

**LAND AT STOURMEAD CLOSE,
KEDINGTON, SUFFOLK,
CB9 7PA: ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION**

**POST-EXCAVATION
ASSESSMENT**

AUGUST 2014




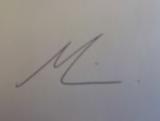
**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R11727**

LAND AT STOURMEAD CLOSE,
KEDINGTON, SUFFOLK,
CB9 7PA

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K 3301
Report Number	R 11727

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Lawrence Morgan- Shelbourne		August 2014
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		August 2014
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		August 2014
Project Manager Sign-off:	Mark Hinman		August 2014

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
The Granary
Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Land at Stourmead Close, Kedington, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation. Post-Excavation Assessment

Local Planning Authority: St Edmundsbury Borough Council

Planning Reference: SE/13/0196

Central National Grid Reference: TL 7012 4693

Site Code: KDG 046

Report No. R11727

Written and researched by: Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne and Tom Woolhouse
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project Manager: Mark Hinman

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bloor Homes

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Central Office
The Granary
Rectory Farm Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Tel: 01223 845522
Fax: 01223 845522
E-mail: mhinman@pre-construct.com
Website: www.pre-construct.com

©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
August 2014

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS	2
ABSTRACT.....	4
1 INTRODUCTION	5
2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	7
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	8
4 METHODOLOGY.....	10
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	13
6 THE FINDS.....	17
7 DISCUSSION AND UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS	27
8 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL.....	29
9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	31
10 BIBLIOGRAPHY	32
11 APPENDIX 1: PLATES	38
12 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX.....	45
13 APPENDIX 3: ANIMAL BONE CATALOGUE.....	48
14 APPENDIX 4: PLANT MACROFOSSILS	50
15 APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM.....	52
FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION	34
FIGURE 2 TRENCH LOCATION.....	35
FIGURE 3 EXCAVATION AREA.....	36
FIGURE 4 SECTIONS	37
PLATE 1: EVALUATION TRENCH 6, VIEW EAST	38
PLATE 2: EVALUATION TRENCH 4, VIEW WEST	39
PLATE 3: GAS PIPES LIMITING EXCAVATION, VIEW NORTH-WEST.....	40
PLATE 4: SUBSOIL REMOVAL, VIEW SOUTH.....	40
PLATE 5: EXCAVATION AREA, VIEW WEST FROM SOUTH-EAST CORNER.....	41
PLATE 6: EARLY ROMAN BOUNDARY DITCHES 1 AND 3, VIEW SOUTH-WEST	41
PLATE 7: DITCH 1, SLOT [44], VIEW NORTH-EAST	42
PLATE 8: DITCH SLOTS [58] (DITCH 2) AND [54] (DITCH 3), VIEW NORTH-WEST	42
PLATE 9: DITCH SLOTS [62] (DITCH 3) AND [65] (DITCH 1), VIEW NORTH-EAST	43
PLATE 10: SITE POST-EXCAVATION (CENTRAL AREA), VIEW NORTH-WEST	43

PLATE 11: SITE POST-EXCAVATION (WESTERN AREA), VIEW SOUTH-EAST 44

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Stourmead Close, Kedington, Suffolk, CB9 7PA (centred on NGR TL 7012 4693) between 7th April and 15th April 2014. This report also takes into consideration the results of the preceding trial trench evaluation undertaken in November 2013 (Slater 2013). The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bloor Homes, in advance of the proposed redevelopment of an existing NHS-owned supported housing complex. The aim of the evaluation was to characterize the archaeological potential of the site. The excavation was then requested in order to preserve by record any archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the new development.

The excavation identified three ditches containing early Roman (mid- to late- 1st-century to mid-2nd-century AD) pottery, located in the north-east corner of the site. These features represent a continuation of Iron Age and Roman settlement activity previously identified at the former Risbridge Hospital site (Suffolk HER KDG 019) immediately to the east. The ditches formed portions of rectilinear enclosures on the periphery of the settlement.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Stourmead Close, Kedington, Suffolk, CB9 7PA (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OS NGR) TL 7012 4693), between the 7th and 15th of April 2014 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bloor Homes, in connection with redevelopment of an existing NHS-owned supported housing complex and construction of new private homes (Planning Reference SE/13/0196).
- 1.3 The site is located in the north-west of the village of Kedington. Prior to the fieldwork, the site contained eighteen single-storey domestic buildings and a small number of outbuildings, set within landscaped gardens and accessed via a central spine road. The site is bordered by gardens of houses on Haverhill Road, Mill Road and Risbridge Drive, to the west, south and east, respectively. To the north is arable farmland.
- 1.4 A trial trench evaluation of the site was conducted by PCA between the 11th and 15th November 2013. Sixteen trenches were excavated, revealing three large early Roman ditches in Trenches 4 and 6, in the north-east of the site (Figure 2) (Slater 2013). Trenches across the rest of the site were empty.
- 1.5 Due to the results of the evaluation, the north-east corner of the site was subject to an open area excavation, which aimed to 'preserve by record' any archaeological features in that area of the site prior to their destruction by the site's redevelopment.
- 1.6 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Mark Hinman of PCA (Hinman 2014) in response to a Brief for archaeological excavation issued by Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Tipper 2014).

- 1.7 This Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA) describes the results of the excavation and their significance, presents proposals for further analysis and research during the post-excavation phase of the project, and provides a proposal for dissemination of the project results through publication in Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History ('PSIAH'). Following completion of the project, the site archive will be deposited at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 Kedington is located in the rolling landscape of the south Suffolk clayland, on the upper reaches of the Stour Valley (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The underlying bedrock of the area comprises Cretaceous chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation, overlain by superficial head deposits of sands, gravels, silts and clays.
- 2.3 Stourmead Close and Risbridge Drive occupy a gently-sloping plateau, at a height of approximately 67m OD (above Ordnance Datum). There is a slight fall in level of approximately 1m from north-west to south-east across the site. Approximately 250m to the east of the site, the land slopes more noticeably down towards the (at this point along its course) narrow valley of the River Stour. A spring rises in the field just north of the site and flows northwards into the Stour.
- 2.4 The topsoil had an average depth of 0.35m across the site and overlay a deposit of subsoil, measuring up to 0.70m deep. This subsoil was a mid orangey-brown sandy clayey silt interpreted as a gradual build-up of colluvium/ hill-wash from the sloping ground to the west. The natural substrate, a mix of chalky clay, clay and gravel, was recorded at a maximum depth of 1.2m below modern ground level.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 A desk-based assessment of the site's archaeological context and potential was prepared by CgMs Consulting prior to the evaluation (Hawkins 2012). This included a search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) for all previously-recorded archaeological sites and finds in the vicinity of the site.
- 3.2 Evidence for earlier prehistoric activity around Kedington consists of sporadic finds of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic struck flints, indicative of transient activity by hunter-gatherer groups. There is more substantial evidence for activity by the Neolithic period, with a causewayed enclosure or interrupted ditch system located on the north bank of the River Stour (HER KDG 006-MSF 6018), just 150m north of the site (Figure 1). Archaeological remains around this site indicate a continuation of activity into the Bronze Age.
- 3.3 Archaeological evaluation (1993) and excavation (1997) at the Risbridge Hospital site (now Risbridge Drive), immediately east of Stourmead Close, found two ditches containing sherds of Late Iron Age pottery including wheel-turned 'Belgic' forms, and a pit of Iron Age date (HER KDG 019-MSF 14200/17486). An imported Roman amphora, dated to the late pre-Roman Iron Age, is recorded from Mill Road (HER KDG 004-MSF 601). It could have been a grave good accompanying a Late Iron Age burial. Descriptions of the find suggest it was actually made in Haverhill Road, immediately west of the site.
- 3.4 The archaeological investigations at Risbridge Hospital also revealed evidence of early Roman occupation, including ditches and a 1st-century AD brooch. Roman building foundations, including a hypocaust and mosaic pavement, are alleged to have been found within the footprint of the church of St Peter and St Paul, Kedington, during building work in 1934 (HER KDG 003-MSF 6013).
- 3.5 Relatively few finds of Anglo-Saxon material are recorded within a 1km radius of Stourmead Close and no evidence for Anglo-Saxon or early

medieval activity was found during the evaluation at Risbridge Hospital.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The specification for the archaeological evaluation of the site stated that twenty 20m linear trial trenches were to be excavated (Figure 2). However, due to live services and constraints on accessing some areas of the site prior to demolition of the existing buildings, it was only possible to excavate sixteen trenches, measuring between 15m and 20m in length. These were positioned across the site, distributed as evenly as possible in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.

