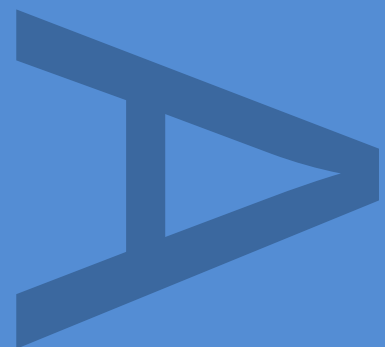


**LAND AT NORTH WEST BURY
ST EDMUNDS (LAND SOUTH OF
A1101, FORNHAM ALL SAINTS)
SUFFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWALKING SURVEY**

SEPTEMBER 2012



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

R11157

**LAND AT NORTH WEST BURY ST EDMUNDS (LAND
SOUTH OF A1101, FORNHAM ALL SAINTS) SUFFOLK**

Site Code: FAS045

Central National Grid Reference: TL 838 670

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, October 2012

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

LAND AT NORTH WEST BURY ST EDMUNDS (LAND SOUTH OF A1101,
FORNHAM ALL SAINTS) SUFFOLK

Type of project
Fieldwalking

QUALITY CONTROL

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Abstract

This report details the results of a programme of archaeological fieldwalking undertaken during September 2012 on land to the northwest of Bury St Edmunds (land south of A1101, Fornham All Saints) Suffolk (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The project was commissioned by Terence O'Rourke Ltd (consultant and advisor to Countryside Properties) in response to a brief provided by Dr. Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

Conditions for fieldwalking were good throughout the programme. Artefact densities were extremely low across the study area and consisted primarily of occasional struck flints of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, as well as a small assemblage of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, approximately 170g of undateable burnt flint, and a small collection of largely undiagnostic metalwork recovered using metal detectors. With the exception of the burnt flint, the distribution of finds presents no obvious patterning, and the volume of prehistoric material is considered low given the proximity of a large complex of Neolithic earthworks located c.300m to the north and c.700m to the northwest of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological fieldwalking programme undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) between the 10th-13th of September 2012, on land to the northwest of Bury St Edmunds (south of A1101, Fornham All Saints), Suffolk (Fig 1).
- 1.2 The purpose of the archaeological investigations was to provide information essential for the planning process. The fieldwalking exercise was intended to contribute to an understanding of the character, date and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area
- 1.3 The proposed development site is located on the north western side of Bury St Edmunds, c. 2.5km from the town centre. Covering c. 77 hectares, it lies south of A1101, Fornham All Saints, centered at National Grid Reference TL 838 670. The site consists of large open fields, above the valley of the River Lark to the north, and is bounded by the B1106 (Tut Hill) to the west, by the A1101 (Mildenhall Road) to the North, by the Bury Saint Edmunds Golf Club to the south, and by school playing fields, residential properties and light industrial units to the east.
- 1.4 Topographically, the lowest point of the site area lies along the north at 30m AOD, rising to 51m AOD towards the site's southern extent. The site is open arable land broadly dissected by a gravel farm track running southwest to northeast, with two parallel rows of trees marking relict field boundaries (Fig 2).
- 1.5 The geology of the site consists of chalk substrates, which give rise to well drained calcareous soils. The soils in the site are classified by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) as soil associations 511e (Swaffham Prior) and 571o (Melford). The soils to the north of the

site are similarly well drained sandy soils over glaciofluvial drift (gravel), of the Newport 4 soil association (SSEW classification 551g).

- 1.6 The project was commissioned by Countryside Properties Limited and was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Mark Hinman of PCA in response to a brief and specification for the required programme of work issued by the SCC Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Tipper, July 2012). The fieldwalking survey forms the first stage of the programme of work which includes a programme of geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan in September 2012. The fieldwalking was managed by Mark Hinman and supervised on site by Tom Woolhouse.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A desk based assessment of the site was undertaken by Terence O'Rourke Ltd (April 2012) and included archaeological aerial photographic analysis (Airphoto Services 2010) of the archaeological and historical potential of the site. This did not identify any known sites or artefacts within the bounds of the development option area, but concluded that the site had some potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest owing to its proximity to a series of major Neolithic monuments located c. 300m north and c. 700m northwest.
- 2.2 These monuments are recognised by a series of cropmarks in what are two now distinct clusters extending c.38 hectares along approximately 2km of the Lark valley. Located to the northwest and southeast of the village of Fornham All Saints, such cropmarks result from differences in the underlying soil conditions that either enhance or inhibit the growth of plants, with the result that the layout of buried archaeological features such as ditches, walls and banks may become visible, especially when seen from the air. This very large area of cropmarks includes causewayed enclosures, a cursus (processional way), and a range of other elements including henge monuments and rectangular enclosures. All are Scheduled Monuments (i.e. subject to statutory protection), with the two areas of cropmarks numbered as Scheduled Monument SF114-a and SF114-b.
- 2.3 Taken together, the groups of cropmarks located less than 1km to the north and northwest of the site attest to significant prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity, particularly during the Neolithic (4000 BC to 2200 BC). Neolithic activity includes the construction of a cursus (SCC Historic Environment Record Numbers: FAS 004 and HNV 002), measuring approximately 30m wide by 1.87km long. Although this example has not been excavated, features of this type and date commonly consist of an earthen bank and ditch and have been interpreted as ritual processional ways. Two causewayed enclosures

