

**Land at The Rose and Crown, Bury Road,
Stanton, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/16/0032/FUL

HER Ref: STN 067

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(June 2017)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land at The Rose and Crown, Bury Road, Stanton, Suffolk, IP31 2BZ

Clients: Mr A Kellock and O J Coles Ltd on behalf of various clients

Planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: DC/16/0032/FUL

Development: Erection of 9 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 12 & 13 June, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25585

HER ref: SNT 067

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-287194

Grid ref: TL 9580 7320

Site area: 6000m²

Recent land use: Former pub car park/garden and rough ground



Former public house from front

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Summary: Stanton, The Rose and Crown, Bury Road (SNT 067, TL 9580 7320) evaluation trenching for a residential development to the rear of the former public house revealed extensive evidence for quarrying type activity of recent date covering over 60% of the development area. In the remaining, undisturbed, area a small ditch of uncertain date was recorded and the only stray finds from the site were of 19th century or later date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr A Kellock and O J Coles Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr A Kellock and O J Coles Ltd on behalf of various clients commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a residential development on land to the rear of former The Rose and Crown PH, Bury Road, Stanton (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/16/0032/FUL. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development 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 are undertaken.

1.2 Stanton parish is located to the nor-east of Bury St Edmunds in central Suffolk in an area of deep, loamy, soils over chalky till and glaciofluvial drift comprising mainly well drained sands and gravels. Historically Stanton was made up of Stanton All Saints and Stanton St John with the proposed development site being 900m west of the former church site and 600m south of the latter church site. The village now comprises a compact recent development around All Saints church site but Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk shows a village with a linear layout to the south of this church and scattered dwellings across the remainder of the parishes. While the Bury Road is a historical route-way no houses are shown in 1783 near the site though The Rose and Crown is a grade II listed building described as being of early 19th century date, brick built with a thatched roof. The site is at 50m OD in an area of gentle topography with no obvious natural water sources nearby.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to recorded finds scatters on nearby arable fields of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval date (HER SNT 011, 015 and 109). In addition a recent archaeological investigation revealed a cemetery of Early Anglo-Saxon date 1000m to the east of this development site which indicates that a contemporary settlement must exist in the area of the village.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was largely trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) though some trench lengths were reduced in areas of clear recent ground disturbance and in these areas trench width was also reduced from 1800mm to 1500mm. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity and the single archaeological feature of any interest was investigated by hand with a 1m wide section.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed as was the

areas between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	15	-	300 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with small flints	Upper deposit 200mm shingle and debris, no features or finds
2	Northwest-southeast	15	-	300 as T1	As T1	Upper deposit as T1, one NE-SW ditch 0002, no finds in fill 0003
* 3	North- south	15	150	1100+ re-deposited soil and bldg. debris	Orange sand	Area of extensive disturbance to depth of 2400mm (in test pit)
* 4	East-west	8	150	1100+ as T3	As T1	As T3
* 5	North- south	10	200	700	Orange sand with decayed chalk	Below topsoil deposit a mix of subsoil and re-deposited soil and clay
6	East-west	10	250	250	Orange sand with flints	No features or finds
7	East-west	15	250	250	As T6	No features or finds
8	North-south	15	200	200	As T6	No features or finds
9	East-west	15	-	400-600 re-deposited soil	As T6	Upper deposit 200mm shingle, no features or finds
* 10	North-south	8	150	As T3	Not seen	
* 11	North-south	8	150	As T3	Not seen	
* 12	East-west	10	100	As T3	Not seen	
		144 (241.50m ²)	200-250	350-600		Trench depth varied between 400mm and 1100mm+ with trenches 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11 and 12 all revealing extensive ground disturbance

Table 1: Trench details- (* trench 1500mm wide)

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above only trenches 1 and 2 in the northern part of the site and trenches 6, 7 and 8 in the south and south-eastern parts revealed deposits that had not been disturbed in the recent past. These trenches were 400mm to 500mm deep with the local natural glaciofluvial deposit being well drained orange sand with small and medium sized flints. The only archaeological revealed in these trenches was a 1100mm wide and 300mm deep east-west aligned round bottomed ditch (0002) in trench 2 that contained a clean mid brown sandy fill (0003) which did not produce any finds so cannot be dated.

