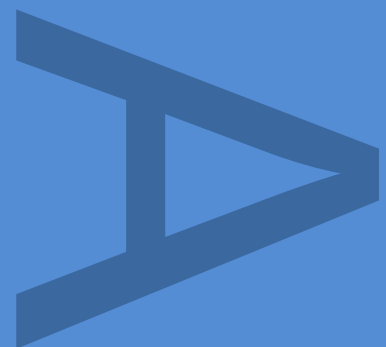


**Land at Former Grampian Foods  
Site, St Edmund's Drive,  
Elmswell, Suffolk:  
An Archaeological Trial Trench  
Evaluation**

**December 2014**


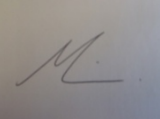


LAND AT THE FORMER GRAMPIAN COUNTRY  
FOODS SITE, ST EDMUND'S DRIVE, ELMSWELL,  
SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

**Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
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Report Number	R11929

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## **Land at the Former Grampian Country Foods Site, St Edmund's Drive, Elmswell, Suffolk: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

**Local Planning Authority:** Mid Suffolk District Council

**Planning Reference:** TBC

**Central National Grid Reference:** TL 9885 6418

**Site Code:** EWL032

**Report No.** R11929

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December 2014**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This report describes the results of an eleven-trench archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at the Former Grampian Country Foods Site, St Edmund's Drive, Elmswell, (NGR TL 9885 6418) on the 1<sup>st</sup> December 2014 to 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2014. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the site.*

*The evaluation identified three ditches two in Trench 2 and one in Trench 7. Ditches [017] and [020] in Trench 2 were sealed by a layer of crushed brick rubble, which was associated with a modern pathway. The ditch in Trench 7 was sealed by a layer of built up landscaping soil. This could well be indicative of occupation in the vicinity. Although dating evidence was extremely scarce a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from Ditch [014] in Trench 7. Both the low level of artefactual material and the relatively low density of features is indicative of evidence for agricultural field systems of possible Roman date.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on Land at the Former Grampian Country Foods Site, St Edmund's Drive, Elmswell, Suffolk, IP30 9HR (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 9885 6418) on the 1<sup>st</sup> December to the 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2014 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 Elmswell village in Suffolk is located just north of the A14 road, c. 13.5km east of Bury St Edmunds and c. 8km northwest of Stowmarket (Figure 1). The proposed development site at St Edmunds Drive is situated on the northern fringe of Elmswell village. The site area, comprising the former Grampian Country Foods Site, is bordered to the north by arable farmland, to the east by existing residential property fronting onto Station Road, to the south by existing industrial development and by the railway line; and to the west by arable farmland surrounding Elmswell Hall. It has a total area of approximately 5ha.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in response to an archaeological Brief issued by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).
- 1.1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA (Hinman and Lees 2014).
- 1.1.5 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.1.6 Five 40m and six 20m long trial trenches were excavated and recorded on 1<sup>st</sup> December to the 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2014, totalling 320m. Three ditches were identified, which one was Roman date, with the other two undated.
- 1.1.7 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive

will be deposited at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store.

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 2.1.1 The geology and topography detailed below has been taken from the archaeological desk based assessment (Hawkins 2012).
- 2.1.2 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises Ragdale Chalky till (SSEW, 1983).
- 2.1.3 The published geological mapping for the site records the soils as 711r Beccles 1 Association, which comprise slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils associated with similar clayey soils. The Beccles 1 Association is very extensive on the central watershed of Suffolk and Norfolk and is generally found on level or sloping land at 10-150 m AOD on wide spreads of chalky till or on the isolated dissected remnants of a once extensive till cover (SSEW Bulletin 13, 117). The fine loamy upper horizons of the Beccles series vary greatly in thickness and contain quartz or flint stones. Ragdale soils are clayey on the surface.
- 2.1.4 In the trial trenches, the glacial till was a mid to dark orangey-brown clay with rare small flints, moderate gravel inclusions and occasional pockets of pale grey clay, present at depths varying between 0.30-0.90m below modern ground level.
- 2.1.5 The site slopes gently down from the 70m contour on the eastern side of the site to the 65m AOD contour, located towards the north-west. Although relatively flat, the site contains a number of minor changes of level.



### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1.1 The archaeological background detailed below has been taken from the archaeological desk based assessment (Hawkins 2014).
- 3.1.2 The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological interest, as recorded by information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER). A Bronze Age spearhead tip (HER Ref: EWL 014 MSF 18827) approximately 550m south of the study site. 'Bronze Age' finds are recorded from TL 9825 6365 (HER Ref: EWL 014 MSF 18831). An Iron Age le Tene 1 Bow Brooch and Cup headed pin fragment are recorded 400m south of the study site study site (HER Ref: TWL 019 MSF 19709).
- 3.1.3 The Roman period is relatively well represented at Elmswell. Roman pottery kilns are recorded approximately 400m south of the study site at TL 9854 6366 (HER Ref: EWL 003 MSF 6896). Roman pottery and a Bronze ring are recorded approximately 200m south west of the study site at TL 9836 6389 (HER Ref: EWL 001 MSF 6894), and coin assemblages are recorded 225m south of the site at TL 9865 6385 (HER Ref: EWL 006 MSF 6898) and 550m south of the site at TL 9825 6364 (HER Ref: TWL 014 MSF 18825). The latter was associated with other finds of Roman metalwork (HER EWL 014 MSF 18829).
- 3.1.4 Further Roman metal finds are recorded from TL 9825 6365 (HER Ref: EWL 014 MSF 18829). An archaeological evaluation at Gardeners Walk in 1999 revealed three Roman ditches possibly two field boundaries and an enclosure (HER Ref: EWL 013, MSF 19088; TL 9875 6363).
- 3.1.5 The shaft of late Anglo Saxon Stone Cross is located in St John's Churchyard, Elmswell (Birch, 2004, 117). Assemblages of Anglo Saxon metalwork finds are recorded from TL 9827 6365 approximately 550m south of the study site (HER Ref: EWL 014 MSF 20069 and (widely dispersed) from the area of TL 9823 6376, within 200m to the south of the study site. The latter finds were mainly late Saxon and included a bow brooch, stirrup terminal, hooked tag, bronze brooch, openwork disc with cross and a coin.
- 3.1.6 During the late Medieval period the study site lay in fields between the

village of Elmswell and Elmswell Hall to the west (HER Ref: EWL 002 MSF 6895, TL 9829 6431). Originally the Hall was a fourteenth century Monastery Grange held by St Edmunds Abbey.

