possibly for the natural chalk for building material, or possibly for flint found within the chalk. The arrangement of the fills within feature 404 indicate that it was subsequently used for

the dumping of waste material, most likely including the waste from the primary quarrying, as well as the intermittent disposal of domestic waste.

3.6 As well as exploitation of the natural chalk, evidence for possible domestic or agricultural activity was recovered in the form of ditches 1007 and 1205 within trenches 10 and 12 respectively as well as, by association, ditches 1207 and 1211 and also pit 1209.

3.7 The more diagnostic sherds within the late prehistoric material date to the Middle to Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman periods.

Roman

3.8 Deposits dated to the Roman period were recorded within trenches 3, 6, 9 and 13. These included the uppermost layer of alluvium in Trench 13, as well as a number of pits, ditches and a gully.

3.9 The three intercutting pits within Trench 3, as well as the large feature within Trench 6 would appear to fulfil a similar function to the Iron Age pits within trenches 4 and 5 and probably represent a continuation of this activity from the late prehistoric period within the locality. The probability of this tradition extending throughout the Roman period may be attested by the 1st to 2nd-century AD dating of the pottery from pit 307, together with the 4th-century date of that from pit 604.

3.10 Again, as with the prehistoric activity, the Roman activity extends into the margins of the floodplain. The discovery of Roman pottery within alluviul layer 1305 points to activity of this period occurring on the site whilst the area is being inundated. The presumed Roman ditches within trenches 9 and 10, as well as gully 1107, may therefore relate to drainage of the site. On the evidence of the 1st to 2nd AD century dating from ditches 923 and 1014, this activity appears to have occurred early in the Roman period and may be a continuation of the process started in the Iron Age.

3.11 The presence of pits within Trench 9 may be an indication of domestic activity within the Roman period, although there was no clear evidence for the function of these features.

Anglo-Saxon

3.12 Evidence of possible Anglo-Saxon activity within the development area comprises a single sherd of pottery of possible Early or Middle Anglo-Saxon date (i.e. 5th to 8th centuries AD) from pit 1310. By inference, the currently undated pit 1303 nearby, may also date to this period.

Medieval

3.13 The only cut feature of medieval date was ditch 1105. However, the presence of the carbon-rich deposits within Trench 9 (and to a much lesser degree within Trench 8) and the inclusions of burnt daub fragments within that material is strongly suggestive of the presence of a burnt structure within the vicinity of Trench 9. The discovery of a sherd of medieval pottery within the burnt material, as well as its stratigraphic relationship with the peat indicates a date of medieval or later for any such structure. The absence of further features of this date may be suggestive of a general hiatus in activity within the whole development area, or more likely (given the presence of a possible medieval building) a move away from the areas which were becoming waterlogged or flooded, which are indicated by the formation of the peat layers recorded within trenches 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

3.14 As may be expected, the results of the evaluation demonstrate that the peat deposits thicken to the west, closest to the river and to the south, where the site slopes down into the floodplain.

3.15 Small quantities of Roman and medieval pottery were recovered from the peat deposits however; by far the most abundant inclusion within these layers was animal bone. A total of 184 (8.87kg) complete bones, or fragments thereof, were recovered from the peat within trenches 8, 10 and 13. Animal bone was present within the peat in the other trenches within the southern part of the site however hand collection concentrated on trenches 8, 10 and 13 for a representative sample. In addition, to investigate distribution of the faunal remains within the peat, at the request of Dr Tipper, three pits were hand-excavated and any bone was recovered. The total indicated above includes the material from the test-pits. No spatial variation was seen in the animal bone assemblage. The animal bone assemblage comprises largely domestic species; horse, cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Although no butchery was observed on the bones, signs of gnawing by dogs were seen and the overall

good condition of the bone indicates rapid deposition. This assemblage does not comprise butchery waste or the discard of entire carcasses due to disease, but its rapid deposition and composition are consistent with episodic disposal of domestic waste rather than natural action. The presence of the charred seeds which are certainly from cultivated cereal crops (possibly bread wheat) indicate arable cultivation but are of such a small quantity to be of limited use for further study.

3.16 The faunal assemblage recovered from the evaluation suggests that the site has the potential to contribute towards addressing the issue of the dearth of published rural medieval bone assemblages from the region (Glazebrook 1997, 54).

3.17 Similarly, the faunal remains, together with the charred cereals, particularly those recovered from deposit 905, suggest that the site may provide evidence of agricultural production, an area that requires addressing for the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 25).

Post-medieval and modern

3.18 Activity dating to the post-medieval and modern periods included the large pits and brick surface within Trench 2, pit 312 and gully 504.

3.19 The pits within Trench 2 were similar in size and nature to some of the larger, earlier pits within the northern part of the site and presumably indicate further chalk or flint quarrying.

3.20 In the absence of any evidence of associated walls, it is presumed that brick surface 208 was external. The bricks themselves were stamped ‘LBC’, for the London Brick Company, and therefore cannot pre-date 1900. Examination of the historical mapping for the site contained within the DBA has identified no evidence for any buildings within the locality of Trench 2.

Undated

3.21 A small number of features currently remain undated, including gully 106, ditches 506 and 706 and pit 704. Of these, ditch 706 appears to be a major feature however it does not appear to correspond with any feature depicted on the historical mapping.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Brett, assisted by Melanie Bell, Jess Cook, Andrew Donald, Heather Griggs, Samantha Hall, Sian Reynish and Kelly Saunders. The report was written by Mark Brett, assisted by Jess Cook. The finds report was prepared by Ed McSloy. The palaeoenvironmental report was prepared by Dr Sylvia Warman. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Mark Brett and Jess Cook, and prepared for deposition by Victoria Taylor. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1 (Ground level = 11.58m – 11.65m AOD)

No.	*Type*	*Description*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Spot-date*
100	Layer	Tarmacadam			0.1	
101	Layer	Bedding layer beneath 100, loose light yellow sand and flint gravel			0.07	
102	Layer	Hardcore			03	
103	Layer	Made ground, dark brown silt with small fragments of chalk and modern cbm fragments			0.17	
104	Layer	Subsoil, mid brown sandy silt with small chalk fragments			0.3	MED
105	Layer	Natural substrate, white chalk bedrock			n/k	
106	Cut	Small drainage gully, filled by 107	>1.8	0.7	0.5	
107	Deposit	Fill of 106, occasional animal bone	>1.8	0.7	0.5	
108	Cut	Linear ditch, filled by 109	>1.8	0.75	>0.65	
109	Deposit	Fill of 108, occasional pottery	>1.8	0.75	>0.65	RB
110	Deposit	Thin deposit of charcoal covering 104			0.04	

Trench 2 (Ground level = 10.55m – 10.6m AOD)

