

**Whisper Wood, Sudbury Road,
Newton, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/11/00638/FUL

HER Ref: NEN 008

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(August 2012)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land at Whisper Wood, Sudbury Road, Newton, Suffolk, CO10 0QS

Client: Drumbridge Contracts Ltd

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/11/00638/FUL

Development: Erection of 3 dwellings & associated outbuildings

Date of fieldwork: 18 July, 2012

HER Ref: NEN 008

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-131949

Grid ref: TL 9182 4062

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Summary: Newton, Whisper Wood, Sudbury (NEN 008, TL 9182 4062) evaluation trenching at this site for a small residential development on the northern edge of what was Newton Green revealed one small ditch of probable Post medieval date and a small group of unstratified medieval pottery sherds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Drumbridge Contracts Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Dean Jay Pearce Architectural Design & Planning on behalf of their client, Drumbridge Contracts Ltd, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small residential development at Whisper Wood, Sudbury Road, Newton (see Fig. 1) following the demolition of the bungalow that formerly occupied the site. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application B/11/00638/FUL, set by Ms S Poppy of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 The parish of Newton is located 2.5 miles east of Sudbury in south Suffolk in an area of predominantly heavy soils derived from the underlying chalky Till deposits with occasional outcrops of sands and gravels giving areas of better drained land. Historically settlement within the parish, as depicted on Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783, clustered along the northern edge of Newton Green where the proposed development site at Whisper Wood is located some 600m south of the parish church/Newton Hall complex. What is now the golf course to the south of the Sudbury Road being the green until at least the late 18th century. The site was formerly occupied by a bungalow of mid 20th century date within an extensive garden with an area of 3000m² at c60m OD on flat ground. Prior to the evaluation the bungalow was demolished to ground level.

1.3 In order to gain further background information regarding use of this site in the more recent past the relevant parish tithe map and historic large scale Ordnance Survey maps for the area were examined (see Appendix III). The Newton tithe map of 1838 shows the area of the golf course as plot 59 which is named as 'Newton Green' with the area of Whisper Wood lying to the north within plot 34 called 'Barn Field' which was in arable use at this date. Some 50m to the east of Whisper Wood the property now known as 'The Deans' which is a listed building of 16th century date can also be seen on this map. The second and third edition large scale Ordnance Survey maps of 1904 and 1926 respectively show little change in the area that was later to become the site of Whisper Wood save the removal of what were in all probability barns shown on the north-western side of 'The Deans' complex in 1838. An extract from the second edition Ordnance Survey map is included in Appendix III below where Newton Green is clearly shown with the area of Whisper Wood lying on the southern edge of plot 114 and still in agricultural use with no evidence of any activity of any intensity save straightforward annual cultivation.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was therefore generated by its close proximity to the northern edge of Newton Green where evidence for medieval or earlier Post medieval period settlement activity in particular might be present as indicated by the listed buildings of 16th and 16th/17th century date c50m and c140m to the east. Being in a similar location in relation to the former green edge the site at Whisper Wood therefore had the potential to contain further evidence of past settlement type activity of the same or earlier date with the planned development due to cause extensive ground disturbance with subsequent damage to any archaeological deposits that might be present.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed residential development was trenched across areas of soft ground around the footprint of the demolished bungalow in a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with a slight variation to trench 4 which was split into northern and southern sections to avoid an existing drive. The trenching was undertaken using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1.20m wide flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. Four 1.80m wide trenches were opened with their total length coming to the specified length of 84m giving a sample by area of 151.2m² for the site or 5% of the 0.30ha site area.

2.2 The glaciofluvial deposits exposed in the base of the trenches at a depth of 400/600mm, as outlined in the table below, proved to be orange sand with numerous small and medium sized flints across the site as a whole with bands of pale yellow clay in trenches 2 and 3.