- 3.1.7 The historic maps of Elmswell spanning the seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth century, all show the study site as horticultural or agricultural land.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised five 40m long and six 20m long trial trenches, all of which were 1.8m wide (Figure 2).
- 4.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 23-ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.
- 4.1.3 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m 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.
- 4.1.4 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]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.
- 4.1.5 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. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.
- 4.1.6 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and

deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **5.1 Overview**

5.1.1 Three archaeological features were identified in the evaluation, of which one was dated to the Roman period, with the other two of uncertain date. The archaeological deposits were sealed by topsoil (001), tarmac (004), subsoil (002), and various made ground deposits (008), (009), and (010).

5.1.2 Areas associated with car parking and hard standing for use by the factory were also prevalent on site, in particular in Trenches 4, 8, 10 and 11.

### **5.2 Trench 1 (Plate 1; Figure 5)**

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained two layers of made ground (005) and (010).

### **5.3 Layer (005)**

5.3.1 Layer (005) was identified in this trench and was present throughout. It was made up of a mid-orange gravel, 0.26m in depth. This is likely made ground associated with an area of horticultural landscaping associated with the factory.

5.3.2 No finds were present in this deposit.

### **5.4 Layer (010) (Plate 2; Figure 5)**

5.4.1 A layer (010) was identified in the trench which ran the length of the trench. This was made up of very dark grey or black ashy silt, 0.38m in depth. This deposit is likely to be associated with the railway sidings.

5.4.2 No finds were recovered from this deposit.

### **5.5 Trench 2 (Figure 3)**

5.5.1 Trench 2 contained two ditches [017] and [020], these were sealed by a deposit of made ground (009).

### **5.6 Ditch [017] (Plate 4; Figure 3)**

5.6.1 Ditch [017] was identified in the centre of the trench, aligned northeast to southwest. It had steep sides and measured 1.95m wide and 0.54m in depth. The ditch contained two fills; an upper deposit (015), consisting of a

dark blue grey clay with occasional flint inclusions which was 0.29m in depth. The lower deposit (016) was made up of mottled mid to light yellow grey clay with occasional flint inclusions, which was 0.26m deep.

- 5.6.2 The ditch produced 8 fragments of animal bone and a small amount of indeterminate cereal grains, charcoal, charred roots and black tarry and 'cokey' material.

## **5.7 Ditch [020] (Plate 5; Figure 3)**

- 5.7.1 A ditch was identified in the southwest part of the trench, aligned north to south. The ditch had steep sides measuring in excess of 0.96m and 0.74m deep, the full extent could not be ascertained as the ditch continued beyond the limits of trench 2. The ditch contained two fills; an upper fill (018), a red-brown silty sand with common flint inclusions which measured 0.24m in depth. The lower deposit (019) consisted of blue grey silt clay with common flint inclusions which was 0.54m in depth.

- 5.7.2 Deposit (018) produced one fragment of animal bone.

## **5.8 Made Ground (009)**

- 5.8.1 The archaeological features present in the trench were sealed by a layer of post-medieval made ground (009), which consisted of brick and tile rubble in a pale grey silt sand matrix. This deposit was present throughout the trench and measured 0.44m in depth. This was associated with a pathway which ran around the outskirts of the former factory.

## **5.9 Trench 3**

- 5.9.1 Trench 2 did not contain any archaeological features.

## **5.10 Trench 4 (Plate 6; Figure 5)**

- 5.10.1 Trench 4 contained a layer of made ground (010).

- 5.10.2 Overlying Trench 4 was an area of hard standing linked to the former use of the factory.

## **5.11 Layer (010) (Plate 7; Figure 5)**

- 5.11.1 A layer (010) was identified in this trench, which was present throughout the

trench. This deposit was made up of dark grey or black ashy silt and measured 0.54m. This deposit is the same as that identified in Trench 1 was is likely related to the railway which borders the site on the south and west.

#### **5.12 Trench 5**

5.12.1 Trench 5 did not contain any archaeological features.

#### **5.13 Trench 6**

5.13.1 Trench 6 did not contain any archaeological features.

#### **5.14 Trench 7 (Plate 8; Figure 4)**

5.14.1 Trench 7 contained a single ditch [014], sealed by a layer of made ground (008).

#### **5.15 Ditch [014] (Plate 9; Figure 4)**

5.15.1 Ditch [014] was identified in the southeast end of the trench and was aligned northeast to southwest. The ditch had steep sides and a regular concave base, measuring 1.06m wide and 0.35m deep. The ditch contained a single fill (013), consisting of a mid to light yellow grey silt clay with occasional flint inclusions.

5.15.2 The ditch contained a single sherd of probable Roman pottery (B. Sudds pers. comm.) and barley, wheat and bread wheat grains along with black 'cokey' and tarry material.

#### **5.16 Made Ground (008)**

5.16.1 The archaeological feature present in Trench 7 was sealed by a deposit of made ground (008), which consisted of a mid to light yellow brown sandy silt with occasional brick and tile fragments. The deposit was 0.49m in depth and was present throughout the trench. It is likely that this deposit was used as a landscaping deposit.

5.16.2 No finds were recovered from this deposit

#### **5.17 Trench 8**

5.17.1 Trench 8 did not contain any archaeological features.

5.17.2 Trench 8 was excavated in two segments due to the presence of overhead services, with the area under these services unexcavated.

### **5.18 Trench 9**

5.18.1 Trench 9 did not contain any archaeological features.

### **5.19 Trench 10**

5.19.1 Trench 10 contained layers of made ground (005), and (006) which were associated with the construction of a car park for the Former Grampian Country Foods site.

### **5.20 Made Ground (006)**

5.20.1 A deposit of made ground (006), consisting of blue-grey clay which reached a maximum depth of 0.31m, was identified throughout Trench 10. This is related to the construction of the car park servicing the factory.

### **5.21 Made Ground (005)**

5.21.1 Deposit (005), which consisted of mid-orange gravel 0.26m in depth. This deposit was stratigraphically above the layer of made ground (006), and is likely laid down at the same time as solid foundations for the construction of the car park.

### **5.22 Trench 11**

5.22.1 Trench 11 identified the same deposits as those found in Trench 10.



## **6 THE FINDS**

### **6.1 Faunal Remains- Kevin Rielly**

#### Introduction

- 6.1.1 The site is situated on land formerly used by Grampian Country foods within the village of Elmswell some 7-8km east of Bury St Edmunds. There were a total of 11 trial trenches, however, just two provided archaeological features, namely Trenches 2 and 7, these conceivably dated to the Roman or Saxon eras. A small quantity of bone was hand recovered from two features in Trench 2.

