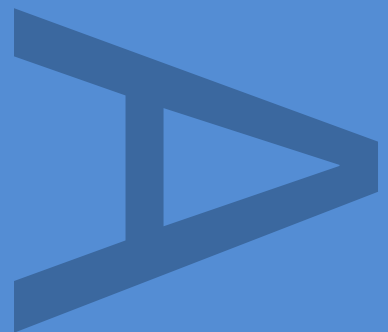


Stanton Nitrate Reduction  
Scheme, Stanton, Ixworth,  
Suffolk:

Archaeological Trial Trench  
Evaluation



October 2016

## **Stanton Nitrate Reduction Scheme, Stanton, Ixworth, Suffolk:**

### **Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

**Local Planning Authority:** St Edmundsbury Borough Council

**Planning Reference:** TBC

**Central National Grid Reference:** TL 947 703

**Site Code:** IXW 117

**Event Number:** ESF24431

**Report No.** R12653

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**October 2016**

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## ABSTRACT

*This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Stanton Nitrate Reduction Scheme, Stanton, nr Ixworth, Suffolk (NGR TL 947 703) between the 26<sup>th</sup> and the 27<sup>th</sup> September 2016. The archaeological work was commissioned by Anglian Water in response to an archaeological brief, issued by Rachael Abraham of the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT), which was written in response to the proposed development of a new Ion Exchange building. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.*

*The evaluation identified no archaeological finds or features, despite discoveries of Roman and Saxon activity in the near vicinity and the surrounding area's high archaeological interest.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) at Stanton Nitrate Reduction Scheme, Stanton, Ixworth, Suffolk (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 947 703) from the 26<sup>th</sup> to the 27<sup>th</sup> September 2016 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Anglian Water in response to an archaeological brief issued by Rachael Abraham of the SCCAS/CT, which was written in response to the proposed development of a new Ion Exchange building adjacent to the existing plant (Planning Reference TBC).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Hannah Barrett of PCA (Barrett 2016) in response to the brief for archaeological evaluation issued by the SCCAS/CT.
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and state of preservation 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 with reference to the East Anglian national research agendas, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 A total of four trial trenches were excavated and recorded (Figure 2).
- 1.6 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 the SCCAS/CT Archaeological Stores.

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **2.1 Geology**

2.1.1 The bedrock geology of the proposed development area is of the Lewes nodular chalk formation, Seaford chalk formation, Newhaven chalk formation and Culver chalk formation. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 71-94 million years ago, when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas.

2.1.2 The superficial deposits are of the Lowestoft Formation- Diamicton. These formed up to 2 million years ago, when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (BGS; Website 1).

### **2.2 Topography**

2.2.1 The site lies within open fields, bounded to the west by industrial buildings and by open fields to the north, east and south (Figure 1). It covers an area of 0.233ha.

2.2.2 The site is situated c. 1.5km east of Ixworth and c. 10km north-east of Bury St. Edmunds. The site lies at a height of c. 52m OD, the landscape sloping gently down towards Ixworth to the west (c. 38m OD) and towards the adjacent field to the north.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 General**

- 3.1.1 The archaeological background has been drawn from a search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (Invoice No. 9191041) and any available 'grey literature' reports documenting local archaeological investigations.
- 3.1.2 The scheme is located within an area of archaeological significance, as recorded in the Suffolk HER.

#### **3.2 Prehistoric**

- 3.2.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity was present c. 600m north-east of the site. This consisted of a flint scatter containing one scraper, 24 flakes and 23 burnt flints (IXW 045).
- 3.2.2 Portions of two bronze celts were found c. 800m west of the site, which may form part of a small hoard (IXW 047). A subsequent field walking survey also identified 7 flint flakes and 13 burnt flints.
- 3.2.3 No other sites have produced prehistoric activity, but it may merely be masked by later phases of activity.

#### **3.3 Roman**

- 3.3.1 Early to Late Roman occupation was discovered at three of the four sites which have been excavated within c.500m of the PDA. There is therefore a high potential for encountering Roman material at this location.
- 3.3.2 A Roman villa, bath house and other structural remains were identified c. 900m south-west of the site (IXW 004). These structural remains were associated with other features including a well, trackway, field boundaries, and pits. The bath house, first identified in 1834 through ploughing, was fully investigated in 1948. It consisted of an apsidal building with hypocaust system with an associated trackway leading up to it. The building was c. 18ft deep and with finds of painted wall plaster, a clay figurine, a spoon, glass and pottery recovered from the building. A number of field systems and enclosures are present in the fields to the north and are likely related to this

building.