2.3 The base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features, such as the ditch identified in trenches 2 and 4 north, were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under generally dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as relatively little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Figs. 2 & 3):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northwest .southeast	21	250	150 of a mid brown sandy subsoil with flints	Orange sand with numerous small & medium flints	No finds or features
2	Northeast/ southwest	21	300	200-300 (as T1)	As trench 1 with bands of pale yellow clay towards the southern end	Only feature a SE/NW orientated ditch 0002 containing a pale to mid brown silty sand fill 0003 with one small frag of Pmed peg tile (5g)- see Fig. 3
3	Northwest/ southeast	21	300	300	As trench 2	No features, small group of med pottery & med/Pmed cbm from upcast spoil
4N	Northeast/ southwest	5.5	300	300	As trench 1	No finds, ditch 0004/0005 probably continuation of 0002 & a modern soakaway see Fig. 3
4S	"	15.5	300	300	As trench 1	No finds or features

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The only features identified during the evaluation proved to be a relatively small southeast to northwest orientated ditch recorded in trench 2 (0002) and trench 4 north (0004) and a modern soakaway in the latter trench (see Fig. 3). In trench 2 this ditch (0002) was 1m wide and 400mm deep with a pale to mid brown silty sand fill (0003) which contained one small fragment (5g) of Post medieval peg tile while in trench 4 north the ditch (0004) was again 1m wide but only 280mm deep with a similar fill (0005).

4. The Finds

4.1 Few finds of any significance were recovered during the evaluation with the full finds report by Sue Anderson for this small group of unstratified material recovered from the upcast spoil of trench 3 included as Appendix III below. In summary this group comprises four sherds of medieval pottery (74g) with a date range of 11th/14th century all of which are commonly found wares in Suffolk, two fragments (69g) of medieval and Post medieval roof tile and one large fragment (68g) that could be relatively recent brick or possibly Roman period tile.

5. Conclusion

5.1 With such largely negative results in relation to archaeological features and paucity of stray finds of any age save four sherds of medieval pottery it can only be concluded that this site lies outside areas of more intense medieval or earlier Post medieval activity along the northern edge of Newton Green. The tithe map of 1838 shows the development area at that date as being arable land and it seems likely that the site has been purely in agricultural use in the past with the single identified feature (0002/0004) probably being a field boundary ditch of medieval/earlier Post medieval date which went out of use in the relatively recent past, though before the 1830s as it is not shown on this map, as evidenced by the single find, a small fragment of peg tile, from the fill (0003). It is of some interest that this ditch is broadly on the same orientation as the green edge c40m to the southwest.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed development site at Whisper Wood, Sudbury Road, Newton.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. NEN 008.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Jeff & John Waterson for their close cooperation on site, to Esther Newman for processing the finds, to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds reporting and to Sue Holden for preparing Fig. 3)