#### Methodology

- 6.1.2 The bone was recorded to specific species/taxonomic categories 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.

#### Description of the Faunal Assemblage

- 6.1.3 The site provided a total of just nine bones, these taken from two deposits, a probably alluvial fill (15) in ditch [17] (8 bones) and dump deposit (18) within ditch [20] (1 bone). There is a moderate to good level of preservation with the exception of the bone from (18) and a single bone from (15) (the cattle radius), both of which show severe root etching. Deposit (15) produced two cattle mandible fragments, possibly the same bone, and a cattle radius shaft piece; pig scapula and femur fragments; and cattle-size limb bone and indeterminate fragments. The single bone from (18) is a sheep/goat tibia. While the cattle bones are clearly from adult individuals, as shown by a well worn second adult molar and the fusion of the radius and ulna, the sheep/goat may also be from an adult individual, and the pig bones probably both juvenile. Notably, the pig scapula has been sawn through diagonally at the beginning of the spine, either from a lateral or medial direction.

## Conclusion and Recommendations for Further Work

- 6.1.4 The bones from this site are rather few in number and clearly demonstrate a range of preservation states, possibly suggestive of some level of redeposition. There is a similarly minor quantity of dating evidence (pottery sherds) which may be indicative of a Roman or Saxon occupation period. Of interest in this respect is the presence of a sawn pig scapula, the manner of butchery suggestive of a late post-medieval date. The saw tended not to be used for butchery purposes, at least not in Southern England, until the late 18th/19th centuries, although this instrument had been used for craft purposes since at least the Roman period (Albarella 2003, 74 and information taken from numerous PCA post-medieval collections, for example Rielly 2010). It is unlikely that this pig bone can be equated with craft waste and while an early use of a butchers saw cannot be discounted, the discovery of this item would tend to suggest a rather late date of occupation.
- 6.1.5 Further excavation will undoubtedly provide more bones but on the basis of what has already been found, it can be envisaged that the potential value of such additional material (here concerning information relating to animal usage) would be relatively low at best.

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## **7 DISCUSSION**

The evaluation identified two undated ditches [017], and [020] in Trench 2. These contained meagre amounts of animal bone. These ditches are likely to be field boundaries, likely related to horticultural and agricultural field systems.

Trench 7 identified a ditch [014] which was sealed by a layer of made ground (008) associated with horticultural landscaping. Ditch [014] is of probable Roman date, with a single undiagnostic sherd of pottery recovered, and is likely to be part of a system of field boundaries.

Redevelopment of the land may well have destroyed shallower archaeological features and surface layers, so it is possible that other evidence of Medieval and earlier occupation was once present on the site but has not survived.

The presence of a number of made ground deposits (005), (006), (008), and (010), all relating to redevelopments associated with the former Grampian Country Foods site. These deposits have likely removed evidence of earlier activity on the site.

Datable finds on site were scarce, with only a small amount of possible Roman pottery present in a small amount in ditch ([014]) at the southeast of Trench 7.

Animal bone was also present in low quantities on site, with the bulk of the overall amount recovered from a ditch ([017]) which was located in the centre of Trench 2, a small quantity was also recovered from ditch [020] present at the southwest end of Trench 2.

The paltry quantity of pottery and animal bone from the site indicates horticultural and agricultural activity.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

The trial trenches revealed limited evidence for activity during the Roman period, however very few finds were recovered to categorically confirm this date. Both the low level of artefactual material and the relatively low density of features is indicative of evidence for agricultural field systems of possible Roman date with some limited evidence for further agricultural and horticultural use by the end of the Medieval period (c. 15<sup>th</sup> century). This activity is focused on the western part of site (Trenches 2 and 7) which includes two possible boundary ditches ([017] and [020]).

The fieldwork has thus enhanced understanding of the Roman and Medieval development of this part of Elmswell. The results are of local significance.

It is possible that other Medieval, and possibly earlier, remains were once present but were subsequently removed by the later redevelopments of the Former Grampian Country Foods site. In particular the addition of two car parks (present in Trenches 10, 11 and 8) and areas of hard-standing (Trench 4) have disturbed or truncated any earlier activity.

Based on the results of the evaluation, the potential of the site to contain further significant archaeological remains is considered to be low.

The eastern part of the site (Trenches 8, 9, 10, and 11) contains no significant archaeological remains.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the work. PCA are also grateful to Jude Plouviez of Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work, as well as Anthill Plant for the excavation of the trenches. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Josephine Brown of PCA's CAD Department. The finds were analysed by Kevin Rielly and Berni Sudds of PCA.