(FAS002) that are crossed by the cursus towards its western end are also almost certainly Neolithic in date, and both consist of an area up to 325m in diameter enclosed by two concentric ditches. Like the cursus, these enclosures have not been excavated, but similar examples investigated elsewhere are generally not occupation sites and appear to be used seasonally for ritual purposes. Cropmark features (FAS 005) located towards the eastern end of the cursus have been provisionally interpreted as henges or henge-like: i.e. late Neolithic circular ditched enclosures, typically with an outer bank, again performing a ceremonially function.

- 2.4 A series of smaller ring ditches (FAS 008, FAS 014, HNV 020, HNV 021, HNV 022 and HNV 023) situated within the area crossed by the cursus are undated and may be Neolithic or later prehistoric; potentially dating to the Bronze Age (2200 BC – 700 BC) or Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43). Roman pottery and a Roman coin dating to the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD (FAS 013) found within the later fills of one of these ditches might be seen as adding support to the suggestion that some of these features are Iron Age or later.
- 2.5 A rectangular enclosure (FAS 003) to the immediate east of the causewayed enclosures and close to the River Lark is also undated but has been tentatively interpreted as being Romano-British.
- 2.6 Fornham (later Fornham All Saints) is listed in the so-called 'Little Domesday' Book of AD 1086 as being distinct from the neighbouring Fornham (St. Martin) and Fornham St. Genevieve. It is described as a manor, and as including a church, both before and after the Norman Conquest (Williams and Martin 2003: 1237). Although at its closet point the site is located just 500m from the centre of the village, it is likely that the site and its immediate environs were located in a peripheral area under agricultural land-use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

General

- 3.1 All archaeological works were undertaken within the bounds of the development area (Fig 2).
- 3.2 No crops were planted at the time of the fieldwalking programme, and as such the fieldwork caused no impact on the site.
- 3.3 All aspects of the programme were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008), and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14).

Fieldwalking

- 3.4 Fieldwalking was carried out using the 'Essex method' (Meddlycott and Germany, 1994), supported by a metal detector survey.
- 3.5 The site was divided into units of one hectare, each numbered individually and defined with reference to the Ordnance Survey grid (see Fig 2). The site was then further sub-divided into 20m transects aligned north to south, with these transects within each hectare numbered 1-5 from west to east.
- 3.6 Before walking each Hectare a relevant grid point was located using a Lieca 1200 GPS rover unit with real time kinematic (RTK) differential correction, providing accuracy to the nearest 2cm. The location of the fieldwalking team was checked periodically while surveying each hectare, typically every 20m.
- 3.7 All of the staff were provided with pre-prepared plans and they walked pre-assigned transects to a set pattern.
- 3.8 With the exception of two small copses of tress located towards the centre and towards the northwest of the site, the entire area had been

previously ploughed but not harrowed, and no crop was showing. Conditions for artefact retrieval on the soils were good across the proposed development area, with good visibility in the weathered topsoil.

3.9 All categories of artefactual material were hand collected from the surface of the plough soil and bagged at 20m transect intervals and labelled accordingly.