4.1.2 The open area excavation was targeted on archaeological features identified in the trial trenches in the north-east of the site, principally the Roman ditches found in Trench 6 (Plate 1). A Roman ditch was also found in Trench 4 (Plate 2) but could not be included in the open area excavation due to ground contamination along the northern edge of the site. It was intended that the excavation area would measure 1464m², with the possibility of extending westwards into an additional contingency area (825m²) if significant remains continued in this direction. However, in the event, the excavation area had to be split into three parts in order to avoid two live gas pipes (Plate 3). Stripping of part of the contingency area suggested that Roman features thinned-out in this direction, with the focus of activity during this period clearly lying to the east, beneath Risbridge Drive (the Risbridge Hospital site; HER KDG 019). The southern limit of the excavation was defined by the existing estate road, which is to be retained in the redevelopment.

4.2 Excavation Methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 21 tonne 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. Demolition overburden (where present), topsoil and subsoil (colluvial) deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geology where archaeological features could be observed and recorded (Plate 4).

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and sand-hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). Multiple sections excavated across a single feature were later grouped together by unique 'group numbers', signified here by capitals: e.g. DITCH 1. The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of the site and significant

features.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). As the majority of the discrete features on the site were found to be modern or of natural origin (e.g. the result of tree rooting or animal burrowing), they were not subsequently 100% excavated.

4.4.2 As machining progressed, it quickly became apparent that the principal potential of the site, as had been suggested by the trial trench evaluation, was for evidence of Roman enclosure boundaries. There was little or no survival of any other associated features which might theoretically originally have been present (e.g. rubbish pits, surface middens). Therefore, the finds and environmental material contained in the ditch fills represented the only potential source of evidence for the date and socio-economic character of the early Roman settlement of which the enclosures formed part. The ditches were therefore sampled by means of regularly spaced 1.50-2.00m slots amounting to 20-25% of the overall length of each feature. Further slots were excavated at the junctions of the ditches, in order to ascertain the relationships between them where these could not be discerned in plan. These were then recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant record sheets.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 A total of 11 bulk environmental samples (generally 20-40 litres in volume) were taken from sealed deposits to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the economy and agricultural basis of the early Roman settlement and to reconstruct its environmental context. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered through hand-collection, such as small fragments of pottery, bone, pieces of flintwork etc. In order to assess any spatial or functional patterning in the deposition/ presence of plant remains, samples were taken from spatially distributed slots in the ditches.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Overview (Figure 2)

5.1.1 Sixteen trial trenches were excavated across the site prior to demolition of the old NHS buildings. Archaeological features, comprising Roman boundary ditches, were only present in the north-east of the site; trenches across the rest of the site contained no archaeological features, deposits or finds. Excavation therefore focused on a targeted area in the north-east of the site. The excavation revealed part of a system of early Roman (mid- to late-1st-century to mid-2nd-century AD) enclosure boundary ditches, representing activity on the periphery of an Iron Age and Roman settlement identified during previous fieldwork on land to the east (the Risbridge Hospital site; HER KDG 019; Figure 1).

5.1.2 A small quantity of Neolithic and later prehistoric (later-2nd- to 1st-millennium BC) struck flint, present as residual material in the Roman ditches, suggests a level of earlier activity or occupation in the area.

5.2 Roman Enclosure Boundary Ditches (DITCHES 1-3) (Figures 3-4; Plates 6-9)

5.2.1 The excavation identified a system of rectilinear boundary ditches (DITCHES 1-3) which together appeared to form the corner of a rectangular enclosure. All of the ditches were c. 20-25% excavated in order to maximise the chances of recovering pottery and other finds with the potential to shed light on the date and socio-economic character of the associated activity. All three of the ditches produced sherds of early Roman (mid- to late-1st-century to mid-2nd-century AD) pottery. In general, the quantities of pottery, animal bone and charcoal increased in slots towards the north-east edge of the excavation area, indicating increasingly proximity to settlement in this direction.

5.3 DITCH 1 (Slots [67], [44], [90], [76], [45], [65])

5.3.1 Stratigraphically the earliest ditch, DITCH 1, was aligned south-west to north-east and extended for 48m+ across the excavation area, continuing beyond its limits in both directions. It was relatively narrow and deep, on

average measuring c. 1.33m wide and 0.70m deep, and had a steep 'v'-shaped profile which narrowed into a flat base (Figure 4 Sections 3 and 5; Plates 7 and 9). The ditch was filled along its length by two deposits, with the uppermost comprising a mid brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel, representing natural silting-up. The lower fill was a mid orangey-brown clayey silt with frequent flints, representing mixed natural silting and slumping from the sides of the open ditch.

5.3.2 Sherds of early post-Conquest Roman pottery (AD 40-70) were recovered from Slot [65], while Slots [44] and [45] yielded Roman pottery dating to between AD 70 and AD 150. The slightly later pottery was recovered from points along the ditch where it was cut by DITCHES 2 and 3, both of which yielded late-1st- to mid-2nd-century pottery; therefore the later pottery found in DITCH 1 may have been intrusive. Slot [44] contained 47 sherds (168g) from the same white-slipped flagon (Anderson, Section 6.3). Eleven pieces (after refitting) of animal bone, including cattle, horse, pig and possible sheep/ goat, were also found in the slots through DITCH 1 (see Rielly, Section 6.4). DITCH 1 appeared to form the north-western limit of the Roman activity, with enclosure divisions occurring on its southern side.

5.4 DITCH 2 (Slots [30], [58], [88])

5.4.1 DITCH 2 was located in the central south of the excavation area. It was aligned south-east to north-west and extended for 8.5m+. To the south, it extended beyond the limit of the excavation; to the north, it cut the edge of DITCH 1 and ended in an abrupt terminus. It was re-cut along its east side by the south-western arm of DITCH 3 (Plate 8). Its dimensions were comparable to those of DITCH 1, measuring 1.76m wide (truncated) and 0.75m deep in Slot [58] (Figure 4 Section 4). The ditch had moderately steep, slightly concave sides and a rounded base. It contained three fills: the basal fill was a mid orangey-brown silty sand with frequent flints, representing the slumping of eroded natural material from the ditch sides, the middle fill was a mid brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional flints and probably represented a similar process, while the upper fill consisted of mid greyish-brown sandy silt with rare flints, representing the natural silting-up of

the remaining open hollow in the top of the ditch. As with DITCH 1, early Roman pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered from DITCH 2. The latter comprises 15 pieces (after refitting), including cattle and sheep/goat (see Rielly, Section 6.4).

5.5 DITCH 3 (Slots [31], [54], [73], [46], [62], [40])

5.5.1 DITCH 3 extended for 42m+ on a north-east to south-west alignment, parallel to DITCH 1 and cutting its north side (Plate 6). It then turned through 90° to a south-eastward orientation, parallel to and cutting the east side of DITCH 2, and continued for a further 9m+, extending beyond the limit of excavation. DITCH 3 was slightly larger than the two earlier ditches, measuring up to 1.92m wide and 0.74m deep in Slot [62]. The ditch had concave sides and a rounded base (Figure 4 Sections 4 and 5; Plate 9) and contained three fills: the basal fill was a mid orangey-brown sandy silt with occasional flints, representing the initial slumping of weathered natural gravel from the sides of the ditch, the middle fill comprised a light greyish-brown sandy silt with rare flints and the upper fill consisted of mid greyish-brown sandy silt; both the middle and upper fills represented natural silting-up of the ditch over time. DITCH 3 also contained early Roman pottery and 26 fragments (after refitting) of animal bone, including all the main domesticates but dominated by cattle (Rielly, Section 6.4). The slot dug through the eastern part of DITCH 3 during the evaluation ([40]) contained a thick lens of dumped hearth/ oven waste (see Fryer, Section 6.5) – the only obviously anthropogenic fill encountered in any of the ditch slots.