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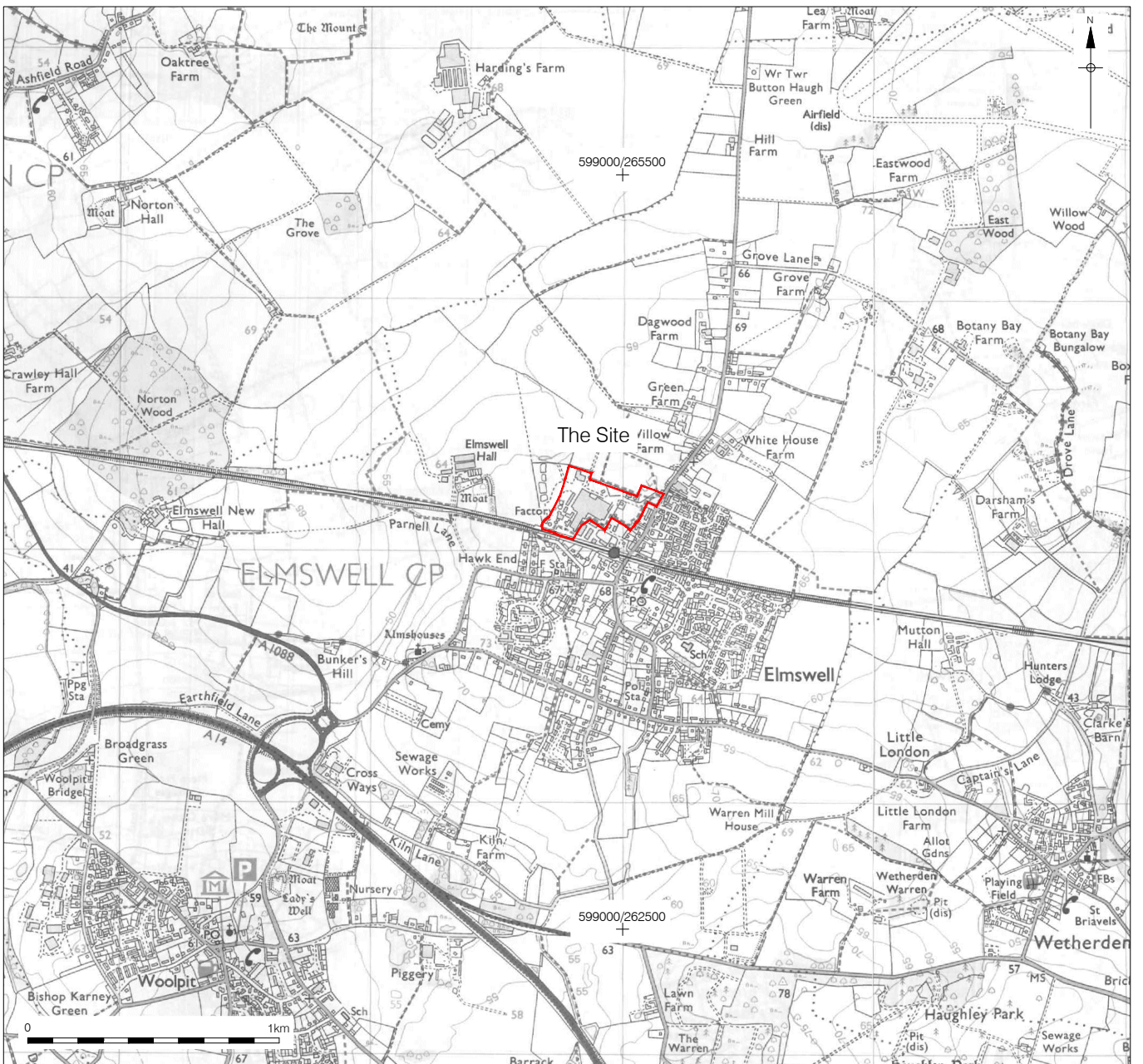
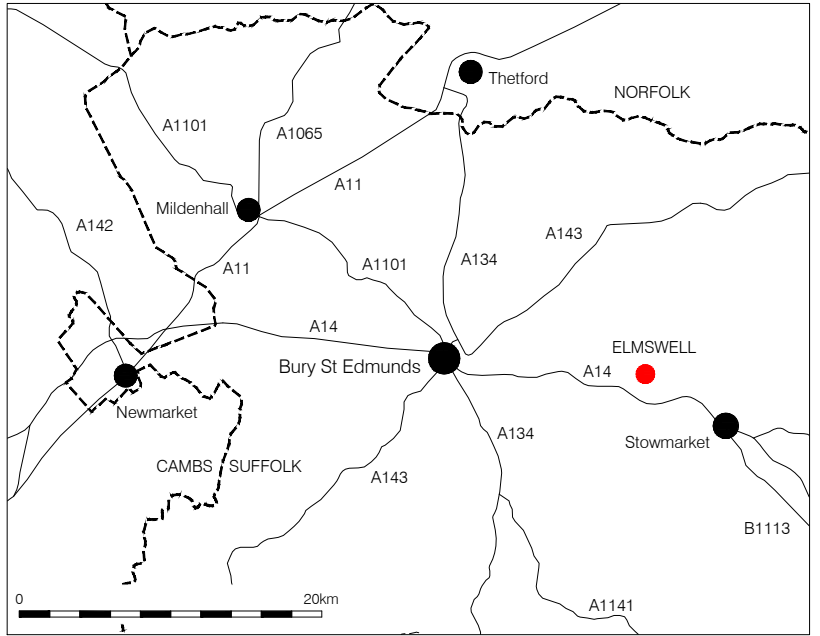