No.	*Type*	*Description*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Spot-date*
200	Layer	Tarmacadam			0.1	
201	Layer	Bedding layer beneath 200, loose light yellow sand and flint gravel			0.08	
202	Layer	Hardcore			0.3	
203	Layer	Made ground			0.22	
204	Layer	Sand deposit			0.1	
205	Layer	Subsoil, mid brown sandy silt			0.4	
206		Void				
207	Layer	Natural substrate, white chalk bedrock			n/k	
208	Layer	Red brick surface	>12	>1.8	0.11	
209	Cut	Posthole, filled by 210, unexcavated	0.35	0.3		
210	Deposit	Fill of 209	0.35	0.3		
211	Cut	Possible small pit, filled by 212	1	0.4	0.25	
212	Deposit	Fill of 211, occasional bone	1	0.4	0.25	
213	Cut	Large possible linear, filled by 214, not fully excavated	3.1	>1.8	>0.3	
214	Deposit	Fill of 213, occasional pottery	3.1	>1.8	>0.3	C18+
215	Cut	Large irregular cut, similar to 213, filled by 216, not excavated	>5	>1.8		
216	Deposit	Fill of 215	>5	>1.8		
217	Cut	Circular pit, filled by 218, not excavated	1.8	>0.35		
218	Deposit	Fill of 217	1.8	>0.35		
219	Cut	Small circular pit, filled by 220, not fully excavated	0.43	0.4	0.08	
220	Deposit	Fill of 219	0.43	0.4	0.08	
221	Cut	Irregular possible pit, filled by 222, not excavated	0.95	>0.65		
222	Deposit	Fill of 221	0.95	>0.65		
223	Cut	Small oval pit, filled by 224, not excavated	0.7	0.4		
224	Deposit	Fill of 223	0.7	0.4		

225	Cut	Small circular pit, filled by 226, not excavated	0.9	0.33		
226	Deposit	Fill of 225	0.9	0.33		
227	Cut	Square pit, filled by 228, not excavated	>1.1	>0.2		
228	Deposit	Fill of 227	>1.1	>0.2		
229	Cut	Small circular pit, filled by 230	0.6	0.41	0.2	
230	Deposit	Fill of 229	0.6	0.41	0.2	

Trench 3 (Ground level = 9.16m AOD)

No.	*Type*	*Description*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Spot-date*
300	Layer	Tarmacadam			0.08	
301	Layer	Bedding layer beneath 300, loose light yellow sand and flint gravel			0.3	
302	Layer	Natural substrate, white chalk bedrock			n/k	
303	Layer	Subsoil, mid brown silt with frequent lumps and flecks of chalk and charcoal and occasional pieces of flint			<0.65	RB (C3 to C4)
304	Cut	Probable quarry pit, filled by 305 and 306, base not excavated			>0.45	
305	Deposit	Upper fill of 304, occasional pottery, animal bone and flint			<0.45	RB
306	Deposit	Lower fill of 304			>0.12	
307	Cut	Probable angular quarry pit, filled by 308, not fully excavated		4.7	0.6	
308	Deposit	Fill of 307, occasional pottery, animal bone, flint and shell			>0.6	RB
309	Deposit	Same as 306, truncated by 307 and 310			<0.37	
310	Cut	Probable quarry pit, filled by 311, 314, 315 and 316, not fully excavated		4	0.6	
311	Deposit	Upper fill of 310			>0.45	
312	Cut	Probable quarry pit, filled by 313		3	<0.55	
313	Deposit	Fill of 312			<0.55	
314	Deposit	Tertiary tipped fill of 310, covered by 311			>0.25	
315	Deposit	Secondary tipped fill of 310			>0.3	
316	Deposit	Primary tipped fill of 310			>0.5	

Trench 4 (Ground level = 9.66m – 9.71m AOD)

No.	*Type*	*Description*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Spot-date*
400	Layer	Tarmacadam			0.15	
401	Layer	Bedding layer beneath 400, loose light yellow sand and flint gravel			0.2	
402	Layer	Thin band of dark brown silty sand			0.05	
403	Layer	Natural substrate, white chalk bedrock			n/k	
404	Cut	Large sub circular quarry pit filled by deposits 405-420, not fully excavated			>1.2	
405	Deposit	Fill of 404		0.3	>0.2	
406	Deposit	Fill of 404		>1.2	>0.56	
407	Deposit	Fill of 404, occasional pottery and animal bone		>0.98	>0.6	
408	Deposit	Fill of 404		>0.5	>.3	
409	Deposit	Fill of 404		0.36	>0.18	
410	Deposit	Fill of 404		0.5	>0.22	
411	Deposit	Fill of 404		>.2	>0.24	

412	Deposit	Fill of 404		0.64	0.38	
413	Deposit	Fill of 404		1.28	0.14	
414	Deposit	Fill of 404, occasional animal bone		1.02	0.14	
415	Deposit	Fill of 404		1.4	0.38	
416	Deposit	Fill of 404		1	0.12	
417	Deposit	Fill of 404		1.84	0.2	
418	Deposit	Fill of 404, occasional pottery		2.7	0.4	IA
419	Deposit	Upper fill of 404		3.2	0.3	
420	Deposit	Lowest visible fill of 404, occasional animal bone		>1.2	n/k	

Trench 5 (Ground level = 9.63m – 9.71m AOD)

No.	*Type*	*Description*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Spot-date*
500	Layer	Tarmacadam			0.10	
501	Layer	Bedding layer beneath 500, loose light yellow sand and flint gravel			0.25	
502	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silt with chalk fragments, only present at western end of trench			0.35	
503	Layer	Natural substrate, white chalk bedrock			n/k	
504	Cut	Small shallow gully, filled by 505	>1.8	0.38	0.29	
505	Deposit	Fill of 504, occasional pottery and animal bone	>1.8	0.38	0.29	C3-C4
506	Cut	Ditch terminus, filled by 507				
507	Deposit	Fill of 506				
508	Cut	Large circular pit, filled by 509, not fully excavated				
509	Deposit	Fill of 508, occasional pottery and animal bone				IA
510	Layer	Buried topsoil.			<0.3	
511	Cut	Large circular pit, filled by 512, 513 and 514	1.3	1	0.75	
512	Deposit	Primary fill of 511, occasional pottery and animal bone	1.2	0.8	0.25	
513	Deposit	Secondary fill of 511, occasional pottery and animal bone	1.3	0.85	0.5	
514	Deposit	Tertiary fill of 511, moderate pottery and animal bone	1.3	1.1	0.7	MLIA

Trench 6 (Ground level = 9.58m – 9.68m AOD)

No.	*Type*	*Description*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Spot-date*
600	Layer	Tarmacadam			0.08	
601	Layer	Bedding layer beneath 500, loose light yellow sand and flint gravel			<0.3	
602	Layer	Natural substrate, white chalk bedrock			n/k	
603	Layer	Subsoil, mid brown silt with frequent pieces of chalk and flint and occasional flecks of charcoal			0.3	
604	Cut	Probable quarry pit, filled by 605 and 606, not fully excavated		8	>2.5	
605	Deposit	Upper fill of 604			0.8	
606	Deposit	Lower fill of 604, occasional pottery			n/k	