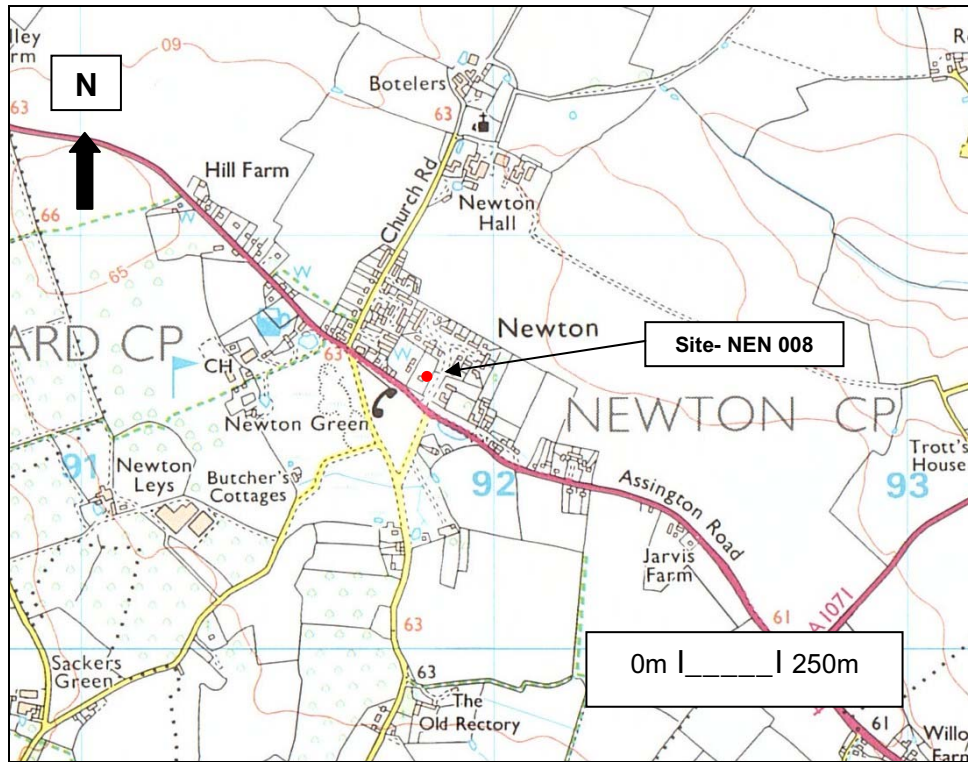


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