3.3 The remaining trenches revealed extensive evidence for recent ground disturbance that varied between a depth of 600mm to 900mm in trenches 9 and 5 respectively in the central southern and south-western parts of the site to a depth of up to 2400mm in trenches 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12 in the north-western and north central areas of the site. The re-deposited material in the latter trenches in particular comprised clay and soil from elsewhere in addition to assorted building debris.

3.4 Examination of the upcast spoil did not reveal any finds of any age save two small fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem while the metal detector search was impeded by modern debris but did recover an 1862 halfpenny, a 1945 farthing. In addition a plain copper alloy button and a copper alloy livery button with a crown on the front, plus a copper alloy finial and a plain copper alloy curtain type ring were recovered and all of these finds can be dated to the 19th to mid-20th century period.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. The single defined ditch (0002) in trench 2 probably formed a minor field/land plot boundary which cannot be dated but with a leached fill (0003) appeared to be 'old.' However, as outlined above, over 60% of the development area covering its north central and north-western parts revealed extensive evidence for ground disturbance to a depth of up to 2400mm and it is likely that this area was in use as a quarry that was filled-in in the mid to late 20th century period.

4.2 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for 9 new dwellings on land at The Rose and Crown, Bury Road, Stanton.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: SNT 067

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 Mark Saunders for his skilled machine operation, to James Armes and Keith Lewis for carrying out the metal detector search and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