5.5.2 While the material recovered from all three ditches suggests a broadly comparable date, the stratigraphic relationship between the features indicates three phases of development, with DITCH 1 being established first, DITCH 2 at a later date as a partition to the space bounded by DITCH 1, and DITCH 3, which appears to redefine this partition as well as the boundary defined by DITCH 1, being established last.

5.6 Pit [84] (Figure 3)

5.6.1 A pit [84] measuring 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep was present in the centre of the excavation area. It was cut by DITCH 3 and only partially survived on

its north side. The pit contained a single fill of mid brownish-grey sandy silt, representing a natural build-up through surface runoff. No pottery was present; fragments of severely degraded animal bone were found but did not survive being lifted. The pit could have been contemporary with DITCH 1 or 2, but could equally have been earlier.

5.7 Natural Features ([78], [80], [82]) (Figure 3)

5.7.1 Three features in the eastern part of the excavation area were natural in origin, with irregular shapes in plan and profile, diffuse edges, no finds and pale/ leached silty fills which merged imperceptibly with the natural geology.

5.8 Modern Foundation Trench [86] (Figure 3; Plate 5)

5.8.1 A backfilled modern foundation trench ([86]) was located in the south-east corner of the excavation area. Other modern trenches were also present in the north-east of the excavation and were not excavated. These features contained large amounts of modern (20th-century) rubbish including brick and concrete rubble, scrap metal and medicine bottles, the latter probably deriving from the site's proximity to a workhouse, Poor Law Institution, care home and hospital from the mid 19th century onwards (Hawkins 2012, 12-13).

6 THE FINDS

6.1 Struck Flint

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

6.1.1 The archaeological investigations at Stourmead Close resulted in the recovery of six struck flints from the fills of two Roman enclosure ditches. This report describes the material and assesses its archaeological significance. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

6.1.2 Description:

Fill (59), Ditch Slot [62]. DITCH 3. Broken flake in a chipped condition made from speckled semi-translucent grey flint. Its striking platform comprises a 2mm deep flake scar that has been lightly trimmed. It has a discretely rounded bulb of percussion but its distal termination is missing, the flake having snapped along a pre-existing thermal flaw. Its dorsal surface is formed by four flake scars, all struck in the same direction as the flake was detached. It measures >36mm long by 29mm wide and is 4mm thick.

Fill (60), Ditch Slot [62]. DITCH 3. Flake in a slightly chipped condition made from mottled semi-translucent grey flint with a worn but rough cortex. Its striking platform is 5mm deep and comprises a flake scar that retains numerous undeveloped Hertzian cones from repeated battering, and it has a pronounced bulb of percussion and feathered distal termination. Its dorsal surface is formed from four flake scars, all struck from different directions, and c. 10% is covered by cortex. It measures 36mm long by 35mm wide and is 10mm thick.

Fill (63), Ditch Slot [65]. DITCH 1. Flake in a chipped condition made from a semi-translucent grey flint. Its striking platform is 5mm deep and utilizes a thermal scar, and it has a pronounced bulb of percussion and a slightly hinged distal termination. Its dorsal surface includes a single flake scar but is mostly formed by a fresh thermal plain which may have been opened up during the knapping episode. It measures 33mm long by 25mm wide and is 6mm thick.

Fill (64), Ditch Slot [65]. DITCH 1. Non-prismatic blade in a slightly chipped

condition made from a mottled semi-translucent grey flint. Its striking platform is 3mm deep and consists of a flake scar that has been slightly trimmed. It has visible cracking emanating from the point of percussion, suggesting it was detached with a hard hammer precursor. Its bulb of percussion is discretely rounded and it has a feathered distal termination. Its dorsal surface is formed from four flakes which are not parallel but were struck from the same direction as the blade was detached. It measures 64mm long by 28mm wide and is 8mm thick.

Fill (66), Ditch Slot [67]. DITCH 1. Flake in a chipped condition made from a translucent black flint with an abraded but rough cortex. Its striking platform is 6mm deep and consists of a flake scar. It has a visible point of percussion, a pronounced bulb of percussion and a slightly hinged distal termination. Its dorsal face is formed by two flake scars, both struck in the same direction as the flake was detached, and c. 20% is covered by cortex. It measures 35mm long by 28mm wide and is 8mm thick.

Fill (70), Ditch Slot [73]. DITCH 3. Flake in a chipped condition made from a translucent brown flint with a rough but weathered cortex. Its striking platform is 3mm wide and consists of a flake scar that has been edge-trimmed. It has a discretely rounded bulb of percussion and a part-hinged and part-stepped distal termination. Its dorsal surface is formed by a number of short flake scars struck in the same direction as the flake was detached but which have badly hinged, a large flake scar struck at an oblique angle to the flake, and c. 50% is covered by cortex. It measures 32mm long by 17mm wide and is 6mm thick.

Discussion

- 6.1.3 The struck flint was recovered in equal numbers from two enclosure ditches, although they all came from separate fills. These ditches were successive demarcations of the same boundary line. The condition of the flint suggests that at least most of it was residually deposited and there is certainly no evidence for in-situ knapping or any deliberate or formal acts of deposition. Most of the pieces are in the early process of recortication, although the degree to which this has occurred does vary. Such variation may have a chronological significance but it can also be a factor of localized variations in soil chemistry, and cannot therefore be used to date individual pieces or estimate the duration over which the assemblage was produced. The assemblage has been made from flint of a variety of colours and textures but

it is all fine-grained and potentially of good knapping quality. The struck pieces are mostly small, however, and cortex, where present, is mostly thin and weathered; some thermal surfaces are also present and internal thermal flaws are common. This indicates that the raw materials were obtained as cobbles and nodular fragments from derived deposits, most likely from either the glacial tills that can be found in the vicinity or from the colluvium upon which the site is located. There are no typologically diagnostic pieces but the assemblage appears to be of mixed technological traditions. The most diagnostic piece is the blade from Ditch Slot [65] (64), which is most probably Neolithic in date, and a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date can probably be applied to the flakes from Ditch Slots [62] (59) and [73] (70). The flakes from Ditch Slots [62] (60), [65] (63) and [67] (66) are rather more crudely made and are perhaps more typical of later prehistoric flint-working industries, particularly those of the later second or first millennia BC (e.g. Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003; McLaren 2009).

Significance and Recommendations

- 6.1.4 The struck assemblage indicates flint-using activity at the site during the Neolithic and as well as during the later prehistoric period, although it is too small to indicate the precise chronology or nature of the occupations. Nevertheless, it does provide a welcome addition to the appreciation of prehistoric activity in an area which until recently has provided little such evidence.
- 6.1.5 This report is all that is required of the assemblage for the purposes of archiving and no further analytical work is proposed. As the assemblage can contribute to a broader understanding of landscape use in the region, it should be noted in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and a short description included in any published account of the investigations.

6.2 Roman Pottery (Evaluation)

By Kayt Marter Brown

- 6.2.1 A small assemblage (16 sherds, weighing 247g) of Roman pottery was recovered during the trial trench evaluation of the site. The pottery

comprises grog-tempered body sherds, some of which display scored decoration, as well as two fragments from a white ware flagon/ jar base and two fine grog-tempered beaker sherds with vertical incised line decoration (see Marter Brown in Slater 2013, section 6.1). The material dates to between the mid to late 1st century and the early 2nd century AD.

