



Land South of Union Road
Onehouse, Stowmarket,
Suffolk

Client:
CGMS Consulting

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ONS 007
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2017/009
Author: Simon Picard
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Land South of Union Road, Onehouse ONS 007

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land south of Union Road, Onehouse, Suffolk to inform decision-making on a planning application for residential redevelopment (MSDC application no. 4455/16).











This phase of work follows a metal detector and fieldwalking survey carried out in 2009 and also a geophysical survey carried out in 2016. At c.5ha the evaluation concerns approximately one third of the entire c.15ha proposed development area.

Archaeological features were recorded in eight of the twenty trenches with some ditches of probable Early Iron Age date alongside four discrete pits, three of which were undated and one which can be dated to the Bronze Age. A post-medieval boundary ditch shown on historic mapping was also excavated.












The archaeological levels were, for the most part, well preserved below up to 1.5m of colluvial material, with both post-medieval and later prehistoric origins. Finds were collected from both stratified and unstratified contexts and three environmental samples were collected.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land south of Union Road, Onehouse, Stowmarket, Suffolk (Fig. 1) with work commencing on 30th January 2017 and concluding on 3rd February. The work was carried out at the pre-determination stage to inform decision making on a planning application for residential (MSDC application no. 4455/16) relating to the residential redevelopment of the site, in accordance with paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The subsequent dissemination of this report also enables the client to comply with paragraph 141 for the current stage of archaeological work.

The proposed development area covers c.15ha and has already been subject to a metal detector and fieldwalking survey, carried out in 2009, and a geophysical survey (Roseveare, 2016). This first stage of intrusive evaluation focused on the southern part of the site which covers an area of c.5ha, is centred on grid reference TM 0323 5880 and is between 34m and 45m above Ordnance Datum. The work was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation by Rhod Gardner of Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC, Appendix 1) which adheres to the revised scope initially set out in a Brief issued by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT). The work was commissioned by CGMS Consulting and funded by Hopkins Homes Ltd.

2. Geology and topography

For the avoidance of doubt the term “site” is used in this report to cover the area of the current evaluation, rather than the entire development site. The site is an open arable field, currently between crops, on a south facing slope and is bounded to the south by the B1115 Finborough Road. The western extent of the residential development of Stowmarket provides the site’s eastern boundary while to the north and west lies further open arable land (the north boundary is provided by the remaining part of the proposed development area). The site is in the southeastern corner of the parish of Onehouse and on its border with Stowmarket. The southern boundary of the site is only 60m to the north of the Rattlesden River.

The geology of the site is described as bedrock deposits of Crag Group Sand overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton and Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel (BGS 2017). On site, the geology presented as mid orange and mid yellow sand with occasional gravelly patches.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A search of the Historic Environment Record (HER, search ref. no. 9189473) was carried out for an Archaeological Statement produced by CGMS consulting (Flitcroft, 2016), the results of which have been used for the section below. Two stages of work have already been carried out on the site (both of which are also recorded under HER code ONS 007); a metal detecting and field walking survey undertaken by Archaeological Solutions (McCall and Thompson, 2009) and a geophysical magnetometer survey carried out by TigerGeo Ltd (Roseveare and Armstrong, 2016).

The fieldwalking and metal detecting survey recorded sparse scatters of worked and heat altered flint, Roman CBM and late medieval to post-medieval pottery along with four unidentifiable metal fragments. The geophysical survey identified a number of linear anomalies, some of which may relate to known boundaries.

A Roman coin of Trajan, dating to the early second century, is recorded as being found on the eastern edge of the proposed development area, immediately to the northeast of the evaluated area (SKT 009) while off the southeastern corner of the site a post-medieval milestone is recorded (SKT 024).