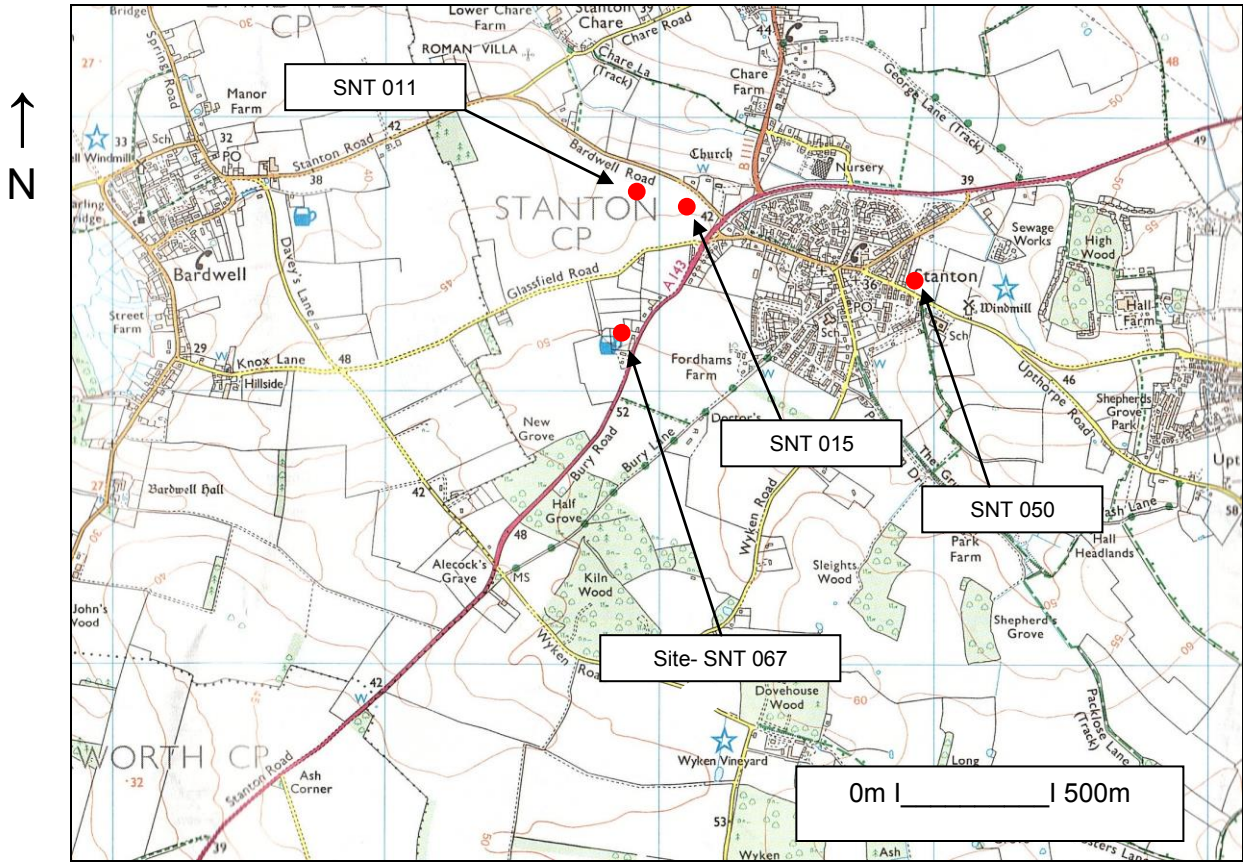


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (light blue- build footprints, red arrow- ditch 0002)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2017 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

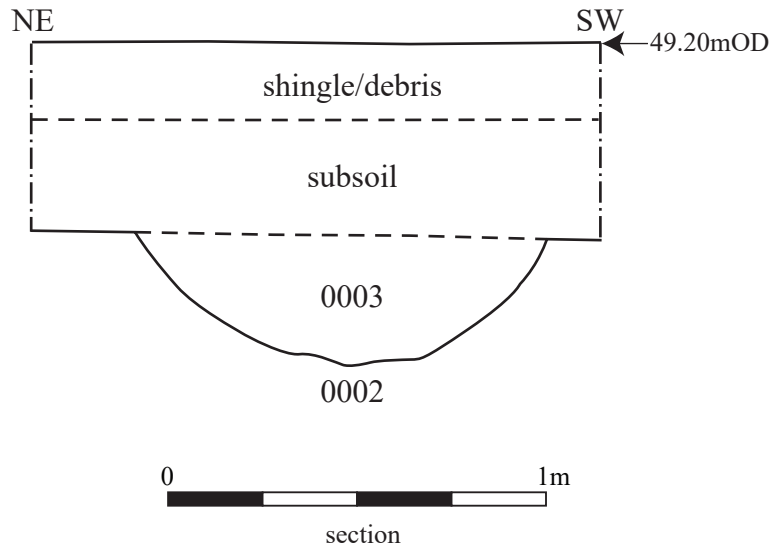
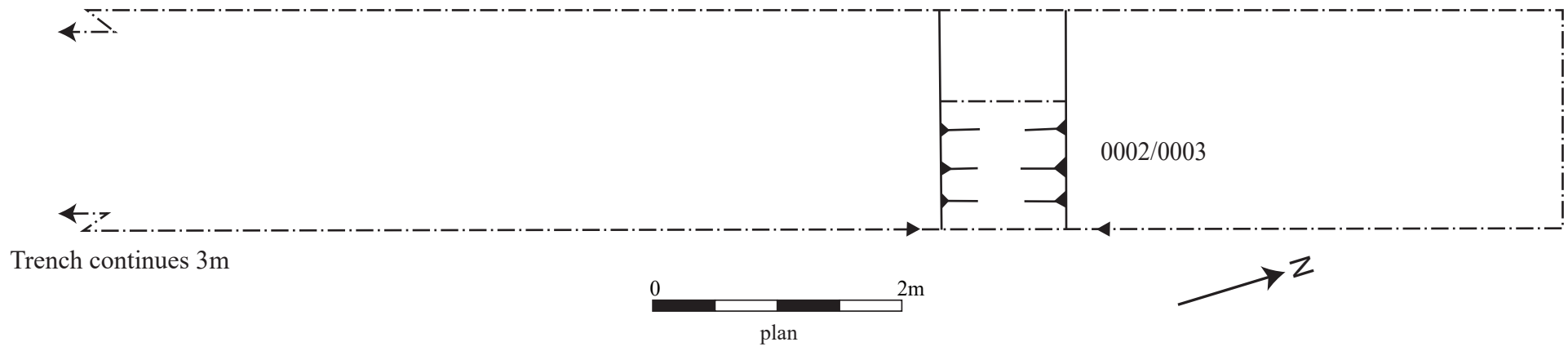