6.3 Roman Pottery (Excavation)

By Katie Anderson

6.3.1 A small assemblage of Roman pottery, totalling 100 sherds, weighing 394g, and representing 0.96 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent), was recovered from the excavation. All of the pottery was recorded in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994).

Assemblage Composition

6.3.2 All of the material dates to the earlier Roman period, with a mid- to late-1st-century AD to early-/mid-2nd-century AD date range suggested for the occupation. The assemblage primarily comprises small sherds, with a low mean weight of 3.94g. Many of the sherds are fragmented, although the pottery is not generally abraded, suggesting that material was deposited relatively soon after breakage, as opposed to being left on the surface for any period of time. The pottery was recovered from slots excavated through three different ditches (DITCHES 1, 2 and 3).

6.3.3 A number of vessel fabrics are identifiable, with locally made coarse sandy fabrics representing 52% of the total assemblage. Within this group there are a variety of different fabric types including greywares, oxidised wares and black-slipped wares. Forty-seven sherds (168g) are from a single vessel: a white-slipped cup-mouth flagon (42). Other fabrics identified include five calcareous sherds and one grog-tempered sherd. There are no sourced wares present in the assemblage; however, there are some examples of locally made finewares including a burnished oxidised ware (63).

6.3.4 The majority of sherds consist of undiagnostic body sherds (81%). The fragmented nature of the pottery is reflected in the limited number of

diagnostic sherds present, totalling just nine different vessels: five jars, three beakers and a flagon.

6.3.5 Overall, the limited size and condition of the pottery assemblage limits any discussion on the exact nature of occupation at the site. That said, the pottery does provide a date range for occupation in this area of the site, suggesting activity taking place in the mid to late 1st century AD, extending into the early/ mid 2nd century. The fabrics and forms are indicative of a domestic assemblage, with most, if not all, of the pottery likely to have come from the local area.

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Context Spot Date
33 (eval.)	1	83	Mid to late 1st-2nd C AD
38 (eval.)	15	164	Late 1st to early 2nd C AD
42	47	168	AD 70-150
46	6	45	AD70-150
52	14	70	AD70-150
55	8	22	AD70-150
56	8	17	AD50-100
59	2	9	AD50-150
63	6	21	AD40-70
70	9	42	AD50-100
Total	116	641	

Table 1: Pottery quantification and spot dates by context

6.4 Animal Bone

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

6.4.1 Small quantities of animal bones were hand-recovered from each of the Roman enclosure boundary ditches (see Table 2).

Methodology

6.4.2 The bone was recorded to species/ taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone

portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic (including natural and anthropogenic) modifications to the bone were registered. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

Description of the Faunal Assemblage

6.4.3 The excavation produced a total of 222 hand-recovered bones, this reducing to 52 after refitting (Appendix 3). There is a moderate to high level of fragmentation, as clearly shown by the reduction in numbers following refitting, while preservation is generally mixed, with the majority of bones showing a degree of root etching. All were found within the three Roman enclosure boundary ditches (Table 2), with a somewhat larger collection in the latest of the three (DITCH 3).

Feature	DITCH 1	DITCH 2	DITCH 3
Species			
Cattle	5	2	12
Equid	1		3
Cattle-size	1	9	8
Sheep/Goat		2	1
Pig	1		1
Sheep-size	3	2	1
Grand Total	11	15	26

Table 2: Species representation within each of the Roman ditches

6.4.4 There is a similar range of species in each feature, with cattle the most abundant, represented by a wide array of skeletal parts. The bones from each collection (all species) are clearly represented by a predominance of adult individuals (3rd year or older), with the exception of two cattle bones, one each from Slots [73] and [54] (both DITCH 3), which derive from animals in their 1st and 2nd years, respectively. The three sheep/ goat bones include two loose maxillary teeth and a tibia; the pig bones comprise a skull and mandible fragment; while the equid bones include more loose teeth (one mandibular and one maxillary) and a relatively complete but heavily fragmented mandibular tooth row. The shape of the mandibular teeth clearly suggest that this animal is a horse rather than a mule or a donkey (after

Armitage and Chapman 1979, 343), while its size is suggestive of a small to medium-sized pony, perhaps 10 to 13 hands in height (based on comparison with reference specimens held by PCA).

6.4.5 No butchery marks were noted on any of the bones.

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

6.4.6 While well-dated, the quantity and condition of the bones mean that the assemblage has rather poor potential to provide information about animal usage during the early Roman occupation of the site. It can certainly be suggested that all three major domesticates were exploited, with a possible bias towards cattle and sheep/ goat secondary products. In addition, the mixture of cattle parts show waste derived from all parts of the butchery process, which would perhaps be expected from a small rural concern. The one or two equids may have been used as farm animals.

6.4.7 No further conclusions can be suggested and indeed those already mentioned must be judged in relation to the noted condition of the bones, with a strong suggestion of bias within these collections. The major concern is the possible slant towards a recovery bias, with poorly-preserved/ highly fragmented collections likely to be slanted towards more robust skeletal elements, namely those of larger species such as cattle and those from older individuals.

6.4.8 The information provided in this assessment should be included in any published account of the excavation. However, no further work is recommended.

6.5 Plant Macrofossils

By Val Fryer

Introduction and Method Statement

6.5.1 Excavations at Stourmead Close, Kedington, recorded enclosure boundary ditches of early Roman date. Analysis of plant macrofossil samples taken from the primary and secondary fills of Ditch Slot [40] (DITCH 3) during the trial trench evaluation (Fryer 2013) showed that moderately well-preserved

assemblages of plant material were present within the archaeological horizon at the site and, as a result, further sampling was recommended. During the excavation phase of the project, an additional nine samples were taken and these, along with the assemblage from the evaluation, form the basis of this report.

- 6.5.2 All samples were processed by manual water flotation/ washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 4. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) for the mollusc shells. All plant remains are charred. Modern roots were present within most assemblages.
- 6.5.3 The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

- 6.5.4 Cereals, chaff, seeds and nutshell fragments are present at a low density within six of the assemblages studied. Preservation is moderately good, although some grains are puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.
- 6.5.5 Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring marginally more frequently than barley. Of the wheat grains, most are of an elongated 'drop' form typical of spelt (*T. spelta*), and spelt glume bases are also present within the assemblage from Sample 1 (Ditch Slot [40] Fill (38), DITCH 3). Other potential food crop remains include a possible pea (*Pisum sativum*) seed from Sample 7 (Ditch Slot [62] Fill (61), DITCH 3) and a cotyledon fragment of an indeterminate large pulse (Fabaceae).
- 6.5.6 Weed seeds only occur within the primary and secondary fills of Ditch Slot [40] (DITCH 3). All are of common segetal weeds/ grassland herbs, namely brome (*Bromus* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae) and goosegrass (*Galium*

aparine). Small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell occur within two assemblages. Although the two assemblages from the evaluation both contain high densities of charcoal/ charred wood, such material is generally scarce within the other assemblages, with the highest density occurring within the other fills of DITCH 3. The assemblages from DITCHES 1 and 2 are particularly limited, with most containing only the occasional charcoal fleck. Other plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce.

6.5.7 Fragments of black porous and tarry material are present at a low density within all but Sample 5 (DITCH 3). It is thought most likely that this material is largely derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, although occasional fragments may be bi-products of the combustion of coal, small pieces of which are also present within most assemblages. Small fragments of bone (some of which are burnt/ calcined) and pellets of burnt or fired clay are present/ common within DITCH 3, but scarce elsewhere. Few other remains were recorded.

6.5.8 Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells of a number of terrestrial species are present within six assemblages. Whether these remains are contemporary with the contexts from which the samples were taken is uncertain, as many retain both good coloration and delicate surface structuring. However, the assemblages all appear to indicate that grassland conditions were at some stage locally prevalent, while the ditches themselves occasionally accumulated limited deposits of damp leaf litter.