Four further entries have been made on the HER within 1km of the site in the parish of Stowmarket to the east; a medieval moated site is recorded c.650m to the northeast, SKT 004, while Bronze Age Beaker pottery and a stone battle-axe were found during building work approximately 650m to the east, SKT Misc. Excavations at Danecroft, c.300m to the southeast, in 1907 reportedly recovered both Palaeolithic and Neolithic flint tools (both SKT Misc). Artefacts dating from the Neolithic through to the medieval period have been found within 1km of the site; a fragment of a Neolithic polished flint axe was found c.700 to the southwest while two Bronze Age finds are recorded nearby, a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead (FNG 029) and the blade end of a bronze socketed

axe (FNG 028). In addition, a surface scatter of Bronze Age worked flint is recorded c.500m to the west of the site (FNG 023).

There is no evidence recorded within the search area for activity during the later prehistoric and through the Roman period, except for the coin mentioned earlier, although this may simply be due to a lack of archaeological investigation within the defined area. An early tenth century coin commemorating St Edmund was found by metal detectorists c.400m to the southwest (FNG 018). A gold medieval ring and thirteenth century pottery are recorded c.750m to the south and southwest (COM Misc and FNG 004 respectively) while two silver seventeenth century Charles I coins were found by metal detectorists c.800 to the northwest (ONS Misc).

Immediately to the north of the development area, and c.230m from the evaluated site, is the site of the former Stow Union Workhouse, built in 1781, gave its name to Union Road and was in use as a hospital until being redeveloped into flats (ONS 007). Approximately 850m to the north is the site of a possible medieval moated complex where two arms survive to the east of a range of buildings recorded by Hodkinson in 1783 as Chilton Leys (ONS 006). Also recorded on Hodkinson's 1783 map is Burford Bridge, a post-medieval crossing of the Rattlesden River c.370m to the west (FNG 019) while parkland associated with the Georgian Finborough Hall extends to within 800m of the site to the southwest (FNG 013).

4. Methodology

In discussion with SCCAS/CT it was agreed that this initial stage of evaluation should sample 2.5% of the c.5ha southern part of the proposed development area with the trenches arranged in order to target and test selected anomalies highlighted by the geophysical survey carried out in 2016. In total 800m of trenching was excavated covering an area of 1440sqm. The trenches were located, and heights above Ordnance Datum obtained, using an RTK GNSS surveying system (Leica GS08+).

The trenches were excavated with a 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, measuring 1.8m wide, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The topsoil and any other overburden was removed to