3.10 Metal detected objects were given small find numbers and located within the fieldwalking grid by handheld GPS receivers accurate to the nearest 2m.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 Artefact densities were extremely low across the entire study area, and predominantly comprised approximately 160 struck flint flakes in chipped or abraded condition that either cannot be dated, or which can only be dated broadly to either the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age, or to the Neolithic to Bronze Age (see Bishop, Appendix 1).
- 4.2 This very low density of finds (averaging less than three struck flints per hectare), and the large proportion of undiagnostic material, means that caution needs to be exercised when looking for patterning within the distribution of artefacts. For example, although four of the five prismatic blades of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date appear to cluster on the sloping ground towards the east of the site (Hectares 76, 77, and 94), it should be stressed that these are merely the earliest *diagnostic* finds; that there are only five examples of this tool type; and that the larger assemblage of flintwork of possible Mesolithic or Neolithic date do not reflect this apparent clustering. This is equally true if the platform blade core of probable Mesolithic date from Hectare 66 is included in this cluster. A Mesolithic transverse truncated blade from Hectare 26 falls approximately 400m to the west of this apparent cluster, and a prismatic blade from Hectare 4 was recovered near the site's southwestern extent.
- 4.3 Similarly, whilst it appears superficially that finds of confirmed or probable Neolithic date are less common in the lower lying area towards the north of the site, this area did produce two possible Late Neolithic retouched flakes from Hectares 89 and 99, and is also the area of site closest to the monumental Neolithic features evidenced by cropmarks located c.300m to the north. As with the Mesolithic finds, this apparent patterning does not hold once artefacts dating between the Neolithic to Bronze Age are included. The fact that a large fragment of a finely made Neolithic ground axe or chisel was recovered from the higher ground towards the south of the site (Hectare 56 – see

Fig. 3) can therefore not be regarded as spatially significant at this stage of assessment.

- 4.4 Proportionally, the majority of the worked flint assemblage comprises broad flakes from irregularly reduced cores, approximately half of which date to the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age, and roughly half to between the Later Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age. Although the crudely made character of some of these pieces suggests they may date to the Late Bronze Age, no finds of definitively Bronze Age or Iron Age date were recovered.
- 4.5 With the exception of a very few fragments of medieval or – more likely – post-medieval roof tile, the only finds of Roman or later date were recovered by the metal detector survey (Fig. 3; Appendix 1). This included a large collection of scrap lead, the bases to shotgun cartridges, and rifle bullet cases that were collected but discarded without further analysis. The apparent clustering of identifiable and datable metal detecting finds towards the north and eastern central areas of the site may, therefore, reflect recovery rates, but the mixed dates of these finds suggest that this is unlikely to result from localised buried archaeological features at these locations.
- 4.6 The only find of Romano-British date was a 4th-century copper alloy coin known as a Grot (Small find – henceforth SF – 10). Medieval finds comprise a Half Penny coin (SF 12) dating to the reign of Edward I (13th to early 14th century) recovered adjacent the Middleton Road, and a 13th- to 14th-century strap end or buckle plate (SF 4) found within Hectare 66.
- 4.7 Dating to between the 14th and 16th centuries, a fragment of crochel bell (SF 7) may be regarded as late medieval or early post-medieval. The remaining metal detecting finds are all low status post-medieval artefacts of 16th to 19th century date and all are likely to represent chance losses within what was probably then a open agricultural landscape.

4.8 In addition to the datable finds, eight fragments of burnt (or fire-cracked) flint were recovered during the fieldwalking. With the exception of a single fragment from Hectare 42, these fragments clustered towards the southwest corner of the site. Given the lack of burnt flint from elsewhere on the site, this material cannot be accounted for by former intense stubble or crop fires, and it may therefore reflect the presence of buried deposits containing burnt flint in this vicinity. Concentrations of fire-cracked flint are characteristic of certain prehistoric features, but the presence or absence of such activity at this location would require further intrusive fieldwork to discern.

5 THE FINDS

Lithic Material by Barry Bishop

- 5.1 A total of 204 struck flints and 171g of unworked burnt flint fragments were recovered (Appendix 1). The density of struck material is surprisingly sparse for the Breckland in general and particularly given the proximity of the ceremonial complex in the valley below.
- 5.2 The struck assemblage was manufactured predominantly from a translucent black flint with variable but often significant quantities of cloudy semi-translucent grey inclusions, typical of Breckland flint from superficial deposits. A few pieces were made from other types, notably translucent brown and opaque grey flint. It is uncertain whether these were brought from further afield, perhaps along with people visiting the monumental complex, or were obtained from local glacial deposits. As would be expected from fieldwalked derived material most pieces are in a chipped condition with many exhibiting 'sand-glossing' from having spent prolonged periods within the plough-zone. Recortication varies from absent to complete and has no obvious chronological implications.
- 5.3 Although few diagnostic pieces are present, technological attributes indicate that the assemblage was clearly produced over a long period of time. The earliest activity at the site is represented by a thin scatter of prismatic blades that can be dated to the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. The only retouched implement from these periods is a transverse truncated blade from HA26, Tr5, 80-100m which is most likely to be Mesolithic in date. The single platform blade core from HA66, Tr5 40-60m is also likely to be broadly contemporary.
- 5.4 The bulk of the assemblage consists of broad thick flakes struck from irregularly reduced cores that can only be confidently dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. The majority of these are most characteristic of Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age industries but there is also a significant proportion that are much cruder in manufacture and more likely to date to the later second or even first