Trench 7 (Ground level = 8.28m AOD)

No.	*Type*	*Description*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Spot-date*
700	Layer	Tarmacadam			0.08	
701	Layer	Bedding layer beneath 500, loose light yellow sand and flint gravel			0.28	
702	Layer	Subsoil, mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate chalk fragments and flecks and occasional flint fragments			0.55	RB
703	Layer	Natural substrate, white chalk bedrock			>0.2	
704	Cut	Small probable circular pit, filled by 705	0.55	>0.26	0.2	
705	Deposit	Fill of 704	0.55	>0.26	0.2	
706	Cut	Large ditch, filled by 707 and 708, not fully excavated	>1	>1.5	>0.45	
707	Deposit	Primary fill of 706, occasional animal bone and tile	>1	>1.5	>0.45	
708	Deposit	Secondary fill of 706			0.1	

Trench 8 (Ground level = 5.74m – 7.16m AOD)

No.	*Type*	*Description*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Spot-date*
800	Layer	Topsoil and turf, dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint fragments			0.24	
801	Layer	Modern levelling deposit, mid yellowish brown sand with fragments of flint, chalk and brick			0.12	
802	Layer	Subsoil, mid greyish brown chalky sand with frequent flecks of chalk and occasional flint fragments			0.29	
803	Layer	Dark orange brown peat with very rare flecks of chalk			0.14	
804	Layer	Light to mid grey clayey silt, settling between layers of peat			0.09	
805	Layer	Dark blackish brown peat			0.15	RB
806	Layer	Mid to dark brown peat with rare flecks of chalk			0.56	
807	Layer	Light to mid grey soft clayey alluvium			>0.13	
808	Layer	Mid to light brown silty sand with moderate flecks of chalk, only present at northern end of trench, possibly a levelling deposit			0.28	
809	Layer	Dark greenish brown silty sand with occasional flecks of chalk			0.22	
810	Layer	Same peat deposit as 803, broken by a small gap			0.14	
811	Deposit	Spread of black silty sand with high concentrations of burnt material, not excavated			n/k	

Trench 9 (Ground level = 6.95m – 7.02m AOD)

No.	*Type*	*Description*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Spot-date*
900	Layer	Topsoil and turf, dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint fragments			0.3	
901	Layer	Subsoil, mid brownish grey silty sand with small flecks of chalk and lenses of high concentrations of chalk			0.26	
902	Layer	Layer. Mid grey silt. Contains chalk, daub and charcoal.			0.52	
903	Layer	Dark orange brown sandy peat with occasional flecks of chalk and moderate animal bone			0.08	
904	Layer	Alluvium. Mid grey clay.			0.2	MED (C13-

						C14)
905	Deposit	Spread of black silty sand with high concentrations of burnt material	3.3	0.86	0.16	
906	Deposit	Fill of 907, occasional worked flints, same as 910 and 915	17.5	>0.4	0.11	
907	Cut	Linear ditch, filled by 906, same as 909 and 914, possible drainage	17.5	>0.4	0.11	
908	Layer	Light grey interface deposit between 905 and 904	n/k	0.29	0.04	
909	Cut	Linear ditch, filled by 910, same as 907 and 914	>1.5	>0.85	0.17	
910	Deposit	Fill of 909, occasional animal bone, same as 906 and 915	>1.5	>0.85	0.17	
911	Cut	Irregular pit, filled by 912 and 913	1.4	>0.95	>0.35	
912	Deposit	Primary fill of 911	1.4	>0.95	>0.35	
913	Deposit	Secondary fill of 911, occasional pottery	0.7	0.75	>0.23	RB
914	Cut	Linear ditch, filled by 915, same as 907 and 909	>0.8	>0.4	0.15	
915	Deposit	Fill of 914, occasional pottery and animal bone, same as 906 and 910	>0.8	>0.4	0.15	RB
916	Cut	Shallow circular pit, filled by 917	0.75	0.7	0.1	
917	Deposit	Fill of 916, occasional animal bone	0.75	0.7	0.1	
918	Deposit	Fill of 919, occasional animal bone	>1.8	1.6	n/k	RB
919	Cut	Linear ditch, filled by 918, same as 1014 in trench 10	>1.8	1.6	n/k	
920	Layer	Natural substrate, white chalk bedrock				
921	Cut	Irregular feature, possibly natural, filled by 922	0.3	0.48	0.22	
922	Deposit	Fill of 921, occasional pottery	0.3	0.48	0.22	RB
923	Cut	Linear ditch , filled by 924 – 928	>1.8	1.84	0.44	
924	Deposit	Lower fill of 923	>1.8	0.24	0.18	
925	Deposit	Lower fill of 923	>1.8	0.76	0.1	
926	Deposit	Main fill of 923, occasional animal bone	>1.8	1.14	0.2	
927	Deposit	Upper fill of 923, occasional pottery	>1.8	1.12	0.14	LC1-EC2
928	Deposit	Upper fill of 923, occasional animal bone	>1.8	1	0.1	
929	Layer	Mid grey silty chalk, only present at NE end of trench, possibly a levelling deposit			0.24	
930	Layer	Thin layer of sandy chalky silt, only present at NE end of trench, possibly a levelling deposit			0.16	
931	Layer	Mid brown grey sandy silt, only visible at NE end of trench, possibly a levelling deposit			0.1	
932	Layer	Dark brown grey sandy silty clay and frequent flecks of chalk			0.34	
933	Layer	Small thin layer of dark grey black sandy silt and ash and burnt material, possible episode of burning			0.06	
934	Layer	Same material as 933, possible episode of burning			0.1	
935	Layer	Same material as 933, possible episode of burning			0.32	
936	Layer	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent chalk and occasional daub, silting layer from flooding	5.04	>1.8	0.4	
937	Layer	Dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent chalk and occasional daub, similar to deposit 936	4.8	>1.8	0.37	
938	Layer	Dark brown peat deposit with moderate animal bone	3.54	>0.18	0.1	
939	Layer	Dark blackish brown sandy silty peat lens, possibly redeposited	0.9	>1.8	0.07	
940	Layer	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with chalk fragments			n/k	
941	Layer	Mid greyish brown silty clay alluvial deposit with frequent chalk fragments		2	0.2	
942	layer	Light greyish yellow sandy silt with moderate chalk flecks			0.4	
943	Layer	Mid grey clayey silt with frequent stones			0.3	

Trench 10 (Ground level = 6.09m – 6.17m AOD)