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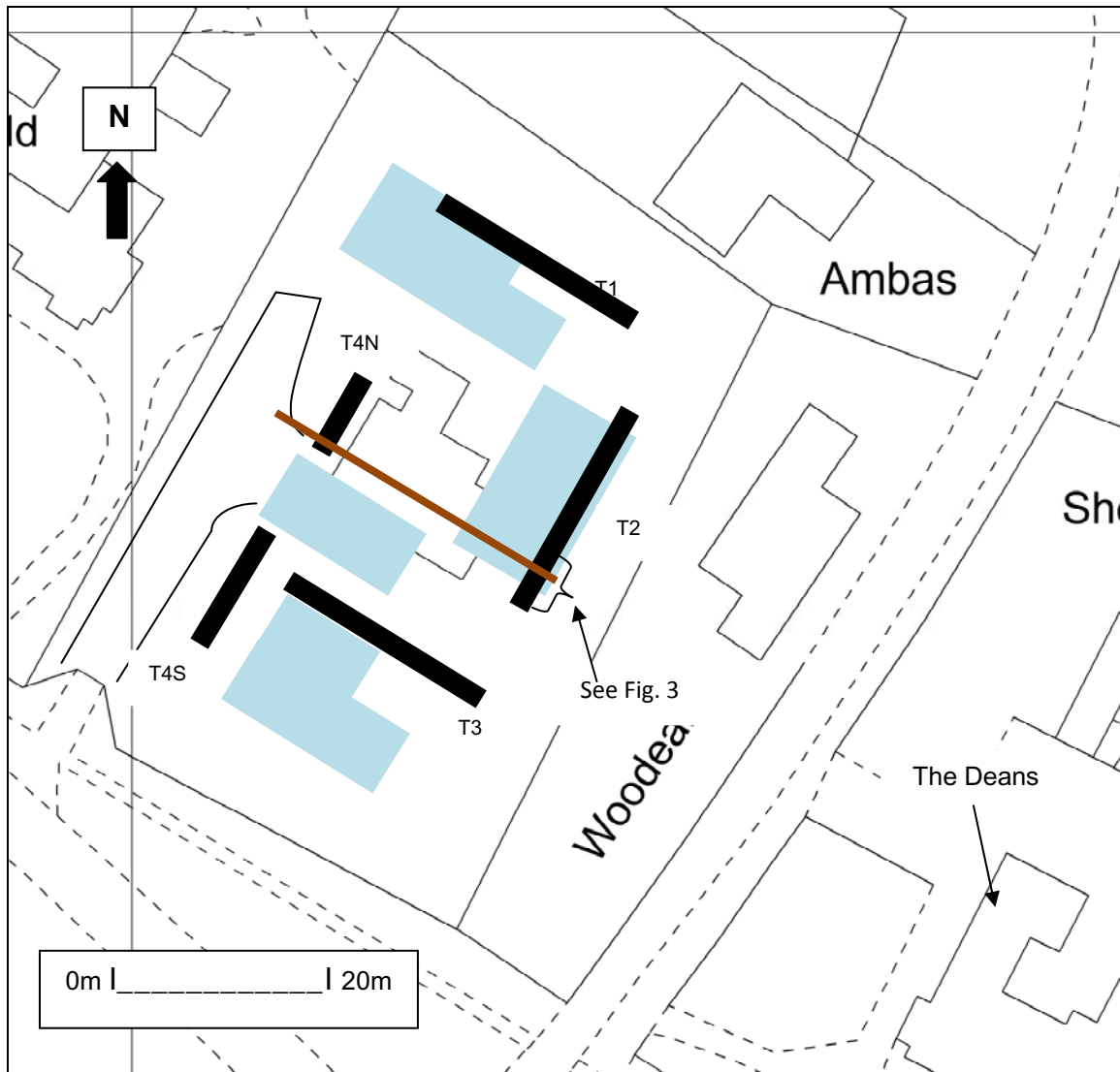