millennium BC. It should be emphasized that discard practices can influence the relatively frequency of material from different periods within top-soil deposits; for example, Later Neolithic flintwork is more likely to be found during fieldwalking than Earlier Neolithic material, even with similar levels of occupation intensity (e.g. Healy 1983; 1987). The retouched component is dominated by rather undiagnostic scrapers and it is likely that a number of simple edge-retouched implements are also present, although identification of these is constrained by the generally chipped condition of the assemblage. Overall the assemblage could be described as rather mundane with little evidence for any elaborate flintworking techniques or specialised production. The only exception to this is a finely made parallel-sided ground axe or chisel that has broken through its middle from a bending fracture. Axes are relatively common along the western Breckland / Fen edge and they are also strongly associated with both causewayed enclosures and henge monuments. There are also two narrow bifacial flake cores from HA65, Tr3, 60-80m and HA19, Tr5, 80-100m which are comparable to some of the picks or axe roughouts from Grime's Graves. Neither are certain examples, however, and no axe manufacturing debitage is present.

Oyster Shell

- 5.5 Two fragments of oyster shell were collected. Oysters (*Ostrea edulis*) are marine molluscs and these shells have therefore been transported from the coast. Oysters are a common feature within Roman and medieval archaeological assemblages, but it is impossible to draw meaningful inferences from such a small number of finds.

6 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The principal objective of the archaeological fieldwalking exercise was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological activity within the upper horizon of the ploughsoil.
- 6.2 Artefact densities were extremely low across the site, and primarily consisted of occasional struck flints dating to between the Mesolithic and Bronze Age periods. Over half of the struck flint assemblage comprised broad flakes and decortification flakes. Of these, approximately 23% are undatable, whilst the remainder divide roughly equally between forms that span the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age, and forms used between the Later Neolithic and Bronze Age.
- 6.3 The quantity of recovered prehistoric artefacts is considered to be low given that a series of large cropmarks attest to the presence of monumental Neolithic structures within the immediate vicinity.

The Mesolithic

- 6.4 The recovery of a small quantity of struck flints dating to either the Mesolithic or Mesolithic to Early Neolithic are sufficient to demonstrate Mesolithic activity in the area. However, these are likely to be chance losses and do not suggest that deposits of Mesolithic date exist below the topsoil.

The Neolithic

- 6.5 Much of the struck flint assemblage retrieved during the fieldwalking consists of artefact types produced during the Neolithic, though in most cases these forms either have their origins in the Mesolithic or persist into the Bronze Age. Nevertheless, the quantity of material certainly attests to Neolithic activity in the immediate area, but this does little more than confirm what is known from nearby cropmark evidence.

The Bronze Age

- 6.6 Flint artefacts of the type used during the Bronze Age were recovered at a low density from across the entire site, but all are of long-lived forms that may equally have been produced during earlier periods. The presence within the assemblage of some crude examples of these tool-types suggests a distinct Bronze Age component, but this is very difficult to quantify. On the basis of the currently available data, therefore, there is no reason to believe that significant deposits of Bronze Age date have been disturbed by ploughing.

The Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods

- 6.7 Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds are restricted to a limited number of artefacts retrieved during the metal detector survey. All are likely to be chance losses and, taken together, indicate that the area of the site was peripheral to any nearby settlements during these periods unless any underlying remains have not been disturbed by ploughing.

Conclusions

- 6.8 Conditions during the fieldwalking programme were good, despite the occasional presence of stubble and concentrations of cereal stalks in some areas. The site has evidently been subjected to relatively deep ploughing, and indeed the dry conditions meant that furrows of up to approximately 30cm deep were present across much of the site. This strongly suggests, therefore, that the quantities of artefacts retrieved during the fieldwalking accurately reflect the densities of artefacts within the topsoil. Since there was no marked concentration of finds in the lower lying area towards the north of the site, there is no reason to believe that deposits containing significant quantities of artefacts have been successively ploughed away.
- 6.9 It should be stressed that fieldwalking has known limitations, the most pertinent in the case of the current site being that subsoil deposits such as colluvium may overlie archaeologically significant deposits and

thereby protect them from plough damage. Further archaeological investigations would be necessary to characterise the underlying soil profile and to definitively establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains.