3.3.3 In Ixworth a silver coin of Caligula (AD37-41) was found (IXW Misc), with a sesterius of Antonius Pius (AD140-144) found in the garden of a cottage in the immediate vicinity of the site (IXW 019).

3.3.4 A Fieldwalking survey (IXW 045) produced 11 sherds of shell gritted pottery, 6 sherds of Horningsea type storage vessel, 230 sherds of greyware, 2 oxidised pottery sherds, 2 box tile fragments, and 22 tegula fragments. It also discovered daub and brick/tile suggesting occupation in the near vicinity.

### **3.4 Saxon**

3.4.1 At least four sherds of a Saxon urn were found c. 240m south-east of the site (IXW 002) which dated to the early Saxon period.

3.4.2 Excavations carried out in 1948, c. 700m south-west of the site, uncovered evidence for 'late, probably early Saxon, occupation of the ruins' referring to the occupation of an earlier Roman villa site (IXW 004). Pottery and loom weights were recovered associated with floor surfaces and up to three potential 'hut' sites



## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Excavation and Sampling**

- 4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of 4 trial trenches. Each trench was 15m long and 1.8m wide and together covered a maximum of 5% of the development area.
- 4.1.2 The trenches were distributed across the site to provide an appropriate sample of the area, whilst avoiding known services (Figure 2). Use of a CAT scanner identified a further possible service, previously undocumented, close to the northern edge of Trench 4; for this reason, Trench 4 was moved 1m south of its original position.
- 4.1.3 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 14-ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.0m-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. A CAT scanner was used to inspect the trenches for buried services, prior to their excavation and after each spit through modern overburden.
- 4.1.4 Exposed surfaces were then cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.
- 4.1.5 Metal-detecting was carried out before the trenches were machined, as well as during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Trench bases, spoil heaps and potential archaeological features were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.
- 4.1.6 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.1.7 All potential features were investigated in order to evaluate their validity.

None of the potential features identified were discovered to be cultural in origin; all proved to be the result of rooting, or natural changes in the geology, and so required no further investigation or recording.

## **4.2 Recording Methodology**

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

4.2.2 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]. 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. No artefacts were recovered during the evaluation.

4.2.3 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. The evaluation identified no archaeological features but rather a relatively uniform and undisturbed sequence of agricultural plough soil, overlying subsoil and natural chalk, clay and sand deposits.

### 5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 The natural geology (103) was encountered at a fairly uniform depth across Trench 1 at between 52.69m and 52.74m OD and comprised a firm, light reddish-brown deposit of sandy clay. Whilst disturbed in places by natural rooting, the natural geology in Trench 1 was not truncated by any archaeological features.

5.2.2 Natural deposits in Trench 1 were overlain by a 0.20m-0.30m thick deposit of firm, light yellowish-grey, clay subsoil (102). Excluding some disturbance from modern ploughing activity above, no cultural inclusions (e.g. charcoal, artefacts) were identified within the subsoil. This suggests that, during the period over which this layer was naturally deposited, there was likely a very minimal or even complete lack of human presence within the immediate area.

5.2.3 The subsoil in Trench 1 was overlain by a 0.20m-0.30m thick layer of ploughsoil (101); a friable, mid-greyish black silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and CBM (ceramic building material) fragments. This layer represents a phase of agricultural use of the site, lasting an unknown period of time but certainly into the modern period, as finds of modern metal and plastic were identified within it.

TRENCH 1	Figure 2	Plates 1-2	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 15m	Level of Natural (m OD): 52.69m - 52.74m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(101)	0.30m	0.25m

Subsoil	(102)	0.20m	0.25m
Natural	(103)	0.50m+	0.50m+
<b>Summary</b>			
Trench 1 was located close to the south-eastern boundary of the site.			
The trench contained no archaeological features but rather a relatively uniform and undisturbed sequence of natural sandy clay deposits overlain by a sterile subsoil, and a ploughsoil containing modern artefacts.			

### 5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 In Trench 2, the natural geology (103) was encountered at a height of between 51.87m and 51.96m OD but was substantially different to that identified in Trench 1, comprising instead a firm deposit of interspersed patches of white chalk and dark greyish-brown clay. This natural deposit was, however, also disturbed exclusively by natural rooting, with no cultural activity evident.