No.	*Type*	*Description*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Spot-date*
1000	Layer	Topsoil and turf, dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint fragments			0.2	
1001	Layer	Subsoil, mid brownish grey silty sand with flecks of chalk and lenses of high concentrations of chalk			0.35	PMED
1002	Layer	Dark orangey brown sandy peat with occasional flecks of chalk and moderate animal bone			0.14	RB/ MED
1003	Layer	Mid to dark grey sandy silty alluvium with occasional flecks of chalk			0.09	
1004	Layer	Mid and dark grey sandy silt alluvium with occasional flecks of chalk, intermittent across the trench			0.15	
1005	Layer	Mid to light grey clayey silty alluvium with occasional flecks of chalk			0.45	
1006	Layer	Bands of mid to light greyish white and light whitish brown silty sandy alluvium			0.35	
1007	Cut	Linear ditch, filled by 1008 and 1009	3	1.3	0.7	
1008	Deposit	Primary fill of 1007, occasional animal bone	1	0.7	0.4	
1009	Deposit	Secondary fill of 1007, occasional animal bone	3	1.3	0.25	
1010	Layer	Mid greyish brown silty sandy alluvium with small stone fragments			0.15	
1011	Layer	Dark blackish brown clayey silty alluvium with small stone fragments			0.2	
1012	Layer	Similar alluvium to 1011			>0.1	
1013	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty sandy alluvium with moderate stone fragments, similar to 1010			>0.05	
1014	Cut	Linear ditch, filled by 1015 – 1017, possible boundary ditch	>1.8	2,2	0.82	
1015	Deposit	Primary fill of 1014, occasional animal bone and flint	>1.8	0.4	0.2	
1016	Deposit	Secondary fill of 1014,	>1.8	0.6	0.12	
1017	Deposit	Tertiary fill of 1014, occasional pottery, animal bone and flint	>1.8	2.24	0.5	RB (MC1-EC2)
1018	Cut	Linear ditch, filled by 1019 – 1021, parallel with 1014, possible boundary ditch	>1.8	2.12	0.78	
1019	Deposit	Primary fill of 1019, occasional animal bone and flint	>1.8	0.2	0.08	
1020	Deposit	Secondary fill of 1019	>1.8	0.06	0.07	
1021	Deposit	Tertiary fill of 1019, occasional pottery, animal bone, flint and cbm	>1.8	2.24	0.72	PRE/RB
1022	Layer	Dark blackish grey silty sandy alluvium with occasional small pebbles, similar to 1010 and 1013			0.25	
1023	Layer	Bands of dark and mid grey silty sands with frequent small stones			>0.2	
1024	Layer	Dark brown silty, plastic alluvium, visible in machine excavated pit			0.2	
1025	Layer	Dark grey sandy silty, plastic alluvium, visible in machine excavated pit			0.2	
1026	Layer	Very light greyish white sandy silty alluvium, at the water table			>0.1	

Trench 11 (Ground level = 6.16m – 7.35m AOD)

No.	*Type*	*Description*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Spot-date*
1100	Layer	Topsoil and turf, dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint fragments			0.28	
1101	Layer	Mid grey silty sand with frequent chalk pieces, make up deposit, possibly landscaping			0.44	

1102	Layer	Dark brown peat deposit, abundant organic material and animal bone			0.1	
1103	Layer	Dark brown silty sand overlying 1004			0.24	
1104	Layer	Upper alluvium. Same as 1204.				
1105	Cut	Linear ditch, filled by 1106	1	0.71	0.38	
1106	Deposit	Fill of 1105	1	0.71	0.38	MED
1107	Cut	Small linear gully, filled by 1108	>1.8	0.3	0.1	
1108	Deposit	Fill of 1107	>1.8	0.3	0.1	RB
1109	Layer	Light grey silty deposit with frequent chalk and animal bone			0.3	MED

Trench 12 (Ground level = 7.07m – 7.15m AOD)

No.	*Type*	*Description*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Spot-date*
1200	Layer	Topsoil and turf, dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint fragments			0.21	
1201	Layer	Mid whitish grey chalky sand with abundant flecks of chalk, made ground, landscaping deposit			0.6	
1202	Layer	Dark orangey brown sandy peat with moderate flint fragments and animal bone			0.04	RB
1203	Layer	Mid grey clayey sandy alluvium with moderate flecks of chalk, same as 1305 in trench 13			0.18	
1204	Layer	Mid to light greyish white sandy clayey alluvium with moderate flecks of chalk, same as 1306 in trench 13			>0.06	
1205	Cut	Shallow linear ditch, filled by 1206	>4	0.6	0.16	
1206	Deposit	Fill of 1205, occasional pottery	>4	0.6	0.16	
1207	Cut	Very shallow liner ditch, filled by 1208	>1.8	0.56	0.12	
1208	Deposit	Fill of 1207, occasional animal bone	>1.8	0.56	0.12	
1209	Cut	Large irregular pit, filled by 1210	3.6	>1	0.4	
1210	Deposit	Fill of 1209, occasional animal bone	3.6	>1.1	0.3	
1211	Cut	Possible ditch terminus, filled by 1212	>0.6	>0.55	>0.25	
1212	Deposit	Fill of 1211	>0.6	>0.55	>0.25	
1213	Cut	Irregular pit, filled by 1214, same as 1209, visible in intersection with 1211	>0.6	>0.55	>0.23	
1214	Deposit	Fill of 1213, occasional animal bone and flint	>0.6	>0.55	>0.23	PRE

Trench 13 (Ground level = 6.35m – 6.39m AOD)

No.	*Type*	*Description*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Spot-date*
1300	Layer	Topsoil and turf, dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint fragments			0.17	
1301	Layer	Mid whitish grey chalky sand with abundant flecks of chalk, made ground, landscaping deposit			0.45	
1302	Layer	Dark orangey brown sandy peat with moderate inclusions of flint fragments and animal bone			0.18	RB
1303	Cut	Small pit, filled by 1304, visible in section only	0.8	n/k	0.35	
1304	Deposit	Fill of 1303	0.8	n/k	0.35	
1305	Layer	Mid grey clayey sandy alluvium with moderate flecks of chalk			0.15	RB
1306	Layer	Mid to light greyish white sandy clayey alluvium with moderate flecks of chalk			0.15	
1307	Layer	Dark grey clayey sandy alluvium with moderate flecks of chalk and rare flint fragments and occasional streaks of iron pan			0.12	
1308	Layer	Mid to light grey silty sandy alluvium with occasional			0.07	

		flecks of chalk and streaks of iron pan				
1309	Layer	Light greyish white silty sandy alluvium with occasional flecks of chalk and streaks of iron pan			>0.23	
1310	Cut	Small circular pit, filled by 1311	0.7	0.65	0.09	
1311	Deposit	Fill of 1310, occasional pottery and animal bone	0.7	0.65	0.09	AS