- 6.10 Taken as a whole, the low density and dispersed nature of the artefacts recovered during the fieldwalking do not identify any *specific* areas within the site that should be specifically targeted for further intrusive investigations such as trial trenching. The exception to this being the slight concentration of undatable burnt flint located towards the southwestern corner.
- 6.11 On the basis of the fieldwalking evidence alone, the site is considered to have low potential to contain significant archaeological deposits for all periods. However, this conclusion must be mitigated by the fact that (1) the nature of the underlying soil profile is unknown and may include subsoil deposits that seal significant archaeological horizons, particularly relating to the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods, and (2) the site's proximity to Neolithic monumental structures of national significance. Further archaeological investigations may clarify why such low densities of Neolithic and later prehistoric material were recovered in a location so close to sites of known national significance.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Terence O'Rourke Ltd for commissioning this work on behalf of Countryside Properties. Thanks are also due to Dr. Jess Tipper (*Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team*) for preparing the brief and approving the specification for archaeological works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 7.2 The author would like to thank Mark Hinman for project management; Tom Woolhouse for supervision of the field project; and Katie Anderson, John Baczkowski, Aileen Tierney, and Hannes Whittingham for all of their assistance on the site whilst surveying. Thanks are also due to Robert Parker for additional support with the metal detector survey, Josephine Brown and Mark Roughly for the illustrations, Barry Bishop for the analysis of the lithic assemblage, and to Chris Montague for an assessment of the metal detecting finds.

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9 APPENDIX 1 – FINDS DISTRIBUTIONS

| Hectare | Transect | Unit | Material Type | Artefact category | Small Find | Count | Period |
|---------|----------|----------|---------------|----------------------|------------|-------|-------------|
| 4 | 3 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Prismatic blade | | 1 | Meso / ENeo |
| 5 | 2 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 5 | 2 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 7 | 5 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Non-Prismatic blade | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 8 | 5 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 10 | 4 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Burnt Flint | | 1 | Undateable |
| 11 | 2 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 11 | 2 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 11 | 2 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 3 | Undateable |
| 11 | 2 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Core | | 1 | Neo |
| 11 | 3 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 11 | 3 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Non-Prismatic blade | | 2 | Meso-EBA |
| 12 | 3 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Blade-like Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 12 | 3 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 13 | 5 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Neo-EBA |
| 15 | 2 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Burnt Flint | | 2 | Undateable |
| 16 | 1 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 16 | 3 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Non-Prismatic blade | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 17 | 1 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Burnt Flint | | 2 | Undateable |
| 18 | 1 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Non-Prismatic blade | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 19 | 2 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 19 | 5 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 19 | 5 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Core | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 20 | 3 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso / ENeo |
| 20 | 3 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 20 | 4 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 20 | 5 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 23 | 5 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 23 | 5 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 26 | 4 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |

| Hectare | Transect | Unit | Material Type | Artefact category | Small Find | Count | Period |
|---------|----------|----------|---------------|----------------------|------------|-------|---|
| 26 | 5 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Truncated blade | | 1 | Meso |
| 27 | 5 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 28 | 3 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 2 | Neo - BA |
| 28 | 3 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 28 | 5 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 30 | 2 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 30 | 5 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 31 | 5 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 32 | 1 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 34 | 1 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 34 | 1 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 34 | 1 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 34 | 2 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Non-Prismatic blade | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 34 | 2 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 34 | 5 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Core | | 1 | Neo-EBA |
| 35 | 5 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 36 | 2 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 2 | Neo - BA |
| 36 | 2 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 36 | 3 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 2 | Neo - BA |
| 36 | 5 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Core | | 1 | Meso / ENeo |
| 37 | 2 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 37 | 2 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 37 | 3 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 37 | 4 | 40-60 | Cu alloy | Crotel Bell fragment | 7 | 1 | 14 th – 16 th century |
| 37 | 4 | 40-60 | Iron | building nail | 8 | 1 | 17 th – 19 th century |
| 37 | 4 | 40-60 | Iron | lawn mower blade | 9 | 1 | 19 th century |
| 38 | 4 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 39 | 1 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 39 | 5 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 40 | 1 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 40 | 1 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 41 | 1 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 41 | 1 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 41 | 2 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Scraper | | 1 | Neo - BA |