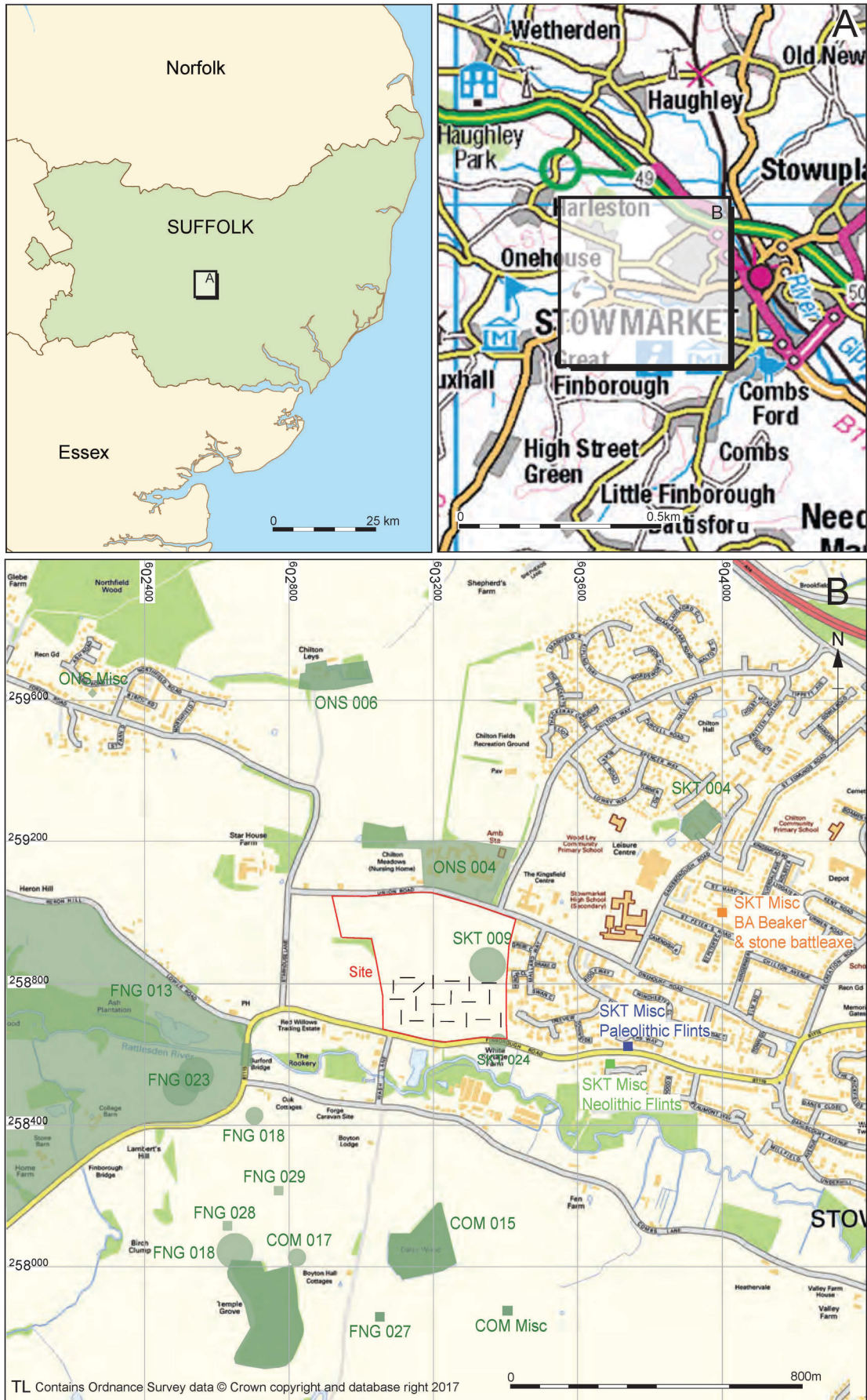


Figure 1. Location of proposed development area showing trenches and HER

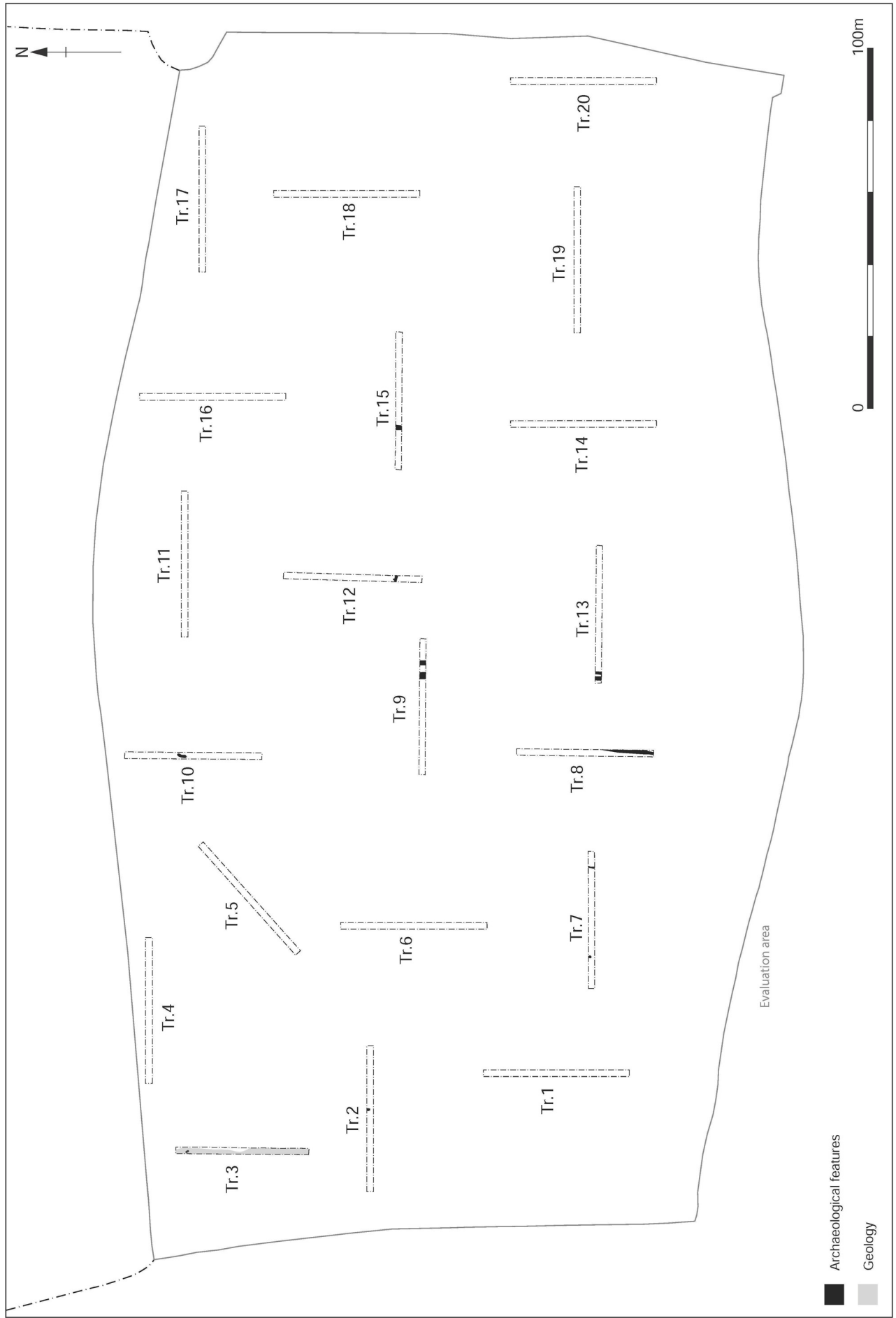


Figure 2. Trench plan

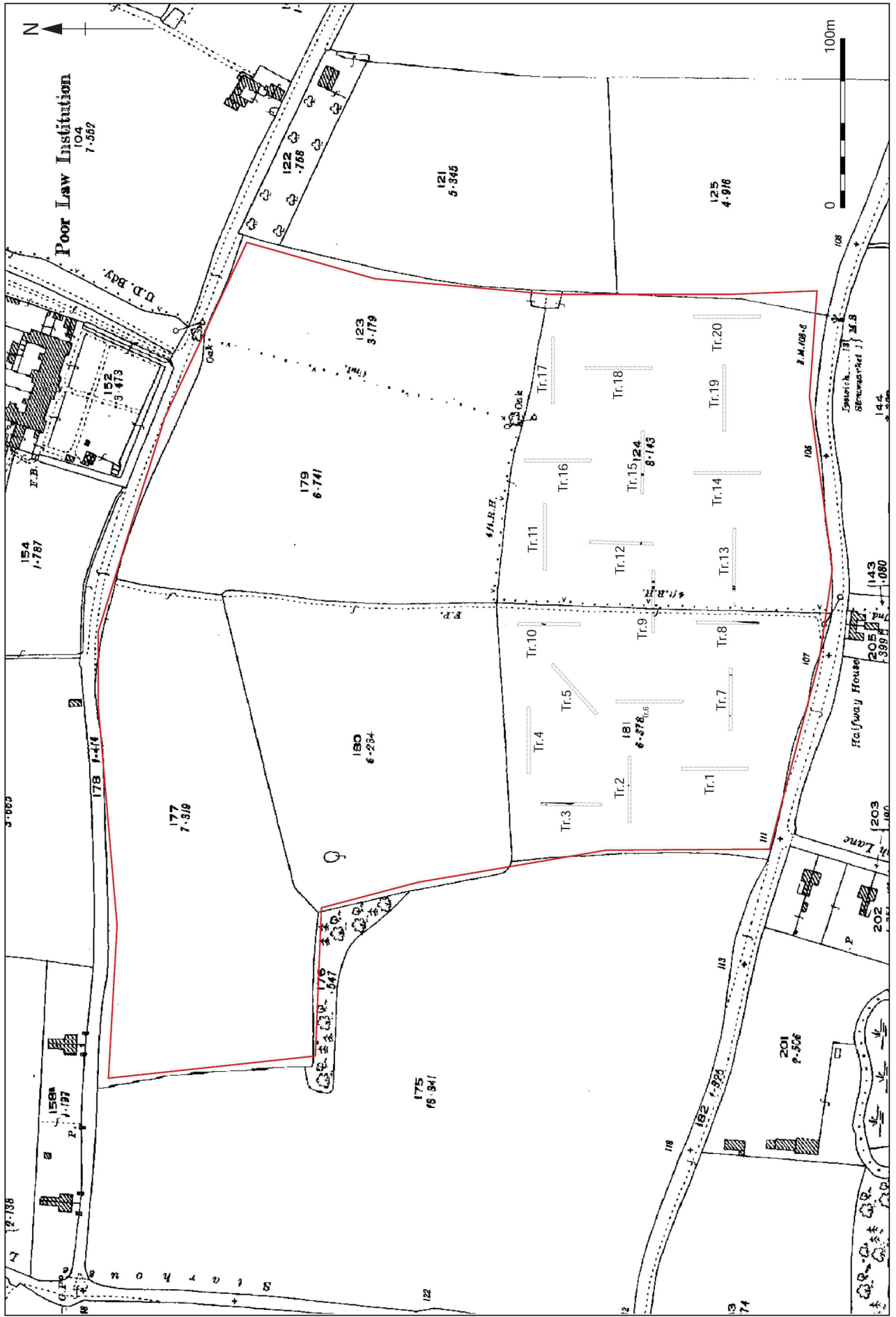


Figure 2. First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1884

expose the naturally derived strata below with all upcast material examined, and metal detected, for finds.

Following excavation, the trenches were described and their soil profiles were cleaned by hand and recorded. Potential archaeological deposits were also cleaned by hand, investigated and, if necessary, recorded. All deposits were assigned individual context numbers using a unique continuous numbering system (Appendix 2). All recording was carried out using SACIC *pro forma* sheets with all sections drawn at a scale of 1:20 and, unless stated otherwise, all plans drawn at a scale of 1:50, both on plastic drawing film. A full photographic record was also made using a high resolution digital camera.

Artefacts were retained both from stratified and unstratified contexts across the site and bulk environmental samples were collected from suitable deposits.