Fig. 3: Plan and section.

Appendix I- Images



General view from southwest



Trench 1 from east



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from north



Trench 2 deposit profile with ditch 0002



Trench 3 from south



Trench 4 from east



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from north



Trench 6 from east



Trench 7 from east



Trench 8 from south



Trench 9 from east



Trench 10 from south



Trench 11 from south



Trench 12 from east

**Land at The Rose and Crown,
Stanton, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land at The Rose and Crown, Bury Road, Stanton, Suffolk, IP31 2BZ

Client: Mr A Kellock on behalf of various clients

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: DC/16/0032/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of 9 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: 12 June, 2017

Brief ref: FM SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Rose and Crown, Stanton_whole area

Grid ref: TL 9586 7320

Area: 6000m²

Current site use: Grassed area

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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
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr A Kellock on behalf of various clients has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/16/0032/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of 9 dwellings on land at The Rose and Crown, Bury Road, Stanton.

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 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/16/0032/FUL. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Stanton parish is located to the nor-east of Bury St Edmunds in central Suffolk in an area of deep, loamy, soils over chalky till and glaciofluvial drift comprising mainly well drained sands and gravels. Historically Stanton was made up of Stanton All Saints and Stanton St John with the proposed development site (PDS) being 900m west of the former church site and 600m south of the latter church site. The village now comprises a compact recent development around All Saints church site but Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk shows a village with a linear layout to the south of this church and scattered dwellings across the remainder of the parishes. While the Bury Road is a historical route-way no houses are shown in 1783 near the PDS though The Rose and Crown is a grade II listed building described as being of early 19th century date.

2.2 The PDS is at 50m OD in an area of gentle topography with no obvious natural water sources nearby.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed development is located within an area of archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. Scatters of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval finds have been located within the vicinity of the proposed development (SNT 011, 015 and 109). Recent archaeological investigations to the east of the town have also located an Anglo Saxon cemetery (SNT 050), reflecting that Stanton has been a focus for human occupation in all periods. As a result, there is high potential for encountering archaeological deposits at this location and any groundworks associated with the proposed development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains that may exist.' The PDS therefore has the potential to disturb unique heritage assets comprising below ground archaeological deposits of prehistoric to medieval date as evidenced by nearby recorded finds and investigations. However this loss of heritage assets can be mitigated by an archaeological programme or works made up of an initial evaluation and then follow-up works dependant on the results of the initial sample trenching.

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 archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the site's location in an area where archaeological deposits of prehistoric to medieval date can be anticipated. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenching 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 the construction of 9 dwellings on land at The Rose and Crown, Bury Road, Stanton. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 170m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development. This will be undertaken using a 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 as required. 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 including before the trenches are opened. 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 HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. 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 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

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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 evidence is assessed as being low).

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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

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 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). 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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (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

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recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- 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 for 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 incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- 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

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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 of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). 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 '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). 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 *MoRPHE* 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.

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.

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

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. 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.