| Hectare | Transect | Unit | Material Type | Artefact category | Small Find | Count | Period |
|---------|----------|----------|---------------|--|------------|-------|--|
| 41 | 2 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso - BA |
| 42 | 1 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 42 | 2 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 42 | 3 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Scraper | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 44 | 3 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 44 | 3 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Scraper | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 44 | 5 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 45 | 1 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 45 | 1 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | LNeo/EBA |
| 45 | 5 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Scraper | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 46 | 5 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 47 | 3 | 20-40 | Cu alloy | Horse bridle or furniture decorative stud | 6 | 1 | 17 th -18 th century |
| 47 | 3 | 40-60 | Metal | Fastner tag | 1 | 1 | 17 th - 18 th century |
| 47 | 5 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Core | | 1 | Meso / ENeo |
| 47 | 5 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 48 | 5 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 48 | 2 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 48 | 3 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 48 | 3 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 48 | 3 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 48 | 4 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 48 | 4 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Core | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 49 | 3 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 49 | 5 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 2 | Neo - BA |
| 49 | 3 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 49 | 5 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 50 | 1 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 50 | 3 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 51 | 1 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 51 | 3 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 51 | 3 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Scraper | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 51 | 5 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 52 | 3 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 52 | 3 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 53 | 5 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 53 | 5 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 54 | 1 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 56 | 4 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Axe | | 1 | Neo |

| Hectare | Transect | Unit | Material Type | Artefact category | Small Find | Count | Period |
|---------|----------|----------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------|---|
| 56 | 4 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 57 | 2 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Non-Prismatic blade | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 57 | 2 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 58 | 2 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 58 | 1 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 58 | 1 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 58 | 1 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 61 | 1 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 62 | 2 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 63 | 1 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 63 | 2 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 63 | 2 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 63 | 2 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Non-Prismatic blade | | 1 | Meso - BA |
| 64 | 2 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Meso - BA |
| 65 | 1 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 65 | 3 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 65 | 3 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 65 | 3 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Core | | 1 | Neo |
| 66 | 1 | 80-100 | Metal | Fragment of large shoe buckle | 5 | 1 | 16 th - 17 th century |
| 66 | 2 | 60-80 | Cu alloy | Strap end or buckle plate | 4 | 1 | 13 th -14 th century |
| 66 | 4 | 60-80 | Cu alloy | Roman coin (Grot) | 10 | 1 | 4 th century |
| 66 | 5 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 68 | 3 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 69 | 5 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 69 | 5 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 70 | 1 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Core | | 1 | Neo-EBA |
| 70 | 2 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 70 | 3 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | LNeo/EBA |
| 71 | 1 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 72 | 1 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 72 | 4 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Scraper | | 1 | Neo-EBA |

| Hectare | Transect | Unit | Material Type | Artefact category | Small Find | Count | Period |
|---------|----------|----------|---------------|----------------------|------------|-------|-------------|
| 72 | 4 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Scraper | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 72 | 4 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Core | | 1 | LNeo/EBA |
| | | | Flint | Non-Prismatic blade | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 75 | 2 | 40 - 60 | | | | | |
| | | | Flint | Prismatic blade | | 1 | Meso / ENeo |
| 76 | 2 | 40 - 60 | | | | | |
| 76 | 2 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| | | | Flint | Non-Prismatic blade | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 76 | 4 | 80 - 100 | | | | | |
| 77 | 1 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| | | | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 77 | 3 | 0 - 20 | | | | | |
| 77 | 3 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| | | | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 77 | 4 | 60 - 80 | | | | | |
| 77 | 4 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| | | | Flint | Prismatic blade | | 1 | Meso / ENeo |
| 77 | 4 | 60 - 80 | | | | | |
| 77 | 5 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| | | | Flint | Prismatic blade | | 1 | Meso / ENeo |
| 77 | 5 | 20 - 40 | | | | | |
| | | | Flint | Non-Prismatic blade | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 77 | 5 | 60 - 80 | | | | | |
| 78 | 1 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| | | | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 78 | 1 | 80 - 100 | | | | | |
| 78 | 4 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 78 | 4 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| | | | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 78 | 5 | 20 - 40 | | | | | |
| | | | Flint | Blade-like Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 78 | 5 | 20 - 40 | | | | | |
| 78 | 5 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 78 | 5 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Core | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 78 | 5 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 79 | 1 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 79 | 2 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 79 | 3 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Flake | | 2 | Meso-EBA |
| 79 | 3 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| | | | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 79 | 5 | 20 - 40 | | | | | |
| 80 | 5 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 81 | 4 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 81 | 5 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |