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

6.5.9 In summary, as stated within the evaluation report, it would appear most likely that the plant macrofossils present within these assemblages are principally derived from either fuels used within hearths/ ovens or possibly from domestic midden refuse. Such materials were frequently disposed of on the peripheries of settlements, presumably to maintain the habitability of the area of occupation and also to minimise the risk of accidental fires. While at least some of the material within DITCH 3 appears to have been deliberately dumped, the low density of macrofossils from DITCHES 1 and 2

almost certainly indicates that these remains accidentally accumulated within the feature fills, presumably in the form of scattered or wind-dispersed detritus.

6.5.10 As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

7 DISCUSSION AND UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS

7.1 Discussion

- 7.1.1 The archaeological investigations at Stourmead Close, Kedington, revealed a set of early Roman (mid- to late-1st-century to early-/ mid-2nd-century AD) boundary ditches containing small to moderate quantities of pottery and animal bone. These apparently formed one or more rectilinear enclosures on the western periphery of the previously-identified Iron Age and Roman settlement at Risbridge Hospital, immediately to the east (HER KDG 019; Figure 1).
- 7.1.2 Although the pottery from all three ditches is of similar date (c. AD 50-150), stratigraphic relationships indicate three phases of development to the enclosure system. Six sherds of pottery found in Slot [65] of DITCH 1 suggest that this stratigraphically earliest of the boundary features could have been established during the early post-Conquest period (c. AD 40-70). Late Iron Age features, some associated with 'Belgic' fabrics, were recorded at Risbridge Hospital, so the discovery of very early Roman activity at this site is not unexpected.
- 7.1.3 As the excavation was only a small window on one, probably peripheral, part of a larger settlement, it is unsafe to draw firm conclusions about the chronology or character of the occupation. Certainly, its lifespan was not limited to the early Roman period, as Iron Age features were found at Risbridge Hospital, in what was almost certainly just another part of the same settlement. Nor did the settlement necessarily come to an end by the mid 2nd century AD – it is equally possible that it simply shifted away from this particular area. The alleged discovery of a high-status Roman building beneath the parish church, 350m to the east, may be significant in this regard (HER KDG 003; Figure 1). The plant remains and animal bone assemblage imply a mixed farming economy, while the pottery is almost exclusively comprised of local wares, with few fine wares and no regional or longer-distance imports. Overall, the character of the finds assemblage is in keeping with a farmstead or small rural settlement of modest status. However, as highlighted above, caution must be exercised when

generalising from the evidence of a small excavation and it may be that this peripheral area is unrepresentative of the settlement as a whole.

7.2 General Aims

- 7.2.1 To investigate the research questions, below, in order to realise the site's research potential.
- 7.2.2 To disseminate the significant results of the project by publication (see publication proposal in Section 8, below).
- 7.2.3 To prepare the site archive for long-term storage and deposit it at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store in order to facilitate future research.

7.3 Specific Research Questions

- 7.3.1 How do the features recorded at Stourmead Close relate to the Iron Age and Roman features found at the adjacent Risbridge Hospital site?
- 7.3.2 What do the excavation results reveal about the chronology and character of Iron Age and Roman settlement in this part of Kedington?

8 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

8.1 General

8.1.1 It is proposed to publish the results of the project as a note in the annual fieldwork round-up of the county archaeological journal, Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History ('PSIAH'). The note will be entitled 'Roman settlement at Stourmead Close, Kedington'.

8.2 Estimated Report Statistics

Estimated Word Count

8.2.1 Approximately 650 words.

8.2.2 Figures (see Table 3)

Figure No.	Title	Content
1	Site Plan	Based on Assessment Report Fig. 3 but, if possible, with features identified at Risbridge Hospital shown too.

Table 3: Proposed publication figures

8.3 Report Contents (approximate word count)

8.3.1 Introduction and Background: site location, NGR, geology & topography, reason for fieldwork, where to access full 'grey' report and site archive (150 words).

8.3.2 Brief description of the overall layout and physical character of the enclosure boundary ditches, accompanied by a plan, in addition to short summaries of the associated pottery, animal bone and environmental evidence (not full specialist reports) (300 words).

8.3.3 Discussion of likely links to features recorded at Risbridge Hospital and other sites and finds recorded in Suffolk HER (200 words).

8.3.4 Acknowledgements: client, consultant, planning archaeologist, manager, CAD Department and officer, site team, site manager, others.

8.3.5 Bibliography: list of sources consulted.

8.4 Task List

Task	Comments
HER research (Bury St Edmunds)	-Grey reports on Risbridge Hospital excavations (Caruth 1993 SCCAS evaluation report; Boulter 1999 SCCAS excavation report no. 98/9) and any other fieldwork in the parish which has produced Late Iron Age or Roman remains.
Report writing	Cutting down, reordering and changing emphasis of existing text into publication format + writing expanded discussion
Illustrations	Re-working of relevant Assessment Report figures for publication

Table 4: Task list for post-excavation analysis and publication

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the archaeological work and Bloor Homes for funding the project. PCA are also grateful to Dr Matthew Brudenell of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team for monitoring the work. The authors would like to thank Tom Learmonth, Karl Hanson and Mary-Anne Slater for their hard work on site. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Jennifer Simonson of PCA's CAD Department. The project was managed by Mark Hinman.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

10.1 Printed Sources

Armitage, P.L. and Chapman, H. 1979 'Roman mules', *London Archaeologist* 3(13), 339-46

Fryer, V. 2013 'An evaluation of the charred plant macrofossils and other remains from land at Stourmead Close, Kedington, Suffolk' in M.A. Slater *Land at Stourmead Close, Kedington, Suffolk, CB9 7NT: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology report no. 11581 (unpublished), 9-11

Hawkins, D. 2012 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment. Land at Stourmead Close, Kedington, Suffolk. CgMs ref. MS/KB/14756 (unpublished)

Hinman, M. 2014 Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation of Land at Stourmead Close, Kedington, Suffolk. Pre-Construct Archaeology (unpublished)

Humphrey, J. 2003 'The utilization and technology of flint in the British Iron Age' in J. Humphrey (ed.) *Re-searching the Iron Age: selected papers from the proceedings of the Iron Age research student seminars, 1999 and 2000*. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 11, 17-23

Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D. 1979 *A Field Guide to the Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe* (Collins)

McLaren, A.P. 2009 *A Social Life for Later Lithics: a technological and contextual analysis of later Bronze and earliest Iron Age flint-working in East Anglia, England* (University of Cambridge, unpublished doctoral thesis)

Saville, A. 1980 'On the measurement of struck flakes and flake tools', *Lithics* 1, 16-20

Slater, M.A. 2013 Land at Stourmead Close, Kedington, Suffolk, CB9 7NT: An Archaeological Evaluation. Pre-Construct Archaeology report no. 11581 (unpublished)

Stace, C. 1997 New Flora of the British Isles. 2nd Edition (Cambridge University Press)

Tipper, J. 2014 Brief for Archaeological Excavation at Stourmead Close, Kedington, CB9 7PA. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (unpublished)

Young, R. and Humphrey, J. 1999 'Flint use in England after the Bronze Age: time for a re-evaluation?', Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 65, 231-42

10.2 Online Sources

British Geological Survey 2014 Geology of Britain Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=IP9%203DG>. Accessed 06/08/14



© Crown copyright 2013. All rights reserved. License number 36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014
 13/08/14 JS
 revised 20/08/14 JS