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds Concordance

Context	Artefact type	Class*	Quantity†	Weight	Spot date
Tr 1 u/s	Roman pot:	GW2	1	3	
104	Medieval pot:	MJUG	1	3	Med
107	Animal bone:	csz	1	6	
109	Tile:	misc	1	4	RB?
199	Animal bone:	csz	2	139	
212	Animal bone:	horse, csz	7	85	
214	Post-med pot:	PM GRE; PM SLIP	3	26	PMED
303	Roman pot:	GW1	3	14	RB
305	Roman pot:	GWmic (beaker/small jar)	5	62	RB
	Animal bone:	csz (J)	3	18	
	Worked flint:	flake	1	10	
308	Animal bone:	cow, csz	3	273	RB: C1-C2
	Fired clay:	misc	2	35	
	Shell:	Oyster	1	22	
	Roman pot:	GWmic (platter/dish); Grog	8	50	
	Worked flint:	flake	1	6	
407	Fired clay:		1	3	
	Animal bone:	sheep/goat, ssz	9	168	
414 <4>	Prehist. pot:	IAqz (burnished, scored)	1	6	
	Animal bone:	pig, cow, sheep/goat, csz, ssz	12	212	
	Animal bone:	cattle, sheep/goat, ssz	D	38	
	Burnt animal Bone:	csz, ssz	D	8	
	Charcoal:		D	4	
	Mollusc:	unid includes burrowing types	D	1	
	Magnetic material:		C	9	
	Burnt clay:		D	4	
	Burnt flint:		E	1	
	Animal bone	msz	D	1	
418	Prehist. pot:	IAqz (burnished)	1	29	IA
420	Animal bone:	pig, cow, sheep/goat (G), csz (J), ssz (J)	33	585	
420 <3>	Animal bone:	cattle, goat, sheep/goat, csz, ssz	B	448	
	Magnetic material:		C	1	
	Charcoal:		D	4	
	Burnt daub:		E	4	
	Pottery:		E	26	
	Burnt daub:		C	48	
505	Animal bone:	cow, ssz	2	25	C3-C4
	Roman pot:	LNVCC	1	1	
509	Animal bone:	csz (SA), sheep/goat	51	295	MLIA
	Prehist. pot:	IAqz (globular jar)	5	40	
514	Burnt flint:		2	24	MLIA
	Burnt animal bone:	ssz	1	1	
	Prehist. pot:	IAqz (globular jars)	11	151	
	Animal bone:	pig, horse, cow, sheep/goat, csz (J) (SA), ssz (J)	327	2370	
606	Roman pot:	GW2 (flanged bowl); OXF RS (beaker)	4	109	C4
702	Roman pot:	GW2	1	2	RB
707	Animal bone:	pig, cow (G), sheep/goat, csz (B), ssz (J), chsz	38	240	
	Fired clay:		14	258	
	Burnt flint:		1	17	
Tr 8 u/s	Roman pot:	LNVCC (flanged bowl)	1	16	
805	Animal bone:	cow, ssz	6	39	RB
	Burnt daub:	wattle imps	1	264	
	Roman pot:	GW2	1	36	
806	Animal bone:	horse, cow (J), sheep/goat, pig (J) csz (P) chsz	55	2957	

Context	Artefact type	Class*	Quantity†	Weight	Spot date
904	Medieval pot:	MEDqz	2	80	med
905	Animal bone:	deer, csz, ssz	0	0	
	Fired clay:		30	400	
	Charcoal:		1	4	
905 <7>	Charcoal:		B	20	med
	Burnt animal bone:	ssz	E	1	
	Charred seeds:	cereal	E	1	
	Mollusc:	unid	E	1	
	Animal bone:	ssz, chsz	D	14	
	Medieval pot:	MEDqz	E	8	
	Fired clay:		E	120	
910	Animal bone:	cow, csz, ssz	6	169	
913	Roman pot:	GW2 (jar)	1	50	RB
915	Roman pot:	GW1	1	8	
	Animal bone:	pig, csz (RE)	4	24	RB
917	Animal bone:	cow, csz, ssz	3	36	
918	Roman pot:		2	8	RB
	Animal bone:	sheep/goat, csz	10	131	
922	Roman pot:	GW1	1	12	RB
926	Animal bone:	dog, horse, cow, sheep/goat, csz	17	159	
927	Roman pot:	LOC BUF (ring-necked flagon)	1	2	LC1-EC2
928	Animal bone:	dog, pig, horse, cow, sheep/goat , deer, csz (G), ssz	36	797	
929	Burnt daub:	with wattle imps	3	2366	-
1001	Clay pipe:	bowl fragment	1	4	PMED
	Fired clay:		1	18	
	Post-med tile:	flat tile	1	31	
	Post-med pot:	PM GRE	3	14	
1002	Medieval pot:	MEDqz	1	19	
	Animal bone:	horse, cow, sheep/goat, csz (J), ssz	112	4800	Med
	Worked flint:	flake?	0	0	
1002 <5>	Charcoal:		D	2	
	Seed:	large not burnt mineralised or waterlogged?	E	1	
	Fish scale:		E	1	
	Wood:		D	30	
	Animal bone:	sheep/goat	E	32	
	Coal:		E	1	
1004	Worked flint:	flake	1	9	
1005	Animal bone:	red deer, csz	4	509	
1008	Animal bone:	horse, csz (P), chsz, frog	8	269	
1008 <6>	Animal bone:	horse, dog, csz	E	94	
	Charred seeds:	cereal	E	1	
	Wood:		D	2	
	Burnt flint:		E	1	
	Magnetic material:		D	1	
	Charcoal:		E	1	
	Animal bone:	shrew, frog/toad	E	1	
	Mollusc:	various land and freshwater sp.	D	4	
	Chalk:	natural	E	40	
1015	Animal bone:	cow, csz (J) (W)	3	213	-
	Worked flint:	bladelet	1	2	
1017	Worked flint:	flake	1	9	RB: LC1-EC2
	Animal bone:	dog (J), horse, csz (J), ssz (J)	22	679	
	Worked flint:	flakes; shatter	1	8	
	Roman pot:	LGF SA	2	4	
1019	Worked flint:	blade, broken	1	2	-
1021	Prehist. pot:	IAqzls (jar base)	1	76	RB+
	Roman pot:	HAD OX	1	6	
	Worked flint:	flakes	4	103	
	Animal bone:	horse, cow, csz (J)	23	849	
1023	Worked flint:	core; broken flake	2	28	-
1024	Worked flint:	flakes; bladelet	3	21	-