Fig. 2: Location of trenches
(planned houses/outbuildings- light blue, line of ditch 0002/0004- brown)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

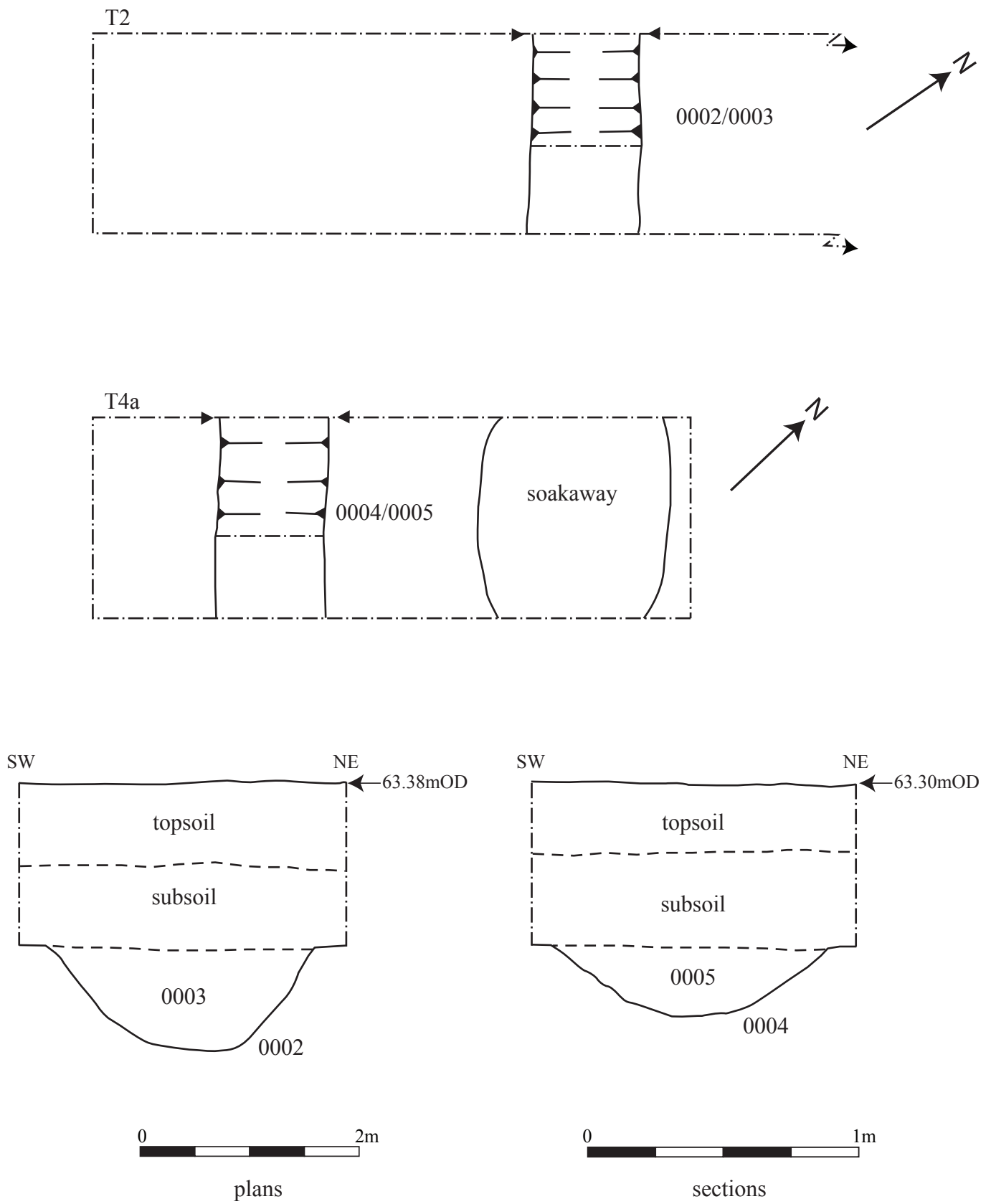


Fig. 3: Plans and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from northeast- green/golf course in background



Trench 1 from west



Trench 2 from north



Trench 3 from east



Trench 4N from north



Ditch 0002 from east



Ditch 0004 from east

**Whisper Wood, Sudbury Road,
Newton, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land at Whisper Wood, Sudbury Road, Newton, Suffolk

Client: Drumbridge Contracts Ltd

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/11/00638/FUL

Proposed development: Demolition of existing house & erection of 3 dwellings with associated outbuildings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2012_06_29_SCCAS_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation_Brief_WhisperWood_Newton

Grid ref: TL 918 406

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
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Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Drumbridge Contracts Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application B/11/00638/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms S Poppy of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of 3 dwellings and associated outbuildings on land at Whisper Wood, Sudbury Road, Newton following demolition of the existing house.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 The parish of Newton is located 2.5 miles east of Sudbury in south Suffolk in an area of predominantly heavy soils derived from the underlying chalky Till deposits. Historically settlement within the parish, as depicted on Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783, clustered along the northern edge of Newton Green where the proposed development site (PDS) at Whisper Wood is located some 600m south of the parish church/Newton Hall complex. What is now the golf course to the south of the Sudbury Road being the green until at least the late 18th century. The PDS is currently occupied by a bungalow of mid 20th century date within an extensive garden with an area of 0.3ha, the PDS is flat ground at c60m OD.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The development site is located in an area of high archaeological potential, recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. It is situated on the edge of the former Newton village green, a location highly favoured for medieval and early post-medieval settlement, attested by the presence of a 16th century grade II

listed building adjacent to the proposed development site (LBUID 278484). There is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest in this area.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, 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.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval period settlement and related activities may exist. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenches on a regular grid basis under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for 3 residential dwellings on what is largely soft ground in the garden of Whisper Wood with a smaller proportion of the PDS being under the existing house. The evaluation trenching will all be in areas that are currently garden.

5.2 The Brief requires a 5% trenched sample of the development area of 0.3ha which equates to c150m² or 84m of 1.8m wide trench. This will be undertaken using a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as

set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add

an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

John Newman Archaeological Services

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on should features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant

SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will

be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 A site visit and discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