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000; 625,000 & 25,000 at A4

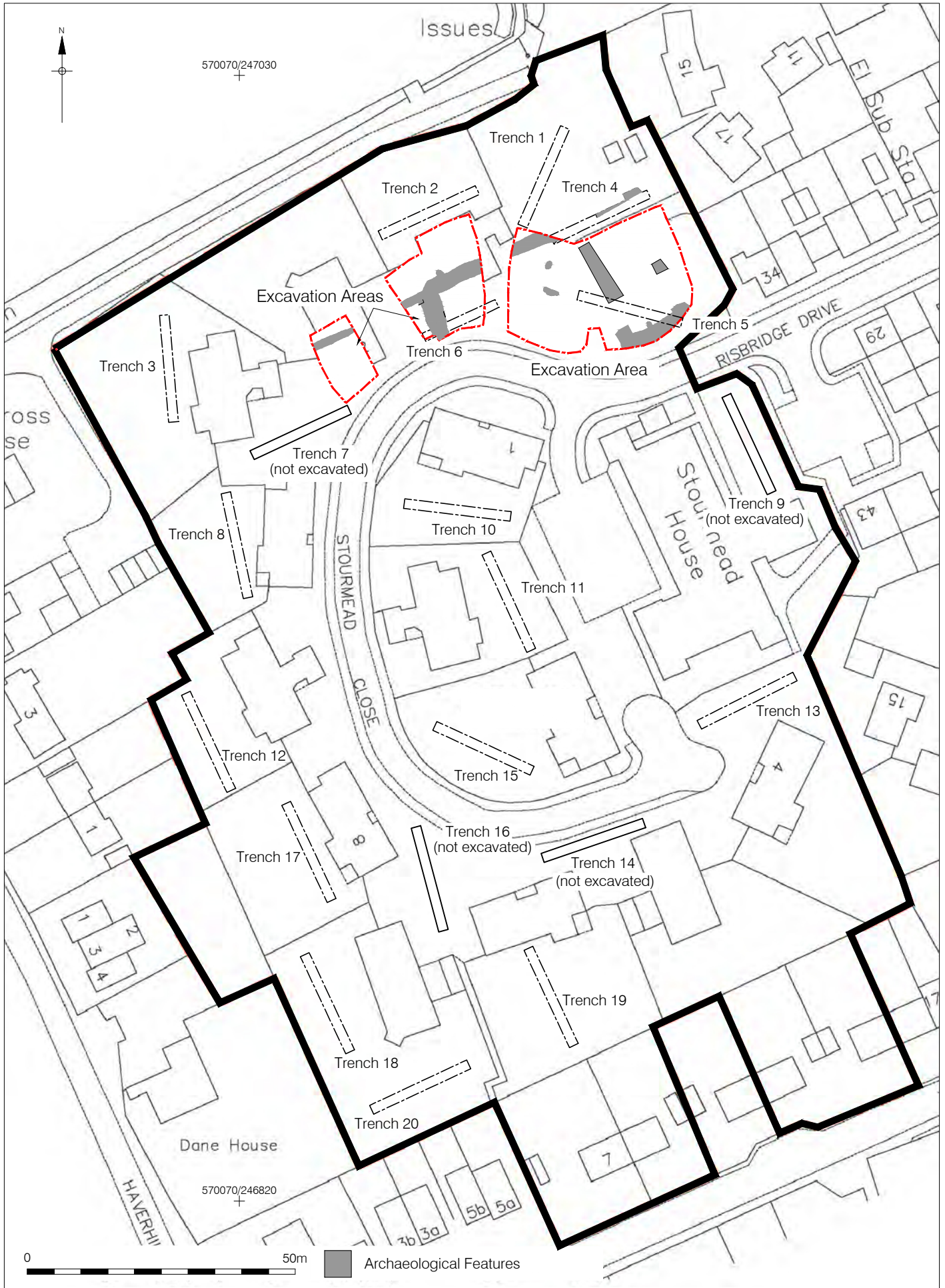
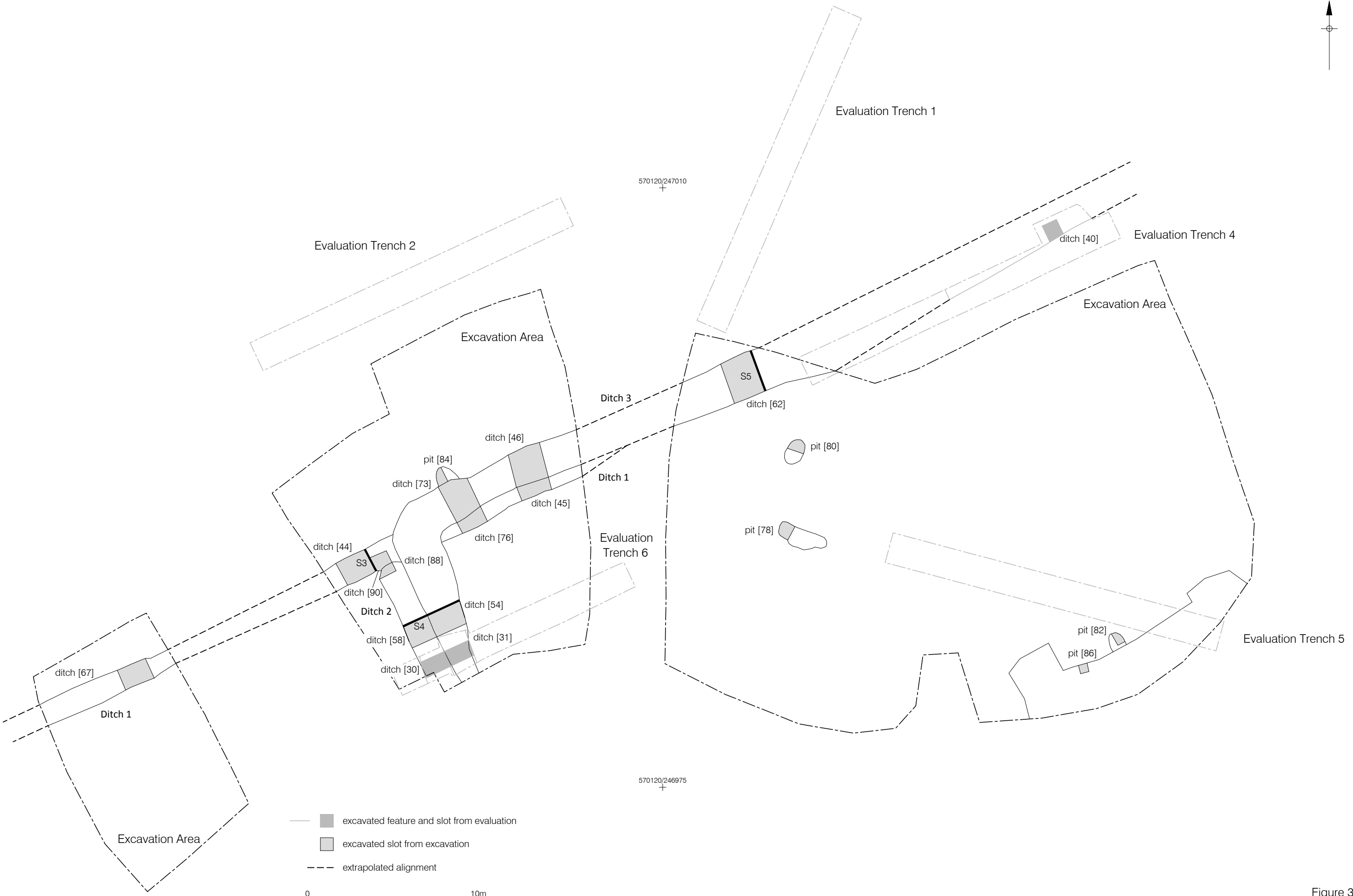


Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:1000 at A4

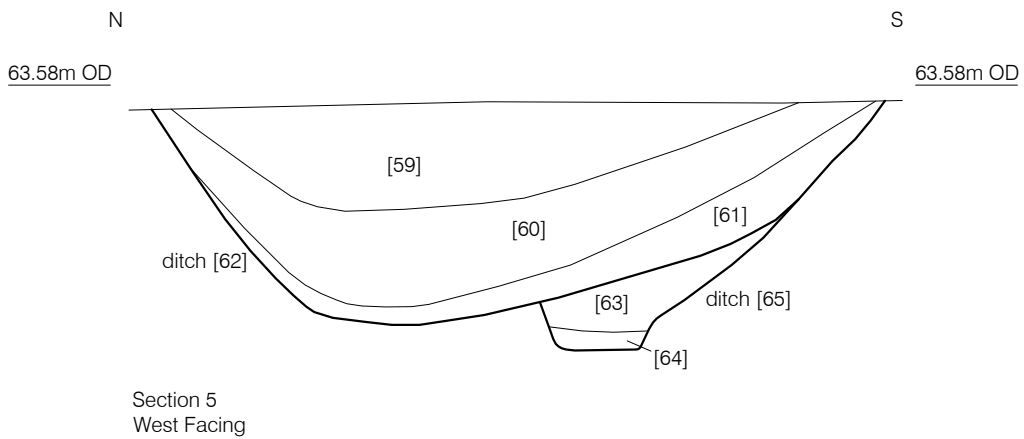
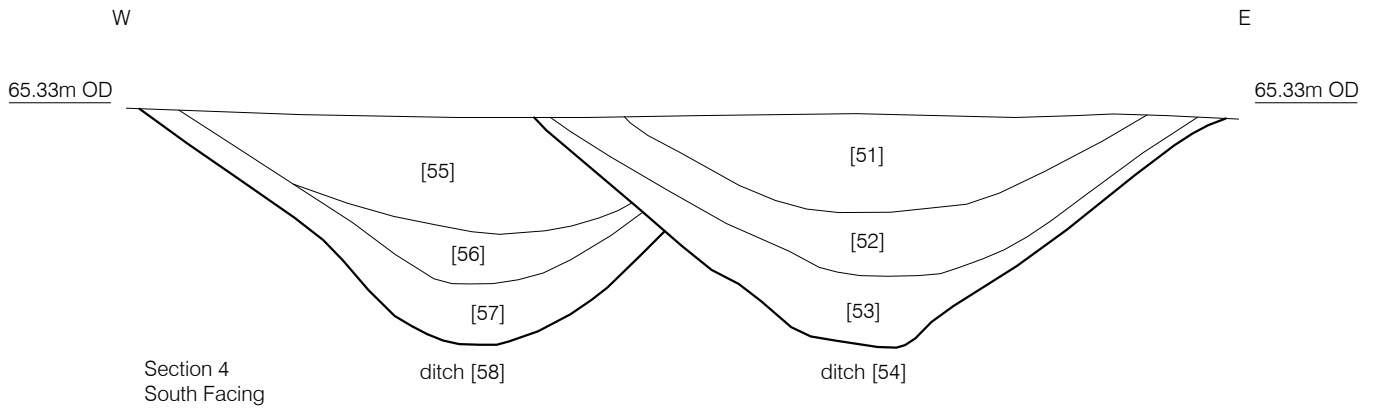
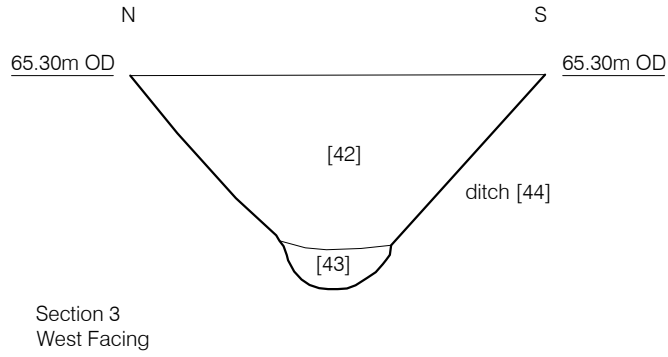


- excavated feature and slot from evaluation
- excavated slot from excavation
- - - extrapolated alignment



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014
13/08/14 JS
revised 20/08/14 JS

Figure 3
Excavation Area
1:200 at A3



11 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Evaluation Trench 6, view east showing Ditch Slots [30] and [31]
(DITCHES 2 and 3, respectively)



Plate 2: Evaluation Trench 4, view west showing Ditch Slot [40] (DITCH 3)



Plate 3: Gas pipes limiting excavation, view north-west



Plate 4: Subsoil removal, view south



Plate 5: Excavation area, view west from south-east corner



Plate 6: Early Roman boundary DITCHES 1 and 3, view south-west



Plate 7: DITCH 1, Slot [44], view north-east

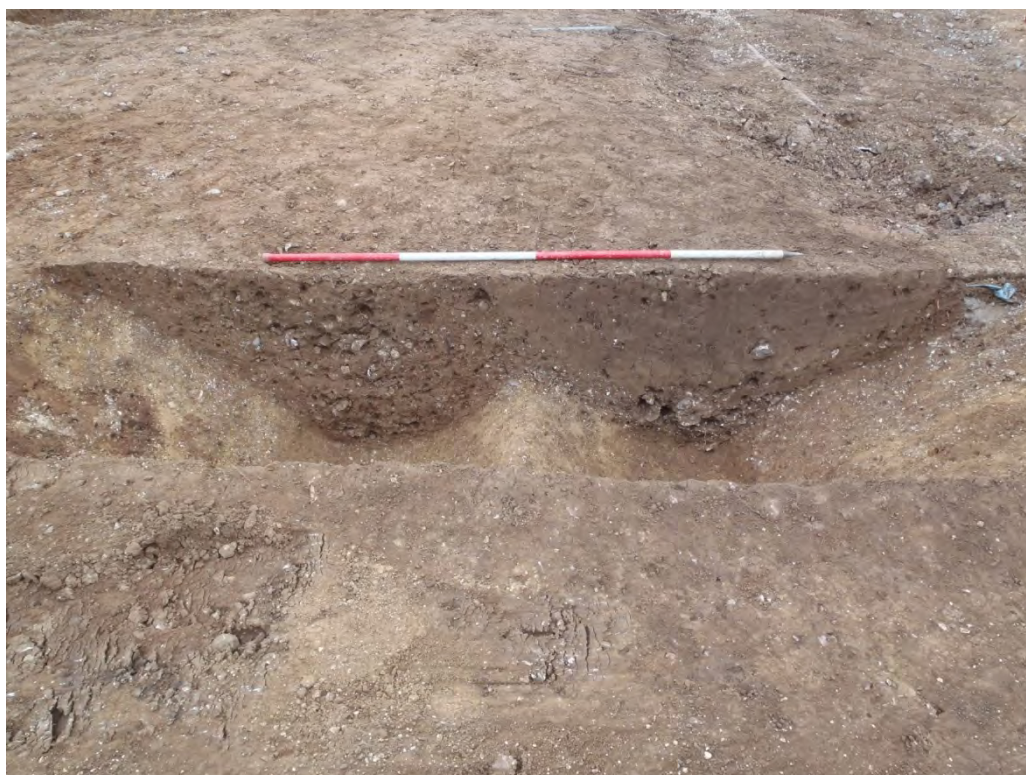


Plate 8: Ditch Slots [58] (DITCH 2) and [54] (DITCH 3), view north-west



Plate 9: Ditch Slots [62] (DITCH 3) and [65] (DITCH 1), view north-east



Plate 10: Site post-excavation (central area), view north-west



Plate 11: Site post-excavation (western area), view south-east

12 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Kedington context data					
Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
1	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
2	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
3	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
4	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
5	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
6	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
7	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
8	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
9	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
10	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
11	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
12	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
13	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
14	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
15	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
16	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
17	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
18	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
19	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
20	NA	Trench	Trench	NA	NA
21	NA	Layer	NA	NA	NA
22	NA	Layer	NA	NA	NA
23	NA	Layer	NA	NA	NA
24	NA	Layer	NA	NA	NA
25	NA	Layer	NA	NA	NA
26	NA	Layer	NA	NA	NA
27	28	Fill	Natural	NA	Natural Features
28	28	Fill	Natural	NA	Natural Features
29	NA	Layer	Layer	NA	NA
30	30	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 2
31	31	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
32	30	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 2
33	30	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 2
34	30	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 2
35	31	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
36	31	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
37	31	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
38	40	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
39	40	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3