| Hectare | Transect | Unit | Material Type | Artefact category | Small Find | Count | Period |
|---------|----------|----------|---------------|------------------------------|------------|-------|--|
| 83 | 1 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |
| 83 | 1 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 85 | 1 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Blade-like Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 86 | 1 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 86 | 1 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 86 | 4 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 86 | 4 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Non-Prismatic blade | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 86 | 4 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 86 | 3 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo-EBA |
| 86 | 5 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 87 | 1 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Burnt Flint | | 1 | Undateable |
| 87 | 4 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 87 | 5 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Decorification Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 88 | 2 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Non-Prismatic blade | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 88 | 2 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 88 | 4 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 3 | Meso-EBA |
| 88 | 4 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 89 | 4 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 2 | Undateable |
| 89 | 4 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Scraper | | 1 | ? L Neo |
| 90 | 4 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 90 | 4 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 92 | 1 | 60-80 | Ag alloy | Edward I Half Penny Coin. | 12 | 1 | 13 th - early 14 th century |
| 92 | 5 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 94 | 1 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Blade-like Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 94 | 2 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Prismatic blade | | 1 | Meso / ENeo |
| 94 | 3 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Blade-like Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 94 | 3 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Undateable |
| 94 | 3 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 94 | 4 | 40 - 60 | Flint | Non-Prismatic blade | | 2 | Meso-EBA |
| 95 | 2 | 0 - 20 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 95 | 2 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 97 | 2 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 2 | Meso-EBA |
| 97 | 4 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo-EBA |
| 98 | 5 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |

| Hectare | Transect | Unit | Material Type | Artefact category | Small Find | Count | Period |
|---------|----------|----------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------|---|
| 99 | 2 | 0-20 | Metal | Brooch | 2 | 1 | 18 th – 19 th century |
| 99 | 2 | 0-20 | Metal | Small shoe or garter buckle | 3 | 1 | 17 th – 18 th century |
| 99 | 3 | 40-60 | Ag alloy | Charles I three pence coin. | 11 | 1 | Early 17 th century |
| 99 | 4 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Non-Prismatic blade | | 1 | Meso - BA |
| 99 | 4 | 80 - 100 | Flint | Piercer | | 1 | ? L Neo |
| 101 | 1 | 20 - 40 | Flint | Blade-like Flake | | 1 | Meso-EBA |
| 102 | 1 | 60 - 80 | Flint | Flake | | 1 | Neo - BA |