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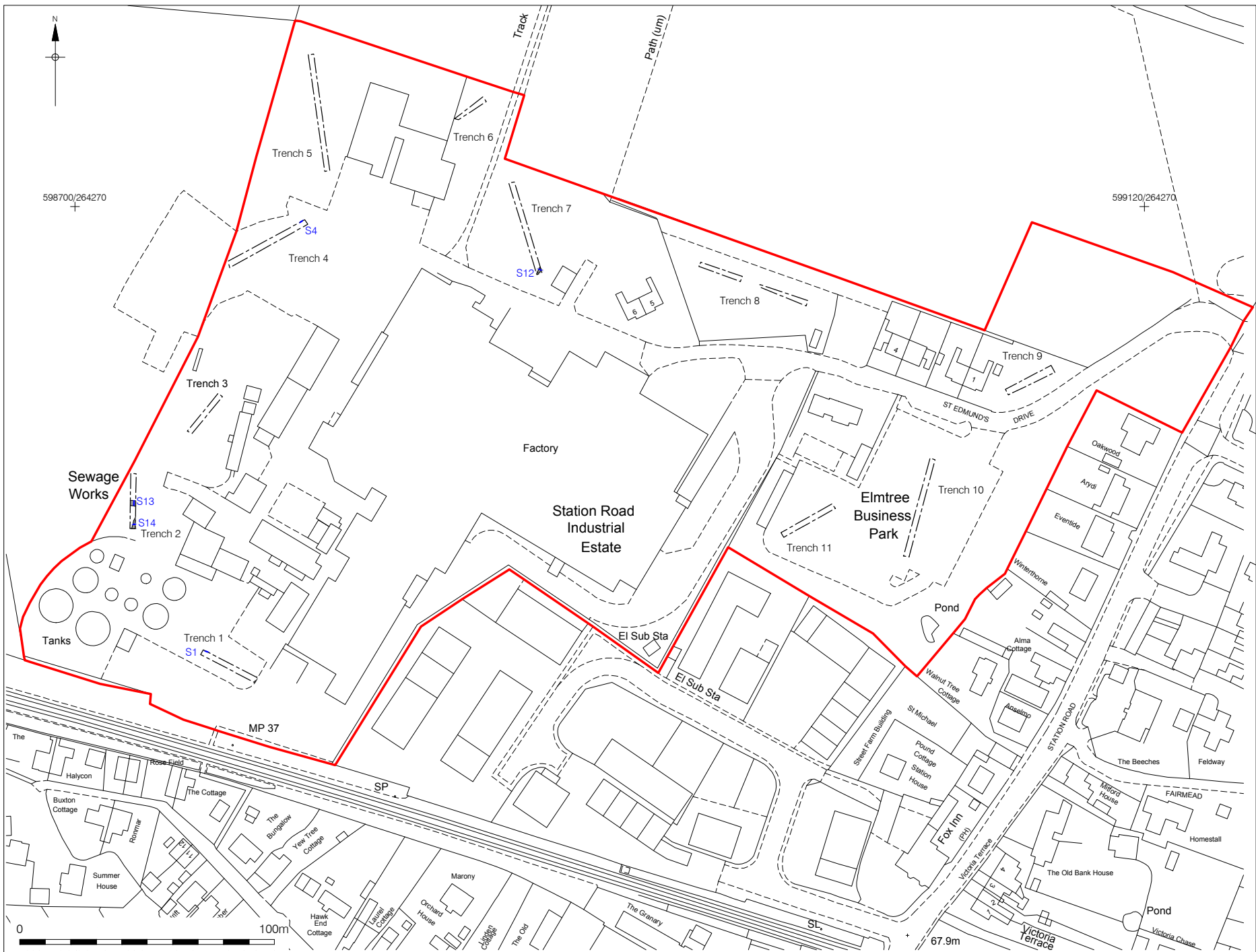
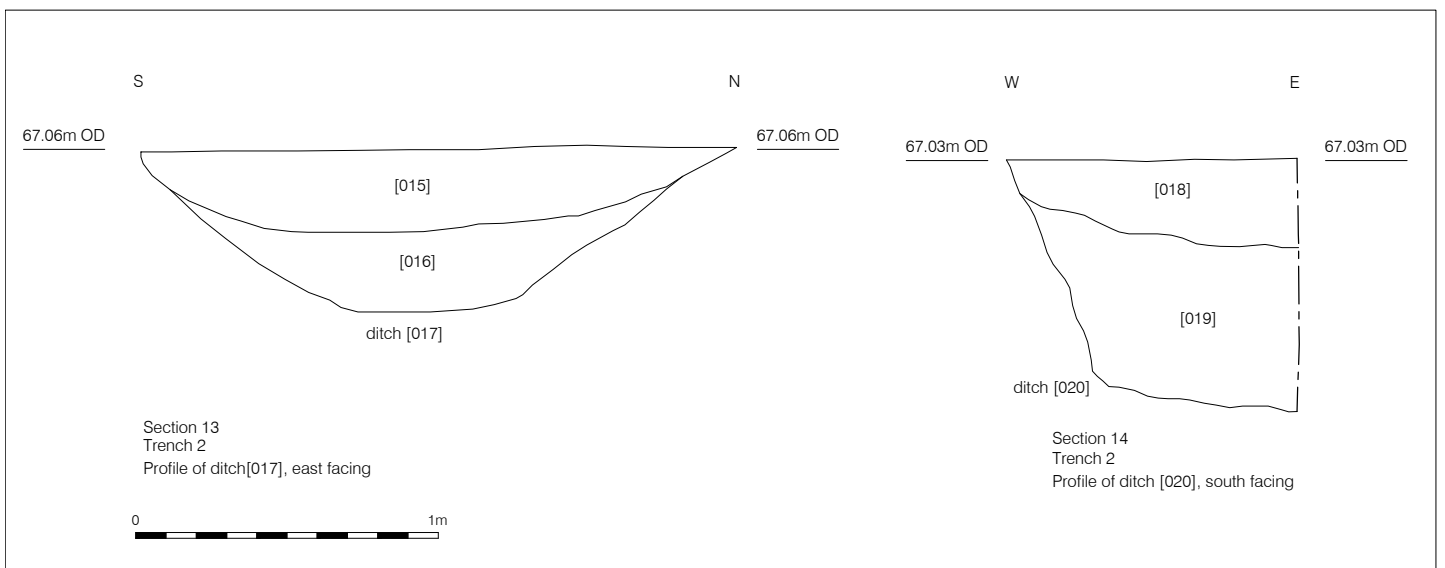
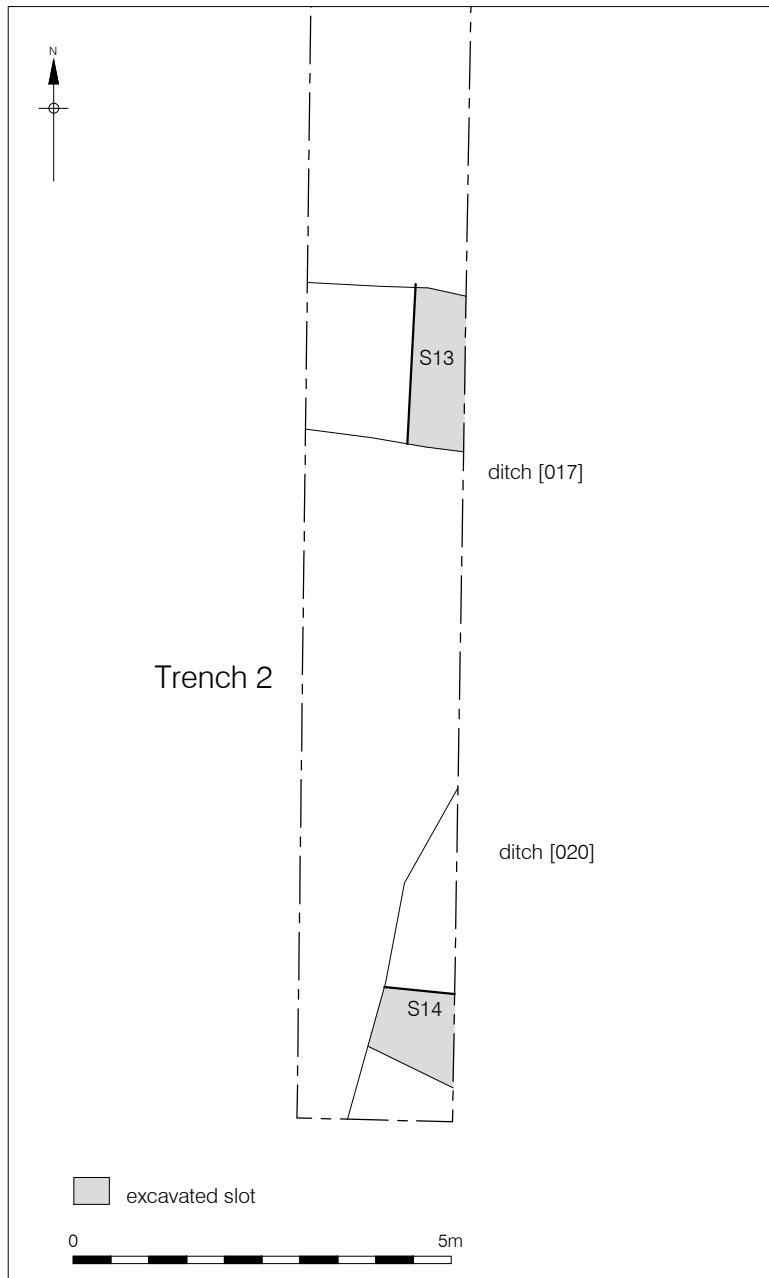


Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:2000 at A4



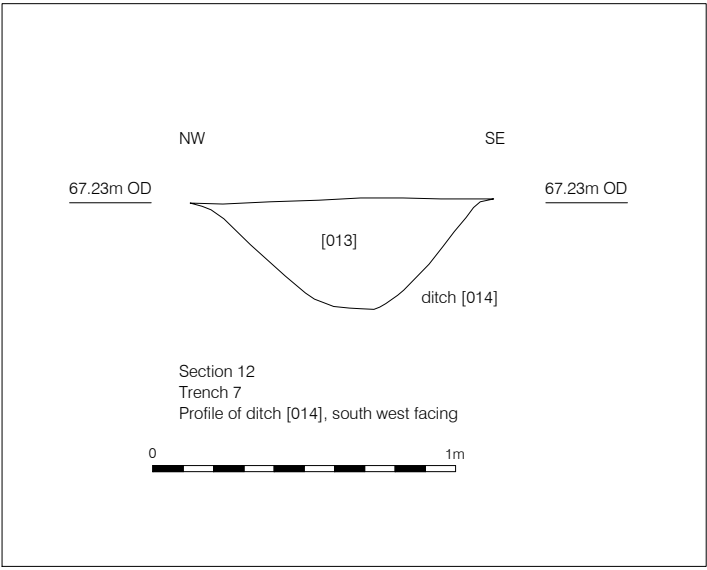
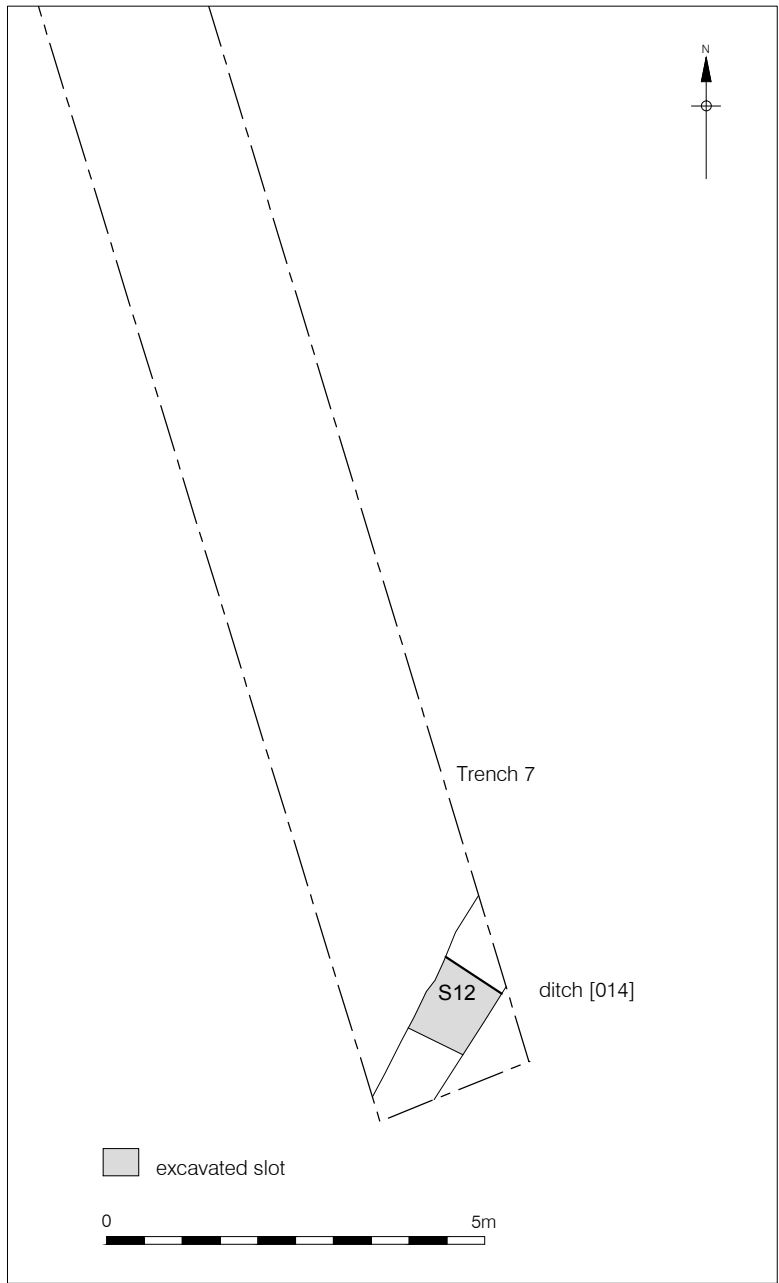