Context	Artefact type	Class*	Quantity†	Weight	Spot date
1025	Worked flint:	flake	1	10	
Tr 11 u/s	Worked flint:	flake	1	11	
	Shell:	Oyster	1	8	
	Slag:	Slag/possible vitrified clay	1	3	
	Roman pot:	LNV CC (wide platter; bowl) ; HAD OX: GW2; RSH (jar)	14	300	
	Human bone:	Skull fragment	1	32	
	Fired clay:		1	286	
	Animal bone:	dog, horse, cow, csz (P), ssz	16	694	
	Medieval pot:	MEDqz; MEDqzf	3	86	
	Roman cbm:	*tegula*	1	290	
1104	Lead alloy:	object	1	9	
1106	Roman pot:	LEZ SA; LNVCC; GW2; RSH	5	32	Med
	Medieval pot:	MEDqz	1	86	
	Animal bone:	cow, sheep/goat, csz	6	57	
	Fe Obj:	Nail	1	26	
1108	Worked flint:	chip	1	1	RB
	Animal bone	dog, sheep/goat, cow, csz	10	189	
	Roman pot:	GW1; RSH	4	15	
1109	Animal bone:	horse, cow, csz, ssz	62	1724	modern
Tr 12 u/s	Fe	??	1	29	
	Animal bone:	cow, csz (J), ssz	5	588	
	Roman pot:	RSH; HAD OX; GW2	5	37	
1202	Roman pot:	MSC OX	1	1	RB
1206	Prehistoric pot:	IAqz (crumb)	1	1	
1208	Animal bone:	sheep/goat , csz (J) , ssz	7	94	
1210	Shell:	Land snail (unident)	6	1	
	Animal bone:	csz (RE)	1	4	
1214	Animal bone:	csz (RE)	4	22	PRE?
	Worked flint:	flakes; chip	4	11	
Tr 13 u/s	Roman pot:	HAD OX (bowl imit. Dr. 36); GW2	2	124	
1302	Roman pot:	LNV WH (mortarium sherd)	1	21	RB: C3-C4
	Animal bone:	horse, cow (P), csz (G)	11	1075	
1305	Worked flint:	flake	1	39	RB
	Roman pot:	GW2 (jar)	1	11	
1306	Animal bone:	cow	4	79	
1311	Saxon pot? :	SAXqz	1	8	SAX?
	Animal bone:	pig, cow, csz	10	149	
	Worked flint:	flakes	2	28	

* Animal bone element codes: csz = cow-sized; ssz = sheep-sized; chsz = chicken-sized.
B= butchered, P = pathology, G = gnawed, RE = root etched, J = juvenile
Pottery fabric codes are described in Table 2.
† Quantities of material from soil samples are given as codes A–E (see Appendix C)
<> = sample number

Table 2: Pottery fabrics summary table

Late Prehistoric	IAqz	Handmade, common quartz	Mid/Late IA
	IAqzls	Handmade, common quartz and fine limestone	Mid/Late IA
	GROG	Wheelthrown grog-tempered	Late IA/Early RB
Roman	GW1	Micaceous greyware (Wattisford type?)	MC1-C4
	GW2	Coarse sandy greyware, non-micaceous	C3-C4?
	LOC BUF	Fine, buff-firing flagon fabric	LC1-C2
	LGF SA	La Graufesenque (South Gaulish) samian	MC1-EC2
	LEZ SA	Lezoux (Central-Gaulish) samian	C2
	RSH	Roman shell-tempered	MC1-C4
	LNVCC	Lower Nene Valley Colour-Coated ware	MC2-C4
	LNVWH	Lower Nene Valley whiteware mortaria	C3-C4
	HAD OX	Hadham oxidised ware	LC3-C4
	OXF RS	Oxford red-slipped ware	LC3-C4
Anglo-Saxon	SAXqz	Handmade, hard, black with coarse quartz	C5-C9
Medieval	MEDqz	Unglazed sandy coarsewares	C12-C14?
	MEDqzf	Unglazed coarseware with quartz/sparse flint inclusions	C12-C14?
	MJUG	Reduced-firing jug fabric (Grimston?)	C13-C14?
Post-medieval	PM GRE	Externally-glazed sandy red earthenware	C17-C18
	PM SLIP	sandy red earthenware with underglaze white slip	C17-C18

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE BY DR SYLVIA WARMAN

Ten samples were taken in total; five bulk environmental samples and five monoliths. The bulk samples were taken using 10 litre sealable plastic tubs and transported to the CA offices for processing. The entire volume of each sample was processed for the purpose of this assessment. The processing was by means of a recycled water flotation system utilising sieves of 1mm and 200µm for the flot and a 1mm mesh for the residue. Some samples (3 and 4) appeared partly waterlogged, flots from these samples were transferred to screw top plastic jars and kept wet in purified water. Flots containing charred plant remains and the residues were dried in a low temperature drying oven. Residues were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts and the residues of 2mm and below retained. The monolith samples (sample nos 1,2, 8, 9 and 10)b have been wrapped in cling film and are stored in cool dark conditions. The bulk samples were taken from three deposit types, the backfills of a chalk quarry pit (deposits 414 and 420; sample nos 4 and 3 respectively), a ditch fill (context 1008; sample no. 6) and a burnt layer (deposit 905; sample no. 7). The monoliths were taken as a means of sampling the peat layers overlying the alluvium.

Table 3: Samples Taken

Trench	Sample Number	Context Numbers	Sample type	Volume in litres
13	1	1301, 1302, 1305, 1306	monolith	5
13	2	1306, 1307, 1308, 1309	monolith	5
4	3	420	bulk	10
4	4	414	bulk	10
10	5	1002	bulk	10
10	6	1008	bulk	10
9	7	905	bulk	10
8	8	803, 804, 805	monolith	2.5
8	9	805, 806	monolith	2.5
8	10	806, 807	monolith	5

Results

All of the bulk samples produced charcoal and animal bone was present in all samples. Charred seeds (cereals grains possibly bread wheat) were present in samples 6 and 7, recovered from ditch fill 1008 and carbon-rich deposit 905 respectively. The peat layer 1002 contained mineralised plant remains, as well as a small fragment of coal and a single fish scale. The peat layer and ditch fill 1008 contained waterlogged plant matter. Burnt animal bone was recovered from burnt layer 905 and also from quarry pit 404. Pottery was recovered from both the samples taken from the chalk quarry pit 404 and from layer 905. Ditch fill 1008 and quarry pit fill 414 contained mollusc remains with a mixture of terrestrial and freshwater species. Small fragments of burnt flint were also recovered from both of these deposits. Potential daub was recovered from quarry pit fill 420 and fired clay was present in samples from quarry pit fill 414 and burnt layer 905. Magnetic material was collected from the residues of the quarry pit 404 samples and ditch fill 1008.

The presence of the charred seeds which are certainly from cultivated cereal crops (possibly bread wheat) indicate arable cultivation but are of such a small quantity to be of limited use for further study. Additional sampling of the deposits would enable the recovery of a quantity sufficient for investigation of agricultural activity.