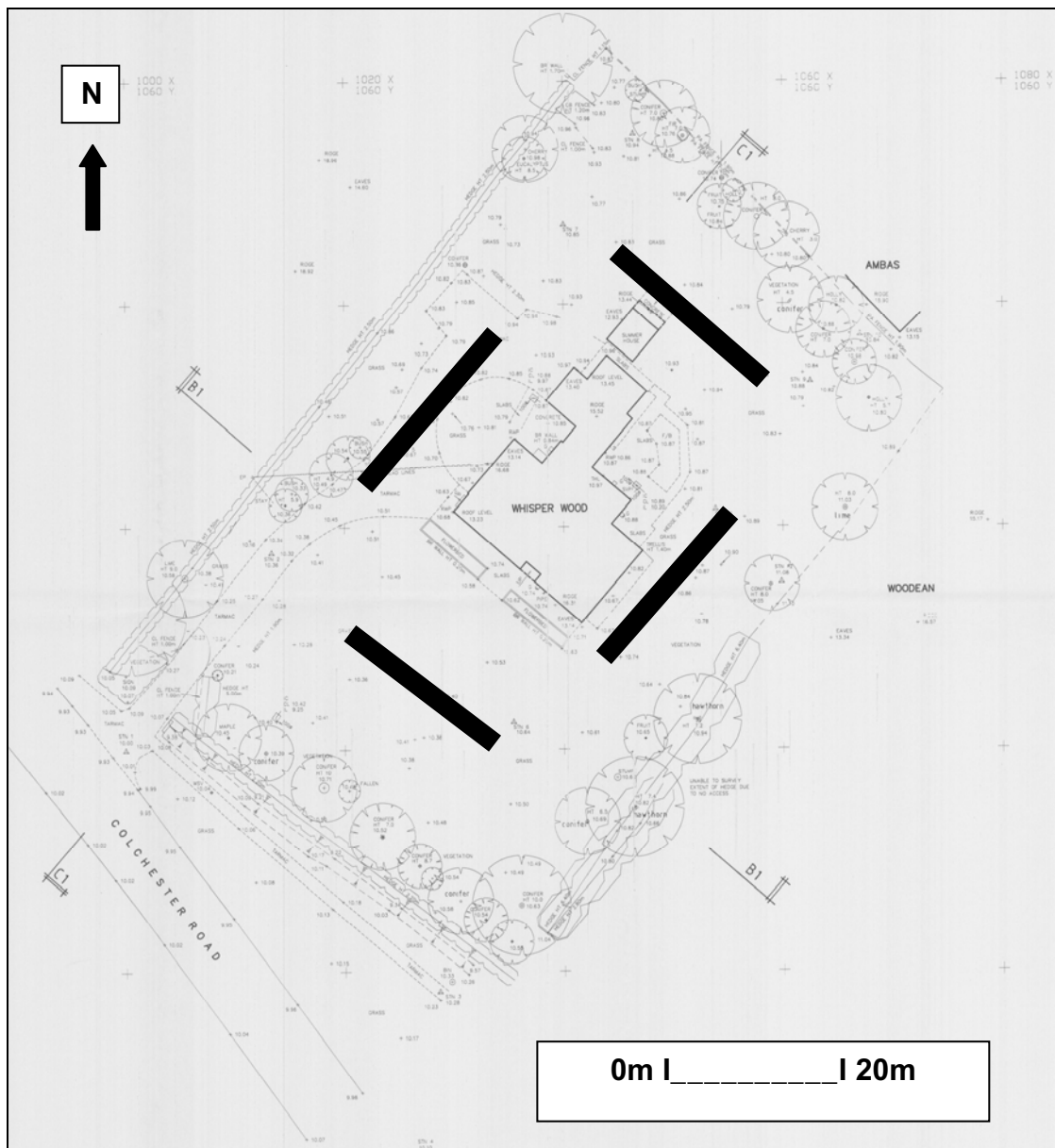
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)