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Two anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were recognised within the trenches; a large naturally occurring feature in Trench 3 in the northwest corner of the site and, in Trenches 9 and 13, a post-medieval boundary ditch shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Fig. 3, the discrepancy in location can be accounted for by more accurate modern mapping techniques).

Topsoil was generally between 0.25m and 0.35m thick over the site and was very dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt with occasional to moderate amounts of mixed stones and occasional to moderate fragments of post-medieval to modern ceramic building material (0002).

In most trenches this overlaid a deposit of pale to mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional to moderate mixed stones and occasional charcoal flecks (0003) which likely derived from continued agricultural processes over the site.

Local topographical changes led to trench depths varying greatly over the site, ranging from 0.24m to 1.9m. The changes in topography brought about by agriculture were evident in the disparity in ground levels at the margins of the site; the northern edge of the site is approximately 2m lower than the southern edge of the neighbouring field

while the road to the south is approximately 2.5m lower than the southern edge of the site.

All the trenches were 40m long and 1.8m wide and archaeological deposits were identified in eight of the trenches with the majority of these being preserved below at least 0.8m of overburden.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was between 1.25m and 1.45m deep and was aligned north to south in the southwest corner of the site. Topsoil was up to 0.34m thick over subsoil deposit 0003 which was 0.38m thick. Below this, and above the mid orange sand drift geology, was a deposit of mid brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent charcoal inclusions (0004). This layer was present in around half the trenches with varying levels of charcoal inclusions and generally a diffuse horizon with the natural stratum. No archaeological deposits were recorded in this trench.

Trench 2

This was to the north of Trench 1, orientated east west, and was between 0.8m and 1.9m deep. Topsoil was up to 0.4m thick and overlaid deposit 0003. This was 0.32m thick at the eastern end of the trench but 0.56m thick at the western end.