10 APPENDIX 2 – OASIS FORM

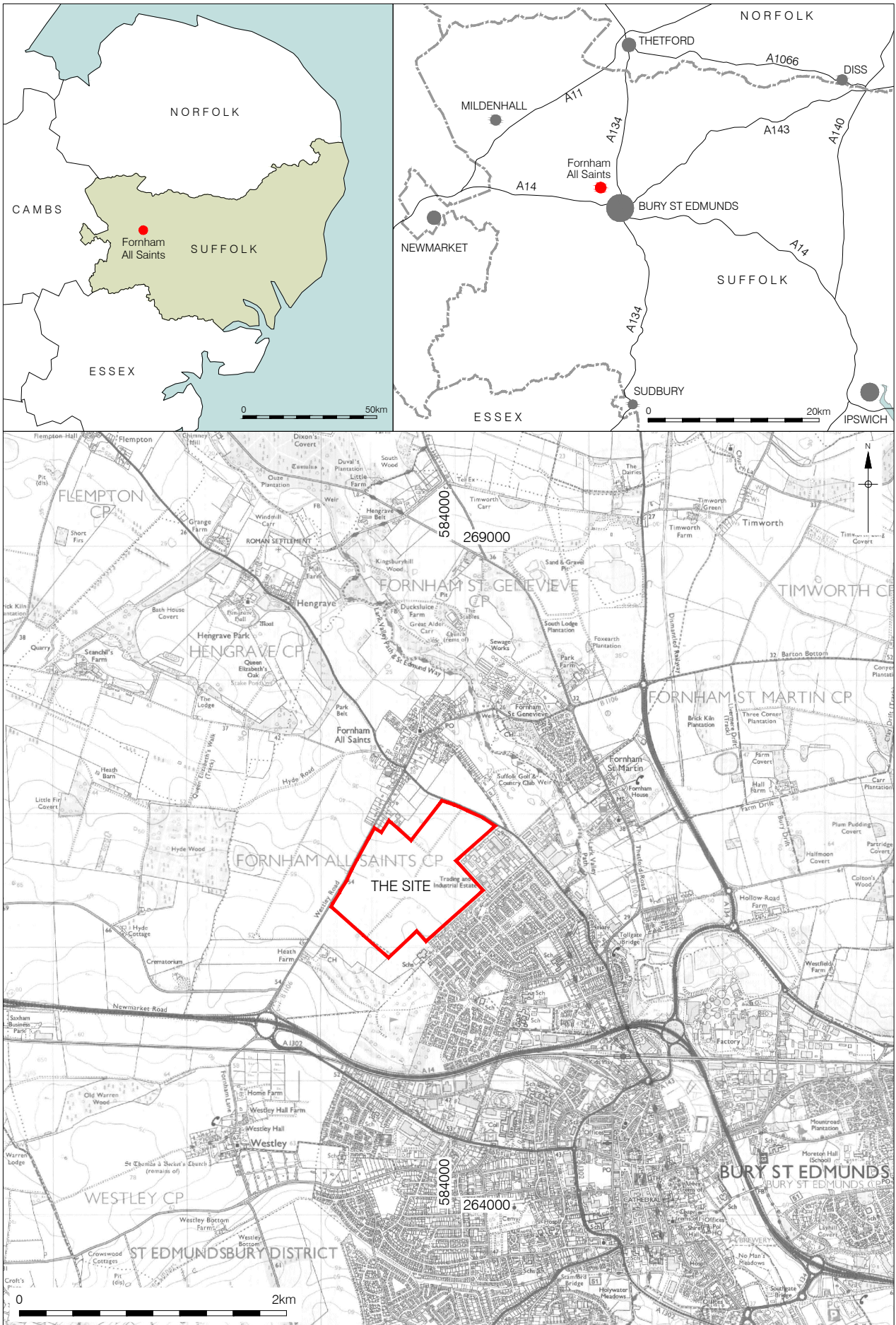
10.1 OASIS ID: preconst1-134997

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Land northwest of Bury St. Edmunds (Fornham All Saints) Field Walking |
| Short description of the project | A programme of archaeological fieldwalking undertaken during September 2012 on land to the northwest of Bury St Edmunds (land south of A1101, Fornham All Saints) Suffolk. Conditions for fieldwalking were good throughout the programme. Artefact densities were extremely low across the study area and consisted primarily of occasional struck flints of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, as well as a small assemblage of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, approximately 170g of undatable burnt flint, and a small collection of largely undiagnostic metalwork recovered using metal detectors. With the exception of the burnt flint, the distribution of finds presents no obvious patterning, and the volume of prehistoric material is considered surprisingly low given the proximity of a large complex of Neolithic earthworks located c.300m to the north and c.700m to the northwest of the site. |
| Project dates | Start: 10-09-2012 End: 13-09-2012 |
| Previous/future work | No / Yes |
| Any associated project reference codes | FAS 045 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m |
| Significant Finds | FLINTWORK Neolithic |
| Methods & techniques | "Fieldwalking" |
| Development type | Landowner pre-sale planning application (outline) |
| Prompt | Planning condition |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Position in the planning process | Pre-application |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY FORNHAM ALL SAINTS land to the northwest of Bury St Edmunds (land south of A1101, Fornham All Saints) Suffolk |
| Postcode | IP28 6LD |
| Study area | 77.00 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TL 837 669 52 0 52 16 08 N 000 41 33 E Point |
| Site coordinates | TL 583799 266999 51 0 51 54 56 N 000 18 11 E Point |
| Lat/Long Datum | WGS 84 Datum |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 30.00m Max: 51.00m |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | PCA |
| Project brief originator | Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Officer |
| Project design originator | Mark Hinman |
| Project director/manager | Mark Hinman |
| Project supervisor | Tom Woolhouse |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Commercial Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Terence O'Rourke Ltd |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council |
| Physical Contents | "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council |
| Digital Media available | "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text" |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council |
| Paper Media available | "Report" |
| Entered by | Mark Hinman (mhinman@pre-construct.com) |
| Entered on | 4 October 2012 |



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27/09/12 JB

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000; 625,000 & 40,000 at A4

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
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PCA CENTRAL

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STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
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PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
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PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
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