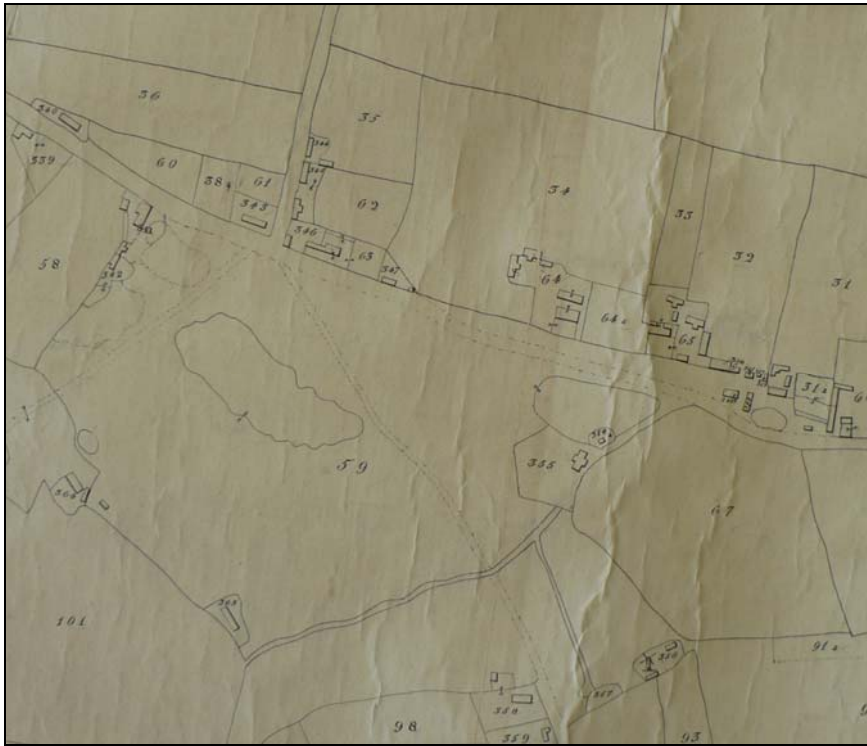
John Newman Archaeological Services

Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (4 x 21m each)

Appendix III- Historic maps



Extract from Newton tithe map of 1838 (north to top, site on southern edge of plot 34)
(Suffolk RO ref. T142/1 & 2)



Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd ed. 1904 (north to top, site on southern edge of plot 114)

Appendix IV- The Finds

Whisper Wood, Newton (NEN 008): the ceramic finds

Sue Anderson, CFA Archaeology, August 2012.

Pottery

Four sherds of pottery weighing 74g were collected as unstratified finds from the upcast spoil of trench 3 of an evaluation of a green edge site.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes.

Table 1 shows the quantification by context.

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0001	EMWE	1	9	abraded body sherd, moderate large quartz inclusions	11th-12th c.
	EMWM	1	6	body sherd, abundant medium sand	11th-13th c.
	HOLL	1	44	large body sherd with applied thumbled strip, oxidised externally, worn internally	13th-14th c.
	MCW	1	15	flat-topped everted jar rim (Essex type H1), medium sandy micaceous oxidised, 240mm diam, 8% complete	13th c.
Total		4	74		

Table 1. Ceramics catalogue.

Key: EMWE – Essex-type early medieval ware; EMWM – early medieval ware micaceous; HOLL – Hollesley-type ware; MCW – medieval coarsewares.

Four sherds of early to high medieval date were recovered. Two were early medieval but were body sherds of unknown form. One large body sherd of Hollesely type ware was decorated with an applied thumbled strip and oxidised externally. The curvature of the fragment suggests that it may have formed part of a jug or large storage jar, and the worn internal surface may be evidence for the latter. A jar rim in a typical Essex form was also recovered; the fabric is similar to Hedingham ware but more sandy.

Ceramic building material

One fragment of plain roof tile (35g) in an orange medium sandy fabric with occasional white clay pellets was recovered. This is typical of later medieval and post-medieval roof tiles in south Suffolk. A fragment of root tile (34g) in a fine compressed fabric with occasional clay pellets is probably of recent origin and may be a piece of pantile or ridge tile.

A large fragment of CBM (68g) in a fine/medium sandy fabric with sparse coarse rounded quartz may be a piece of late brick, but the dense fabric could indicate that the fragment was a piece of Roman tile or possibly floor tile. Only one surface survives and the fragment is at least 27mm thick.

Reference

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-131949

Project details

Project name	Whisper Wood, Sudbury Road, Newton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Newton, Whisper Wood, Sudbury (NEN 008, TL 9182 4062) evaluation trenching at this site for a small residential development on the northern edge of what was Newton Green revealed one small ditch of probable Post medieval date and a small group of unstratified medieval pottery sherds.
Project dates	Start: 18-07-2012 End: 18-07-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	NEN 008 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH NEWTON Whisper Wood, Sudbury
Postcode	CO10 0QS
Study area	3000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9182 4062 52 0 52 01 48 N 000 47 47 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 63.00m Max: 64.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
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Project bibliography 1

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