5.3.2 Natural deposits in Trench 2 were overlain by a relatively thick (0.30m-0.35m) subsoil (102), similar to that encountered in Trench 1 but including frequent chalk fragments, introduced from the underlying chalky natural. It had been somewhat disturbed by modern ploughing activity from above but otherwise contained no cultural inclusions, again suggesting a minimal or entire lack of human presence.

5.3.3 The subsoil in Trench 2 was overlain by a 0.35m thick layer of ploughsoil (101), equivalent to that encountered in Trench 1.

<b>TRENCH 2</b>	<b>Figure 2</b>	<b>Plate 3</b>	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 15m	Level of Natural (m OD): 51.87m - 51.96m	
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	
		<b>NE End</b>	<b>SW End</b>
Topsoil	(101)	0.33m	0.35m
Subsoil	(102)	0.31m	0.35m
Natural	(103)	0.64m+	0.70m+
<b>Summary</b>			

Trench 2 was located close to the centre of the site.  
 The trench contained no archaeological features but rather a relatively undisturbed sequence of natural chalk and clay deposits, overlain by a thick sterile subsoil, and a layer of ploughsoil. A significant change between the natural geology within Trenches 1 and 2 was also noted.

## 5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 In Trench 3, the natural geology (103) was encountered at a height of between 51.61m and 51.84m OD. For the most part comprising a mid orange-brown sandy clay similar to that encountered in Trench 1, the natural changed abruptly in the north-west corner of the trench to become a mixed chalk and clay deposit as encountered within Trench 2. No archaeological features were identified although some disturbance by natural rooting was again evident.

5.4.2 The natural geology was overlain by a fairly thin (0.14m-0.23m) subsoil deposit (102), again somewhat disturbed by modern ploughing activity from above and otherwise containing very minimal cultural inclusions (notably, very occasional charcoal and burnt clay flecks).

5.4.3 Subsoil was overlain by a 0.25m - 0.35m thick layer of ploughsoil (101), equivalent to that encountered in Trench 1.

TRENCH 3	Figure 2	Plate 4	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 15m	Level of Natural (m OD): 51.61m - 51.84m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(101)	0.27m	0.33m
Subsoil	(102)	0.17m	0.22m
Natural	(103)	0.44m+	0.55m+
<b>Summary</b>			
Trench 1 was located Trench 2 was located close to the centre of the site. The trench contained no archaeological features but rather the familiar, relatively undisturbed sequence of natural geology, overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil. A boundary			

between the two different variants of natural geology noted on this site (orangey-brown sandy clay versus mixed chalk and clay) was noted in the north-west corner of this trench.

## 5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 Natural deposits (103) within Trench 4 were encountered at a height of 51.21m - 51.32m OD and comprised a mixed chalk and clay deposit equivalent to that encountered in Trench 2 and the north-west end of Trench 3. Despite some disturbance from natural rooting, the natural remained untruncated by archaeological features.

5.5.2 Natural deposits in Trench 4 were overlain by a fairly thin (0.16m-0.21m) subsoil deposit (102), similar to that encountered elsewhere on site although notably containing a large amount of redeposited chalk across the south-western end of the trench. The subsoil was a little disturbed by modern ploughing activity from above and otherwise contained few cultural inclusions.

5.5.3 Subsoil was overlain by a 0.25m thick layer of ploughsoil (101), equivalent to that encountered in Trench 1.

<b>TRENCH 4</b>	<b>Figure 2</b>		<b>Plate 5-6</b>	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 13.4m	Level of Natural (m OD): 51.21m - 51.32m		
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>		
		<b>NE End</b>	<b>SW End</b>	
Topsoil	(101)	0.24m	0.25m	
Subsoil	(102)	0.16m	0.21m	
Natural	(103)	0.40m+	0.46m+	
<b>Summary</b>				
Trench 1 was located close to the northern boundary of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeological features but rather the familiar sequence of natural deposits overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil. The natural geology in Trench 4 comprised a mixed chalk and clay deposit, similar to that encountered in Trench 2 and part of Trench 3.				

## **6 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1.1 The natural geology of the site was encountered within all four trenches and was discovered to slope gradually down across the site between 52.74m OD in the south-west and 51.21m OD in the north-east, following the current topography of the site.
- 6.1.2 The nature of the geology varied across the site; between orangey-brown sandy clay deposits in Trenches 1 and 3, and mixed chalk and clay deposits in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. A natural geological boundary between these two geological types was identified in the north-west corner of Trench 3. Both types of natural deposit can be identified as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton, superficial geological deposits which would have formed up to 2 million years ago in an environment dominated by ice age conditions.
- 6.1.3 No archaeological features or finds were encountered during the evaluation; this suggests no significant cultural activity took place on this site in the past.