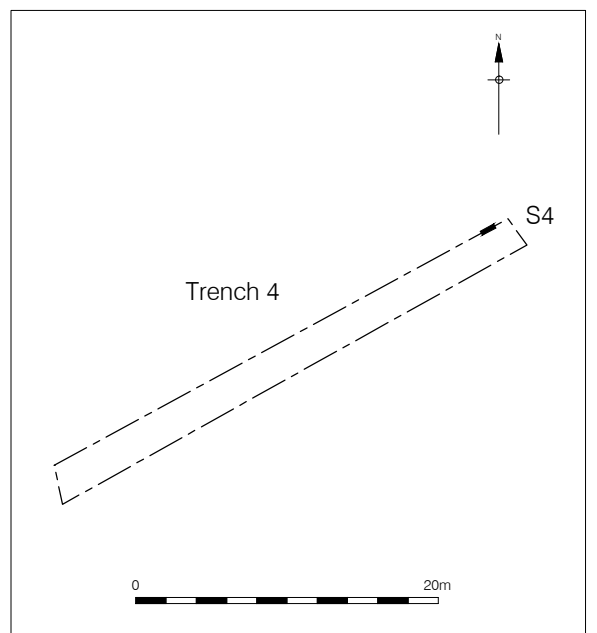
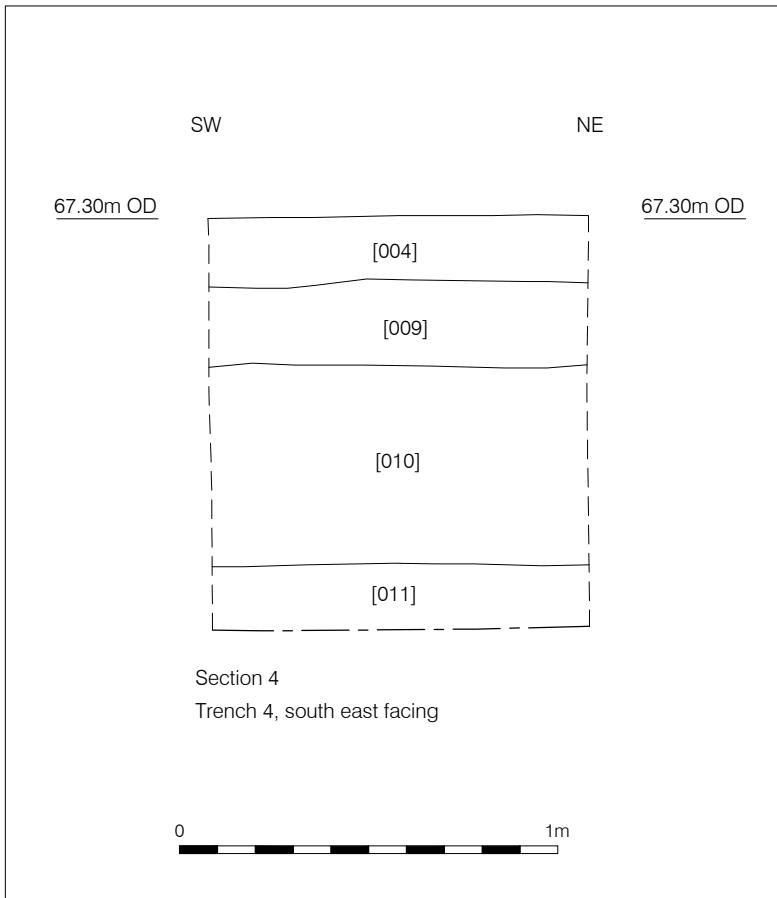
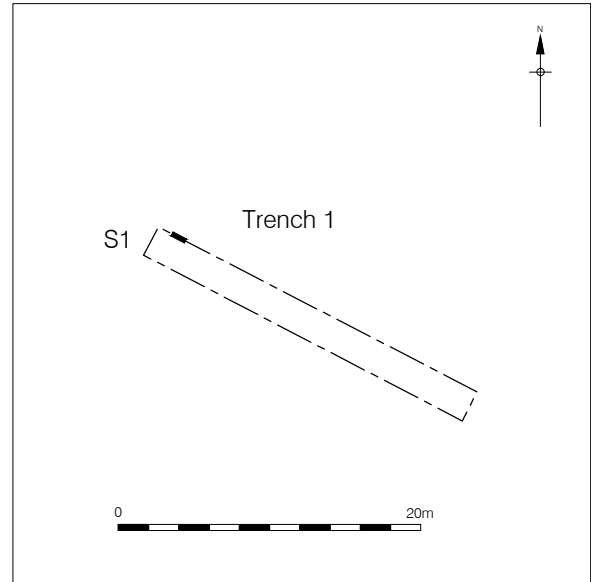
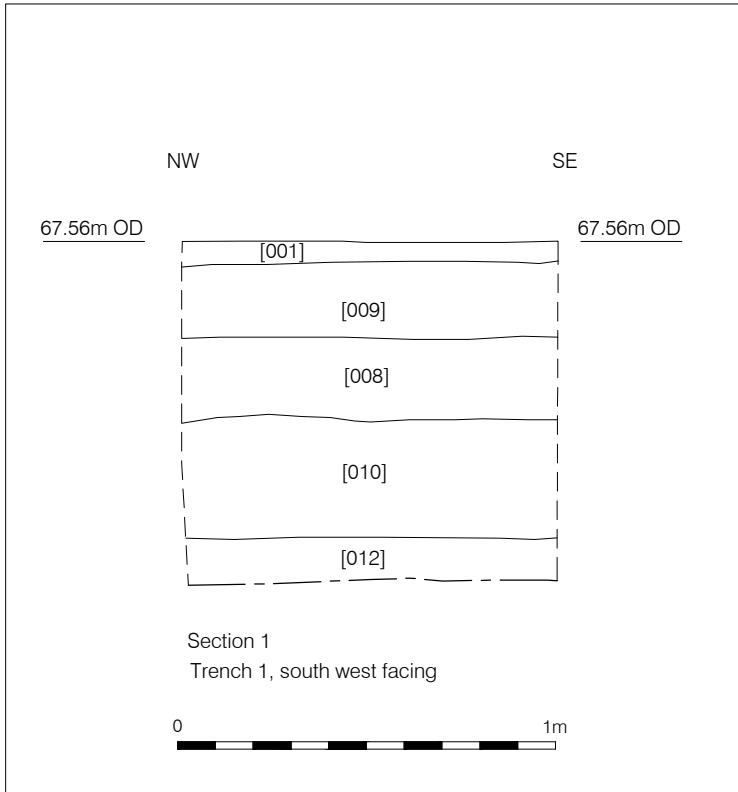