Table 4 Table results of processed bulk samples

Sample	Context	Context description	type	Volume in litres	Flot weight (g) or vol. if wet	Charcoal	Charred seeds	Mineralised Seeds	Waterlogged plant remains	Large animal	Small animal	Burnt animal bone	Fish scale	Pottery	Mollusc	Burnt flint	daub	Fired clay	coal	Magnetic material
3	420	Fill of quarry pit 404	bulk	10	400ml	D				A				E			C			C
4	414	Fill of quarry pit 404	bulk	10	400ml	C				C	D	D		E	D	E		D		A
5	1002	Peat layer	bulk	10	56g	D		E	D	D			E						E	
6	1008	Basal fill of ditch 1007	bulk	10	38g	E	E		D	E	E				C	E				A
7	905	Remains of burnt building	bulk	10	154g	B	E			D		E		E				E		

Quantities A (<200), B (100-200), C (50-100), D (10-50), E (1-10)

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Mildenhall, Suffolk	
Short description (250 words maximum)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between October and November 2009 on land off Recreation Way, Mildenhall, Suffolk. Thirteen trenches were excavated. The archaeological evaluation identified the presence of archaeological deposits throughout the development area, ranging from prehistoric to modern in date. It has also identified a series of alluvial and peat layers within the southern part of the site. Artefacts recovered during the evaluation included pottery, animal bone and daub. Archaeological features dating to the Mid to Late Iron Age include probable quarry pits and a number of ditches, possibly for drainage. Similar features of Roman date were also encountered. A pit containing a single sherd of pottery possibly dated to the 5th to 8th centuries AD could indicate Anglo-Saxon occupation. Layers of peat, dated as medieval, seal the earlier features within the southern part of the site. Burnt daub post-dating the formation of the peat layer, and presumably the remains of a structure, was also recovered. The use of the northern part of the site in the modern period is indicated by a number of features including pits and a brick surface which post-dates 1900.	
Project dates	26 October-13 November 2009	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009b *Land at Mildenhall, Mildenhall, Suffolk: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.* CA report no. **09128**	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land off Recreation Way, Mildenhall, Suffolk	
Study area (M^2/ha)	4.3ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	TL 7132 7447	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Mark Brett	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Stores	Ceramics, animal bone, lithics, metal objects, fired clay (inc. daub), mollusc shell, clay pipe, slag

Paper	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Stores	Context sheets, trench recording forms, permatrace drawings, levels registers, photographic registers, sample recording sheets, sample register
Digital	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Stores	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009a *Land at Mildenhall, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA report no. **09203**		

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	*SCALE*	*PROJECT NO.*	*FIGURE NO.*
LG	1:25,000@A4	2977	**1**

712
713
714
746
745
TL
N
RECREATION WAY
JUBILEE WAY
Bus Terminal
Social Club
Swimming Pool
Bowling Green
Retirement Apartments
Jubilee Centre
Council Office
Special Needs Centre
T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
T8
T9
T10
T11
T12
T13
site
trench showing archaeological features
test-pit
0
50m
COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Mildenhall, Suffolk
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features
DRAWN BY
LG
SCALE
1:1000@A3
PROJECT NO.
2977
FIGURE NO.
2
P:\2977 mildenhall eval\Illustration\Drafts\2977 Mildenhall Fig 2-5.dwg

Swimming Pool

N

T1

gully
106

T2

pit
213

posthole
209

pit
211

pit
215

pit
217

T4

pit
404

A

A

T5

gully
504

ditch
506

pit
511

pit
508

T6

pit
604

B

B

site

trench showing archaeological features

0

10m

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:250@A3	2977	**3**

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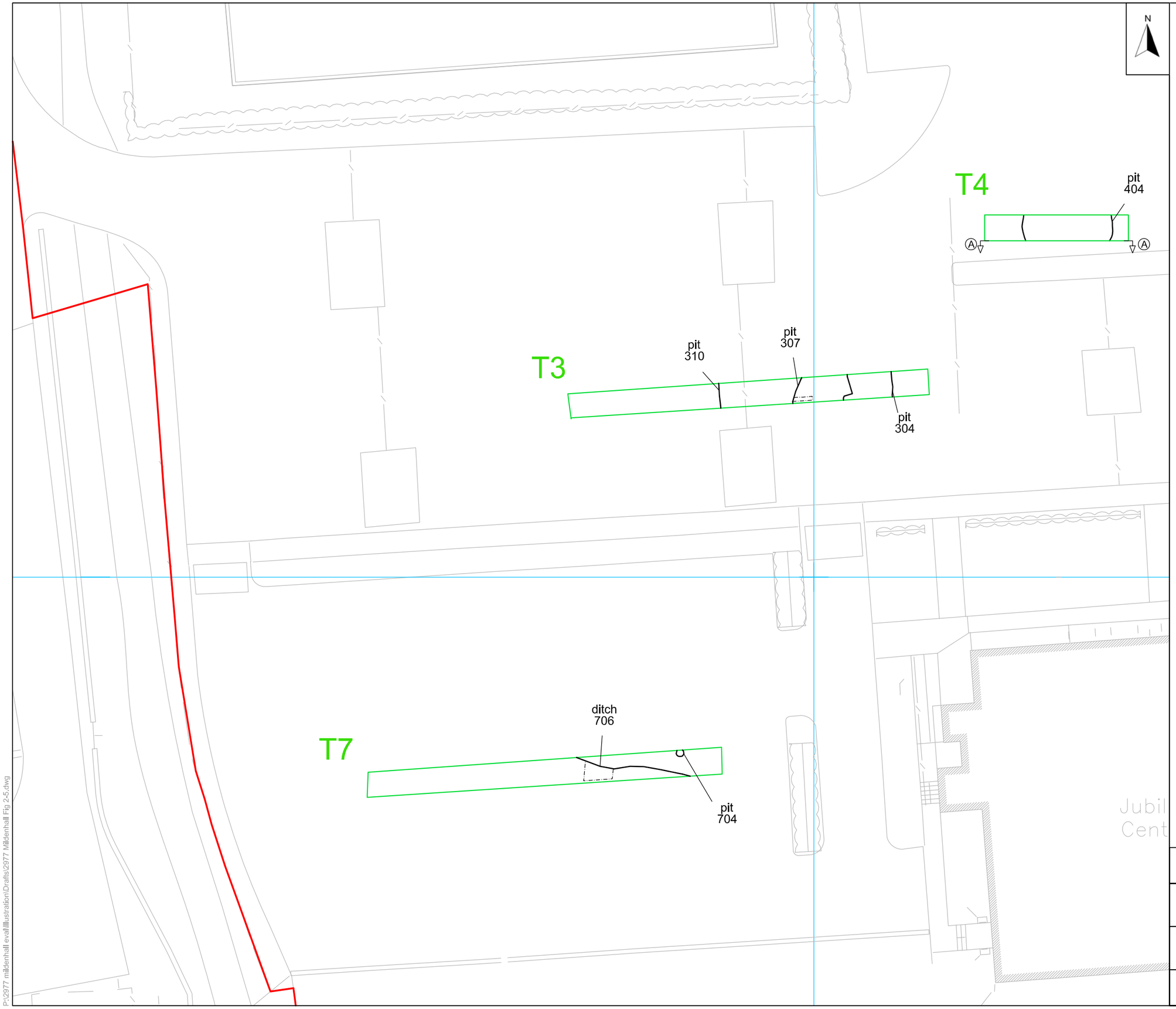