Kedington context data					
Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
40	40	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
41	NA	Layer	NA	NA	NA
42	44	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
43	44	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
44	44	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
45	45	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
46	45	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
47	45	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
48	45	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
49	46	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
50	46	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
51	54	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
52	54	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
53	54	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
54	54	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
55	58	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 2
56	58	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 2
57	58	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 2
58	58	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 2
59	62	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
60	62	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
61	62	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
62	62	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
63	65	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
64	65	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
65	65	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
66	67	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
67	67	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
68	67	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
69	46	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
70	73	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
71	73	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
72	73	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
73	73	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 3
74	76	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
75	76	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
76	76	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
77	78	Fill	Natural	NA	Natural features
78	78	Cut	Natural	NA	Natural features
79	80	Fill	Natural	NA	Natural features

Kedington context data					
Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
80	80	Cut	Natural	NA	Natural features
81	82	Fill	Natural	NA	Natural features
82	82	Cut	Natural	NA	Natural features
83	84	Fill	Pit	Undated	Discrete Features
84	84	Cut	Pit	Undated	Discrete Features
85	86	Fill	Ditch	Modern	Modern Features
86	86	Cut	Ditch	Modern	Modern Features
87	88	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 2
88	88	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 2
89	90	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
90	90	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1
91	88	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 1

13 APPENDIX 3: ANIMAL BONE CATALOGUE

Context	Bone number	Sample Number	Sieve Size	Type	Feature Group	P. Con	Species	Bone	Bone part	Fragment count	Proportion	Side	Sex	Age	P/Ant fusion	D/Post fusion	Comments	Gnawed	Burnt	Worked	Eroded	Butchered	Pathology
33	52912	0		D	Ditch 2	30	CSZ	RIB	S	1	1						[33]						
33	52913	0		D	Ditch 2	30	SSZ	RIB	S	2	1						[33]						
36	52914	0		D	Ditch 3	31	CSZ	RIB	S	1	1						[31]: 12 PIECES						
38	52915	0		D	Ditch 3	40	CSZ	RIB	S	1	1						[40]						
38	52916	0		D	Ditch 3	40	BOS	TIB	S	1	2	R					[40]; SP1/2	P DG 3					
38	52917	0		D	Ditch 3	40	CSZ	RIB	PRO	1	1						[4]		WHITE				
38	52918	0		D	Ditch 3	40	SUS	MAN	POS	1	3	L		A			[40]: ABOUT 10 PIECES: M1- 3+BASE AR						
47	52924	0		D	Ditch 1	45	CSZ	RIB	S	1	1						[45]: IN 4 PIECES, FB						
47	52925	0		D	Ditch 1	45	BOS	TIB	S	1	2	L		A			[45]; SP1/2	P DG 3			MOD RE		
49	52919	0		D	Ditch 3	46	BOS	MAN	S	1	1						[46]: FRG BASEC HR				SL RE		
49	52920	0		D	Ditch 3	46	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1						[46]						
49	52921	0		D	Ditch 3	46	BOS	MTT	PRO	1	2	L			F		[46]	P DG 3					
49	52922	0		D	Ditch 3	46	BOS	HUM	DIS	1	2	R		A		F	[46]; ABOUT 6 FRGS, ALL FB						
49	52923	0		D	Ditch 3	46	EQU	MXT	W	2	4	R		A			[46]; ONE OF P2- M2, PROB SAME MAX, IN ABOUT 10 PIECES, FB						
52	52926	0		D	Ditch 3	54	BOS	SCP	PRO	1	3	L			F		[54]				SL RE		
52	52927	0		D	Ditch 3	54	CSZ	TRV	VEN	1	3	B		A	F	F	[54]						
52	52928	0		D	Ditch 3	54	SSZ	TRV	W	1	4	B			UF	UF	[54]: ?SUS						
52	52929	0		D	Ditch 3	54	BOS	MAN	ANT	1	3	L		SA			[54]: DPM2-M2: ABOUT 15 PIECES, ALL FB				SL RE		
55	52930	0		D	Ditch 2	58	OVCA	MXT	W	1	5	L		A			[58]: M1/2W						
56	52931	0		D	Ditch 2	58	CSZ	LBF	S	2	1						[58]						
56	52932	0		D	Ditch 2	58	CSZ	IND	S	3	1						[58]						

14 APPENDIX 4: PLANT MACROFOSSILS

Key to Table: x = 1-10 specimens xx = 11-50 specimens xxx = 51-100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens cf = compare b = burnt E.Ditch = enclosure ditch D = Ditch

Sample No.	3	4	8	9	6	1	2	5	7	10	11
Context No.	42	43	64	48	57	38	39	53	61	50	83
Feature No.	44	44	65	45	58	40	40	54	62	46	84
Feature type	E.Ditch	E.Ditch	E.Ditch	E.Ditch	E.Ditch	E.Ditch	E.Ditch	E.Ditch	E.Ditch	E.Ditch	Pit
Group No.	D1	D1	D1	D1	D2	D3	D3	D3	D3	D3	
Cereals and other potential food plant remains											
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)						x					
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)						x	x		x		
(glume base)										x	
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)						x					
Cereal indet. (grains)						x			x		
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.									xcf		
Large Fabaceae indet.								xcf			
Herbs											
<i>Bromus</i> sp.						xcf					
Fabaceae indet.						x	x				
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.						x	x				
Tree/shrub macrofossils											
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.				x		xcf					
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x	x	x	xxxx	xxxx	x	xx	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	x	x	xxxx	xxxx	x	x	x	x
Charcoal >5mm	x					xxx	xxxx		x	x	
Charcoal >10mm						xx	xxx				
Charred root/stem						x	x			x	
Indet. fruit/nutshell frag.										x	

Indet. seeds						x					
Other remains											
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Black tarry material						x	x		x	x	x
Bone			x		x	xx xb	x xb	x			
Burnt/fired clay						xx	x				
Small coal frags.	x			xx		x	x	x	x	x	xx
Small mammal/amphibian bones		x	x	x		x	x				
Vitreous material						x	x				
Mollusc shells											
Woodland/shade loving species											
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i>				x							
<i>Clausilia bidentata</i>				x							
<i>Ena</i> sp.								x			
<i>Macrogastra rolphii</i>								xcf			
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.					x						
Open country species											
<i>Helicella itala</i>		x		x						x	
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>		x			x						
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x			x	x			x		x	
<i>V. costata</i>		x		x	x						
Catholic species											
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.				x	x			x		x	
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>				x				x		x	
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x			x	x			x			x
Sample volume (litres)	20	20	20	30	20	12	20	20	20	40	20
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	1.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	<10%	100%	100%	100%	100%

15 APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

16 OASIS ID: preconst1-179244

Project details

Project name	Land at Stourmead Close, Kedington, Suffolk,
Short description of the project	Land at Stourmead Close, Kedington, Suffolk, CB9 7PA: Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation
Project dates	Start: 07-04-2014 End: 15-04-2014
Previous/future work	Not known / No
Any associated project reference codes	KDG046 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Roman
Methods & techniques	"Environmental Sampling", "Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY KEDINGTON Land at Stourmead Close, Kedington, Suffolk,
Postcode	CB9 7NT
Study area	22800.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7012 4693 52.0940622778 0.483698255586 52 05 38 N 000 29 01 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.70m Max: 1.20m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
----------------------	-----

Project brief originator Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Officer

Project design originator CgMs Consultants Ltd

Project director/manager Mark Hinman

Project supervisor Tom Woolhouse

Type of sponsor/funding body Construction/housing

Name of sponsor/funding body Bloor Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council

Digital Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council

Paper Contents "Worked stone/lithics", "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey",
"

Entered by Mark Hinman (mhinman@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 19 May 2014

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
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