Figure 4  
Plan and profile of Trench 7 , ditch [014]  
Plan 1:100, section 1:20 at A4



**11 APPENDIX 1: PLATES**



Plate 1: Trench 1, view west

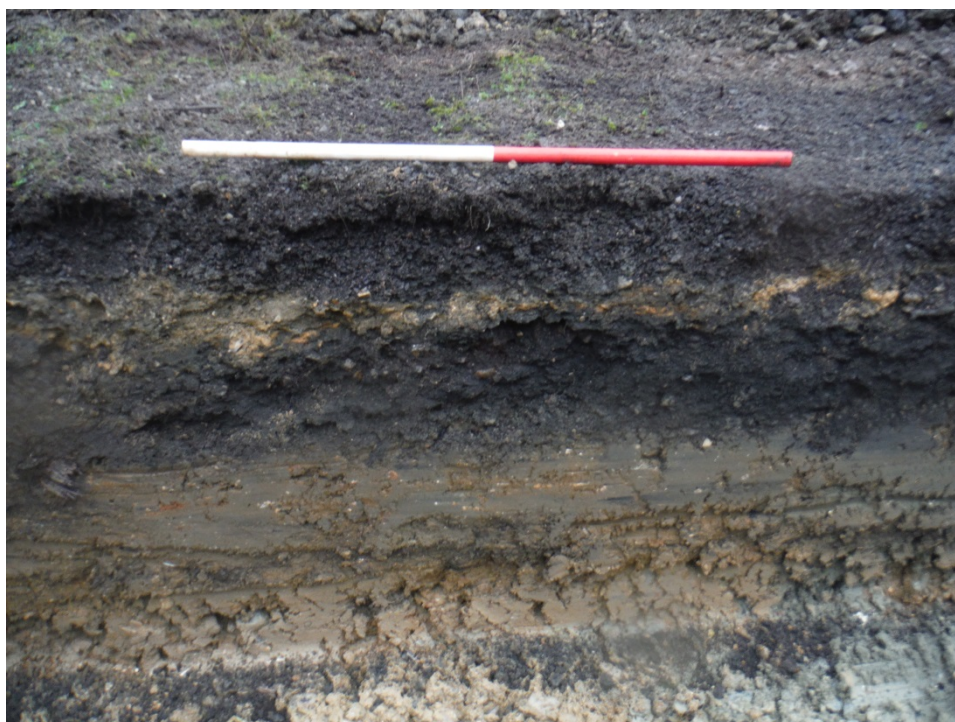


Plate 2: Trench 1, Section 1 view north



Plate 3: Trench 2, view south



Plate 4: Ditch [17], Trench 2 view west



Plate 5: Ditch [020], Trench 2 view north



Plate 6: Trench 4, view north



Plate 7: Trench 4, Section 4 view northwest



Plate 8: Trench 7, view northeast





Plate 9: Ditch [014], Trench 7 view northeast

## 12 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Section	Trench Number
1		Layer	Topsoil		5, 6, 7, 9	5, 6, 7, 9
2		Layer	Subsoil		5, 6, 9	5, 6, 9
3		Layer	Natural			2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11
4		Layer	Tarmac		4, 10, 11	4, 10, 11
5		Layer	Made-ground	Modern	1, 10, 11	1, 10, 11
6		Layer	Made-ground	Modern	10, 11	10, 11
7		Layer	Made-ground	Modern	8	8
8		Layer	Made-ground	Modern	7	7
9		Layer	Made-ground	Modern	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
10		Layer	Made-ground	Modern	1, 4	1, 4
11		Layer	Made-ground	Modern	4	4
12		Layer	Made-ground	Modern	1	1
13	14	Fill	Ditch	Roman	12	7
14	14	Cut	Ditch	Roman	12	7
15	17	Fill	Ditch	Undated	13	2
16	17	Fill	Ditch	Undated	13	2
17	17	Cut	Ditch	Undated	13	2
18	20	Fill	Ditch	Undated	14	2
19	20	Fill	Ditch	Undated	14	2
20	20	Cut	Ditch	Undated	14	2

## 13 APPENDIX 3: ENVIROMENTAL REPORT

An Evaluation Of The Charred Plant Macrofossils And Other Remains From Elmswell, Suffolk (Ewl 032). Val Fryer

### 13.1 Introduction and method statement

13.1.1 Evaluation excavations at Elmswell, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology, recorded a limited number of features of probable medieval date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from fills within ditches [014] and [017] and two were submitted for assessment.

13.1.2 The 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 x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, stem fragments and seeds were also recorded.

13.1.3 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.

### 13.2 Results

13.2.1 Both assemblages are extremely small (<0.1 litres in volume) and somewhat limited in composition. However, barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with a single bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis node. Preservation is poor to moderate, with most of the grains being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of exposure to very high temperatures during combustion. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are also present along with small pieces of charred root or stem.

13.2.2 Other materials are also recorded at a low density within both assemblages. Although the black porous and tarry residues within sample 1 are probably derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains (including

cereal grains), the material within sample 2 is distinctly hard and brittle, possibly indicating that it is a bi-product of the combustion of coal, small pieces of which are also recorded. Shells of common terrestrial and marsh/freshwater slum molluscs are also present, although it is currently unclear whether these are contemporary with the features from which the samples were taken, or later contaminants.

### **13.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

13.3.1 In summary, it would appear most likely that the few remains which are recorded are derived from scattered refuse or midden waste. Both features appear to have been subjected to a certain degree of post-depositional disturbance/bioturbation, although it is currently unclear how this has affected the composition of the recovered assemblages.

13.3.2 Although the current assemblages are sparse, they do illustrate that plant remains are preserved within the archaeological horizon at Elmswell. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is suggested that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all features which are both dated and well-sealed.

### **13.4 Reference**

13.4.1 Stace, C., 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Cambridge University Press

Sample No.	001	002
Context No.	013	015
Feature No.	014	017
<b>Plant macrofossils</b>		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)	x	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	x
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm	xx	
Charcoal >5mm	x	
Charred root/stem	x	x
<b>Other remains</b>		
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx
Black tarry material	x	x
Bone	x	
Burnt/fired clay	x	
Burnt stone	x	
Small coal frags.	x	x
Vitreous material		x
<b>Mollusc shells</b>		
<b>Open country species</b>		
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x	x
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>		x
<b>Catholic species</b>		
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>	x	
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x	x
<b>Marsh/freshwater slum species</b>		
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>	x	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens

## 14 APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-191742

#### Project details

Project name	Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Grampian Country Foods Site, St Edmund's Drive, Elmswell, Suffolk.
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of an eleven-trench archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at the Former Grampian Country Foods Site, St Edmund's Drive, Elmswell, (NGR TL 9885 6418) on the 1st December 2014 to 3rd December 2014. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in response to a planning condition attached to the forthcoming development. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the site. The evaluation identified three ditches of possible Roman date. This could well be suggestive of occupation in the vicinity. Two of these were sealed by a layer of crushed brick rubble, which was associated with a pathway. The other ditch was sealed by a layer of built up landscaping soil. The results of the fieldwork enhance understanding of the Roman development of this part of Elmswell and can be characterised as being of local significance.
Project dates	Start: 01-12-2014 End: 03-12-2014
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	EWL032 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	RAILWAY GROUNDWORKS Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK ELMSWELL Former Grampian Country Foods Site, St Edmund's Drive, Elmswell, Suffolk
Postcode	IP30 9HR
Study area	5.90 Hectares

Site coordinates	TL 9885 6418 52.2393477468 0.912711043701 52 14 21 N 000 54 45 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 66.80m Max: 69.40m

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#### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Matthew Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Harrow Estates

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#### **Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Archive ID	EWL032
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Archive ID	EWL032
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Text","Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID	EWL032
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

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#### **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at the Former Grampian Country Foods Site, St Edmund's Drive, Elmswell, Suffolk

Author(s)/Editor(s) Jones, M  
Date 2014  
Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology  
Place of issue or publication Pampisford  
Description A4 bound report including text figures and plates.  
Entered by Mark Hinman (mhinman@pre-construct.com)

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