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 3 and 7, showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:250@A3	2977	**4**

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Jubilee Centre

N

T11

T12

ditch 1205

ditch 1211

pit 1209

ditch 1207

T9

deposit 811

ditch 919

ditch 923

ditch 921

pit 911

pit 916

ditch 907

ditch 1105

pit 1310

pit 1303

gully 1107

T13

T8

T10

ditch 1007

ditch 1014

ditch 1018

site

trench showing archaeological features

test-pit

0 10m

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 8-13, showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
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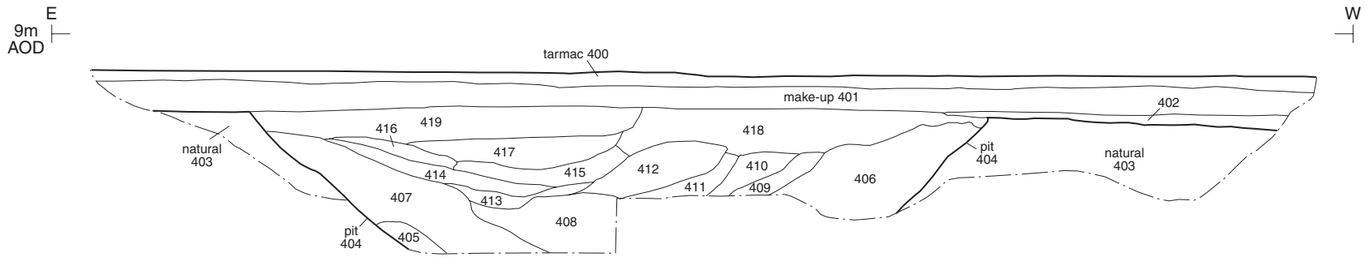
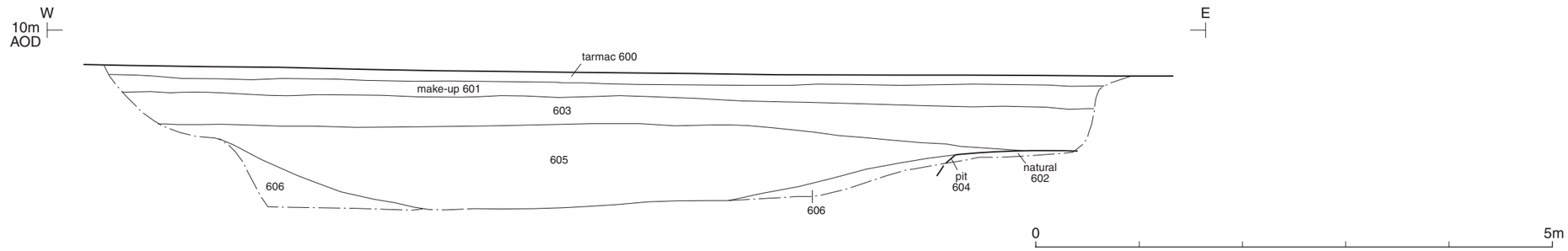
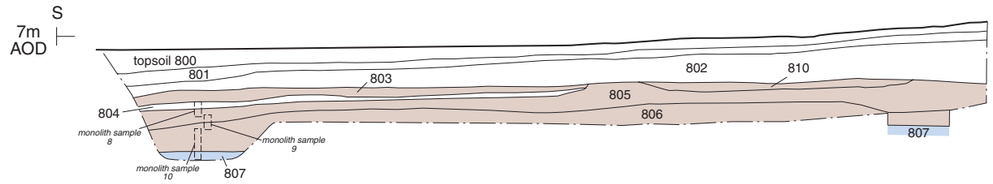
Trench 4; section AA

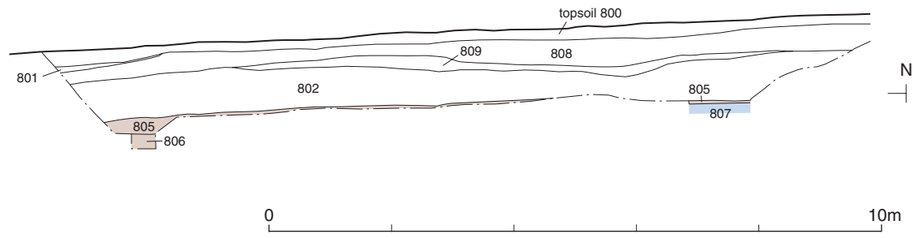


Trench 6; section BB

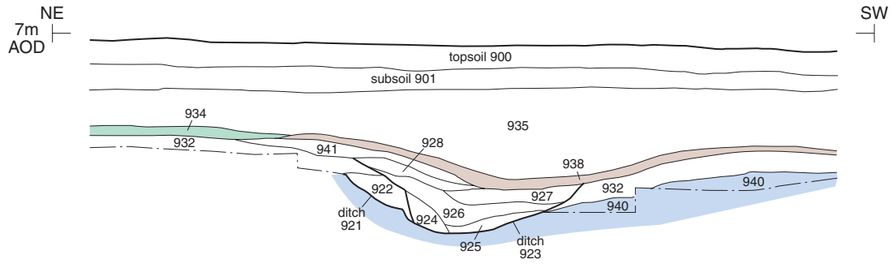


Trench 8; section CC

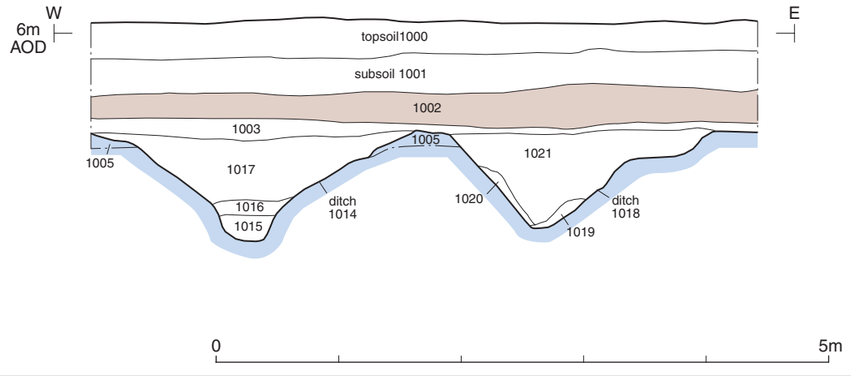




Trench 9; section DD



Trench 10; section EE



alluvium

peat

charcoal-rich deposit

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Sections

DRAWN BY	SCALE @ A3	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:50 and 1:100	2977	**6**