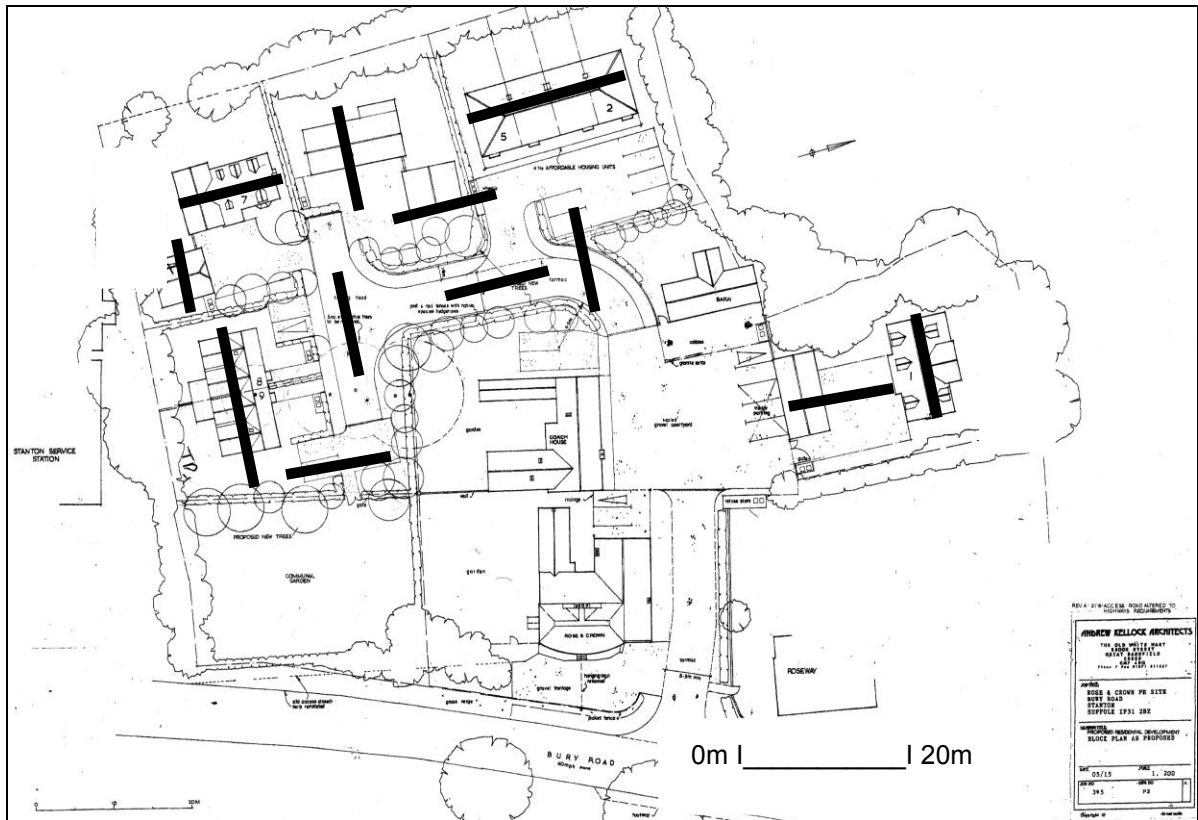
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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 (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)

John Newman Archaeological Services



Proposed location of trial trenches (1 x 10m, 8 x 15m & 2 x 20m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-287194

Project details

Project name	Land at The Rose and Crown, Bury Road, Stanton, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Stanton, The Rose and Crown, Bury Road (SNT 067, TL 9580 7320) evaluation trenching for a residential development to the rear of the former public house revealed extensive evidence for quarrying type activity of recent date covering over 60% of the development area. In the remaining, undisturbed, area a small ditch of uncertain date was recorded and the only stray finds from the site were of 19th century or later date.
Project dates	Start: 12-06-2017 End: 13-06-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25585 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	STN 067 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/0032/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY STANTON LAND AT THE ROSE AND CROWN, BURY ROAD
Postcode	IP31 2BZ

Study area	6000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9580 7320 52.321445272691 0.8733349578 52 19 17 N 000 52 24 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 49m Max: 50m
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	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal"
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land At The Rose and Crown, Bury Road, Stanton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	16 June 2017