A mixed deposit of mid yellow sand and mid brown stony silty sand up to 0.23m thick was limited to the western end of the trench (0005). Below this layer, and throughout the trench ranging from 0.12m thick at the eastern end up to 0.7m thick to the west, was a deposit of homogenous mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt (0006). At the eastern end of the trench this was directly over the underlying pale yellow sand drift geology.

Recorded midway along the trench was a single discrete feature. This was a small pit, 0008, with shallow sloping concave sides and a concave base, 0.9m long, 0.6m and 0.38m deep. It was filled with mid to dark yellow brown sandy, clayey silt (0009) but had indistinct edges and perhaps more likely represents a naturally occurring anomaly rather than human intervention (Fig. 4).

Although ground levels across the top of the trench were consistent, the natural stratum fell away significantly towards the western end of the trench. Here, extending along the trench for c.3.7m and up to 0.66m thick was deposit 0007 (Pl. 1). This overlaid the natural stratum and was very dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional orange fired clay flecks and moderate charcoal flecks and also contained occasional animal bone fragments and a single sherd of Late Iron pottery. This did not appear to be within an incised feature but rather a spread of material potentially moving downslope through natural, or perhaps earlier agricultural, processes.



Plate 1. Trench 2, deposit 0007 1m scale looking south

Trench 3

Trench 3 was north south orientated towards the western field boundary and to the north of Trench 2. This trench was located over a large geophysical anomaly identified by the survey and extending into the field to the north. The trench sloped down towards the south and was c.1m deep at the northern end and 1.4m deep at the southern end.

Topsoil was generally 0.36m thick with layer 0003 below being between 0.22m and 0.35m thick. Below layer 0003 was a deposit of homogenous pale to mid brown silty sand, very similar to deposit 0004 in Trench 1. The mid orange coarse sand natural stratum was visible below this deposit along the eastern edge of the trench but, similar to Trench 2, dropped away sharply to the west, and this was shown by a small sondage excavated into the deposit. This deposit was interpreted as being formed by natural

processes and accounting for the large geophysical anomaly identified by the survey. No features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located along the northern site boundary, aligned east west, on the highest part of the site. It was only 0.32m deep with topsoil being directly over the mid yellow natural clay stratum. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 5

To the south of Trench 4 and orientated northeast southwest, this trench was more shallow at 0.24m deep. Topsoil was again directly over the naturally derived mid reddish orange coarse sand and again no archaeological deposits were present.

Trench 6

Aligned north south and running downhill, Trench 6 was shallow at its northern end at 0.66m deep with 0.36m of topsoil over 0.3m of subsoil (0003) while at the southern end the trench was 1.12m deep. A deposit identified as 0004 began to be visible over the naturally derived mid orange coarse sand approximately 10m from the northern end of the trench and by the southern end was 0.44m thick. Again, no archaeological features were present in this trench.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was located along the southern edge of the cultivated field and was aligned east west. It was 1.08m deep at its eastern end and 1.3m deep to the west. Topsoil varied in thickness from 0.34m at the western end to 0.4m to the east while subsoil 0003 was consistently around 0.26m thick along the trench. Below this subsoil, and with a diffuse horizon, was deposit 0004, which varied in thickness from 0.42m to 0.7m.

Two archaeological features were recorded cutting the mid yellow naturally derived sand (Fig. 5). Towards the western end of the trench was a sub-circular pit 0.6m in diameter and 0.23m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base, 0011, which was filled with very dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt with a moderate amount of charcoal flecks and small fragments and occasional fired clay flecks (0012). Worked