## **7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Anglian Water for commissioning the work and LK Construction for providing and operating the excavator. The author would like to thank Taleyna Fletcher for managing the project, Tibi Nica for his assistance on site, and finally PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.



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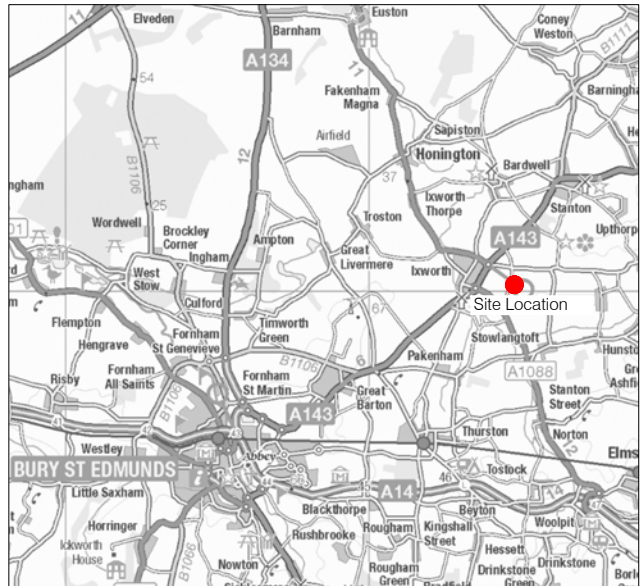
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[www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:2,000,000, 1:250,000 & 1:25,000 at A4



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Figure 2  
Trench Locations  
1:800 at A4

**9 APPENDIX 1: PLATES**



Plate 1: Trench 1, view north-west



Plate 2: North-east facing section in Trench 1, view south-west



Plate 3: Trench 2 with rooting disturbance visible in the fore, view south-west



Plate 4: Trench 3 with change in natural geology visible in the fore, view south-east



Plate 5: Trench 4, view south-west



Plate 6: South-east facing section in Trench 4, view north-west



## 10 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Trench Number
101	-	Layer	Topsoil	Modern Ploughsoil	1-4
102	-	Layer	Subsoil	Naturally Deposited Subsoil	1-4
103	-	Layer	Natural	Natural (Chalky Clay and Sandy Clay)	1-4

## 11 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-264069

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### Project details

Project name Stanton Nitrate Reduction Scheme, Stanton: An Archaeological Trial Excavation

Short description This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Stanton Nitrate Reduction Scheme, Stanton, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 947 703) between the 26th and the 27th September 2016. The evaluation identified no archaeological finds or features, nor indeed any trace of substantial human presence or activity in the past. Despite the many discoveries of (especially Roman and Saxon) activity in the near vicinity and the surrounding area's high archaeological interest, it would thus appear that this site remained vacant and predominantly unused by past peoples. The principal result of the evaluation was the recording of the (natural and cultural) stratigraphic sequence within the trenches, and the recording of changes identified within the natural geology, which provide interesting information about the changing nature of geology across the site, and have the potential to help with a more in-depth geographical reconstruction of the site in the future.

Project dates Start: 26-09-2016 End: 27-09-2016

Previous/future work Not known / Not known

Any associated project reference codes IXW 117 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes ESF 24431 - HER event no.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status           None

Current Land use   Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland

Monument type     PLOUGHSOIL Modern

Monument type     SUBSOIL Uncertain

Significant Finds   METAL Modern

Methods           & "Sample Trenches"  
techniques

Development type   Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir,  
pumping station, etc.)

Prompt             Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the     Not known / Not recorded  
planning process

---

#### Project location

Country            England

Site location       SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY STANTON Stanton Nitrate  
Reduction Scheme, Stanton, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

Postcode           IP31 2UN

Study area         0.23 Hectares

Site coordinates   TL 59456 27011 51.918333333333 0.318888888889 51 55  
06 N 000 19 08 E Point

Height OD / Depth   Min: 51.21m Max: 52.74m

---

#### Project creators

Name               of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Organisation

Project            brief Anglian Water  
originator

Project design originator Taleyna Fletcher

Project director/manager Taleyna Fletcher

Project supervisor Maria Buczak

Type of Developer sponsor/funding body

Name of Anglian Water sponsor/funding body

---

Project archives

Physical Archive No Exists?

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

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

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Map", "Plan", "Report", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

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Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Buczak, M.

Date 2016

Issuer or publisher PCA

Place of issue or Pampisford  
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