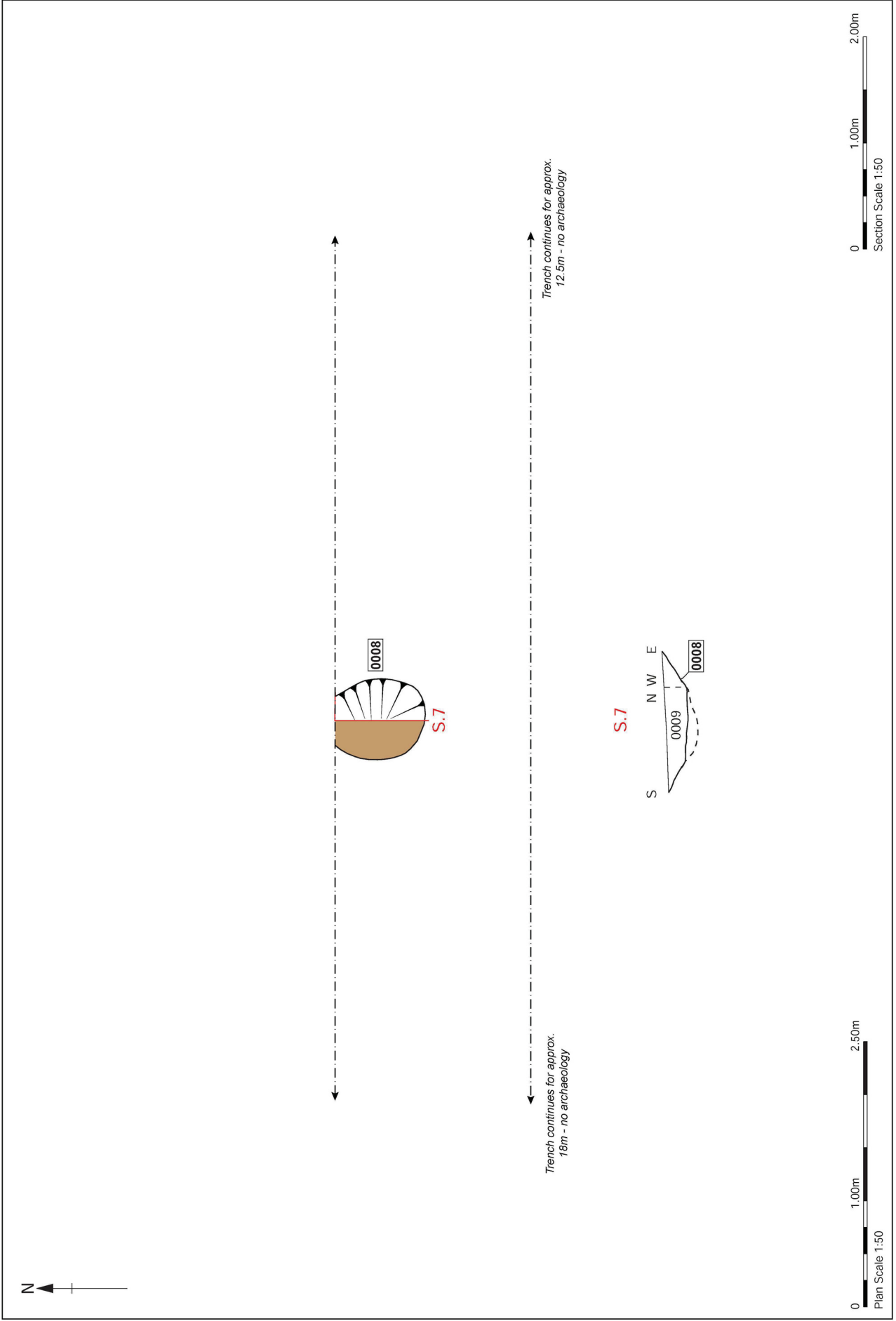


Figure 4. Trench 2, section and plan

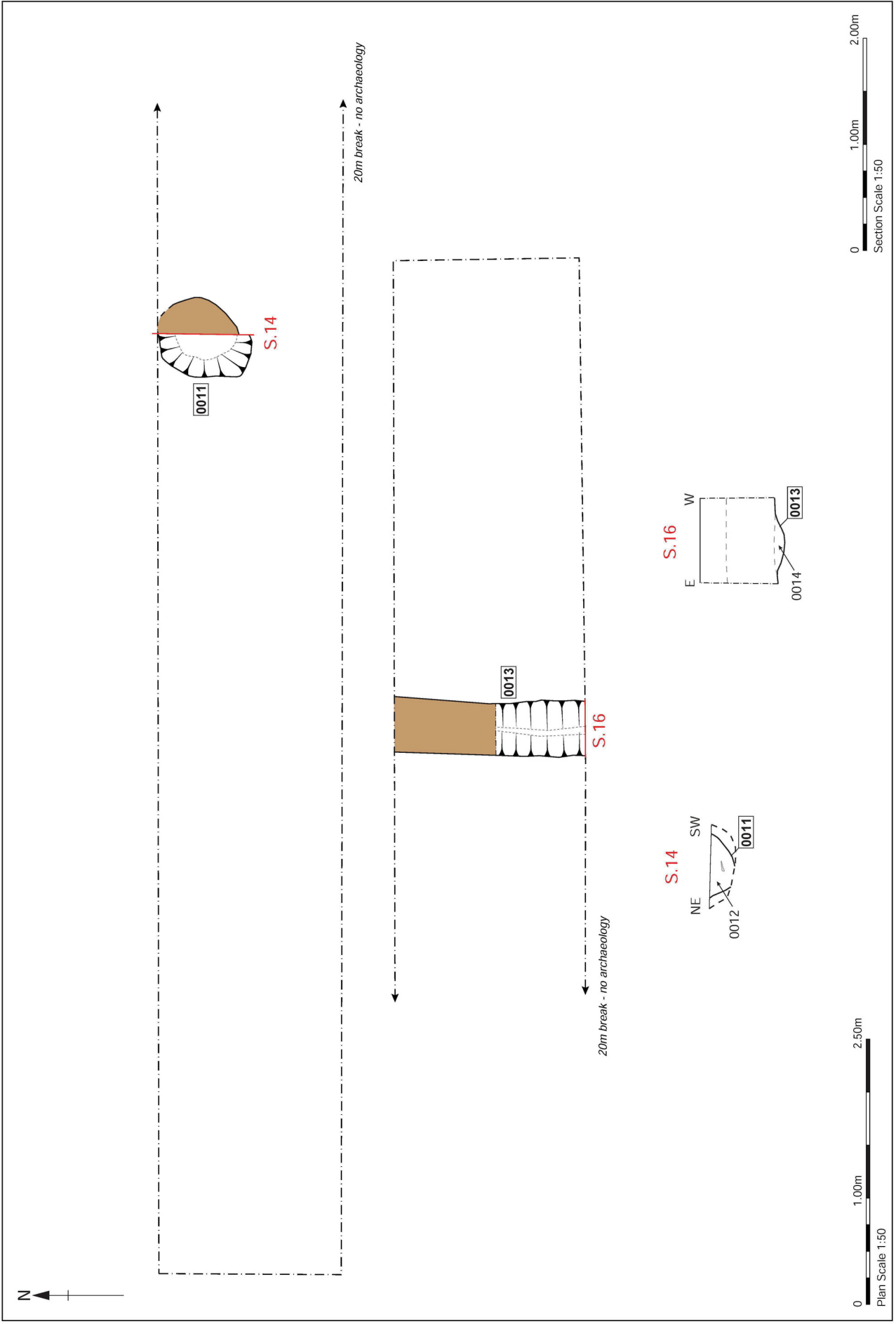


Figure 5. Trench 7, sections and plan

and heat altered flint, fired clay fragments and a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery were recovered from an environmental sample collected from this pit (Pl. 2). At the eastern end of the trench and aligned north south was a shallow gully, 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep, with a concave profile, 0013, which was filled with fairly homogenous mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks (0014). No finds were recovered from this feature.



Plate 2. Trench 7, pit 0011 1m scale looking east

Trench 8

This trench was north south aligned, with topsoil 0.38m thick over 0.24m of subsoil deposit 0003 which was, in turn, over layer 0004. This was up to 0.5m thick with a clear horizon with the naturally derived mid yellow sand and gravel. This layer appeared to seal an undated north-northeast to south-southwest aligned ditch, 0015. This was 1.05m wide and 0.27m deep, with a concave profile and was filled with mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent stones and occasional charcoal flecks, 0016 (Pl. 3 and Fig. 6).

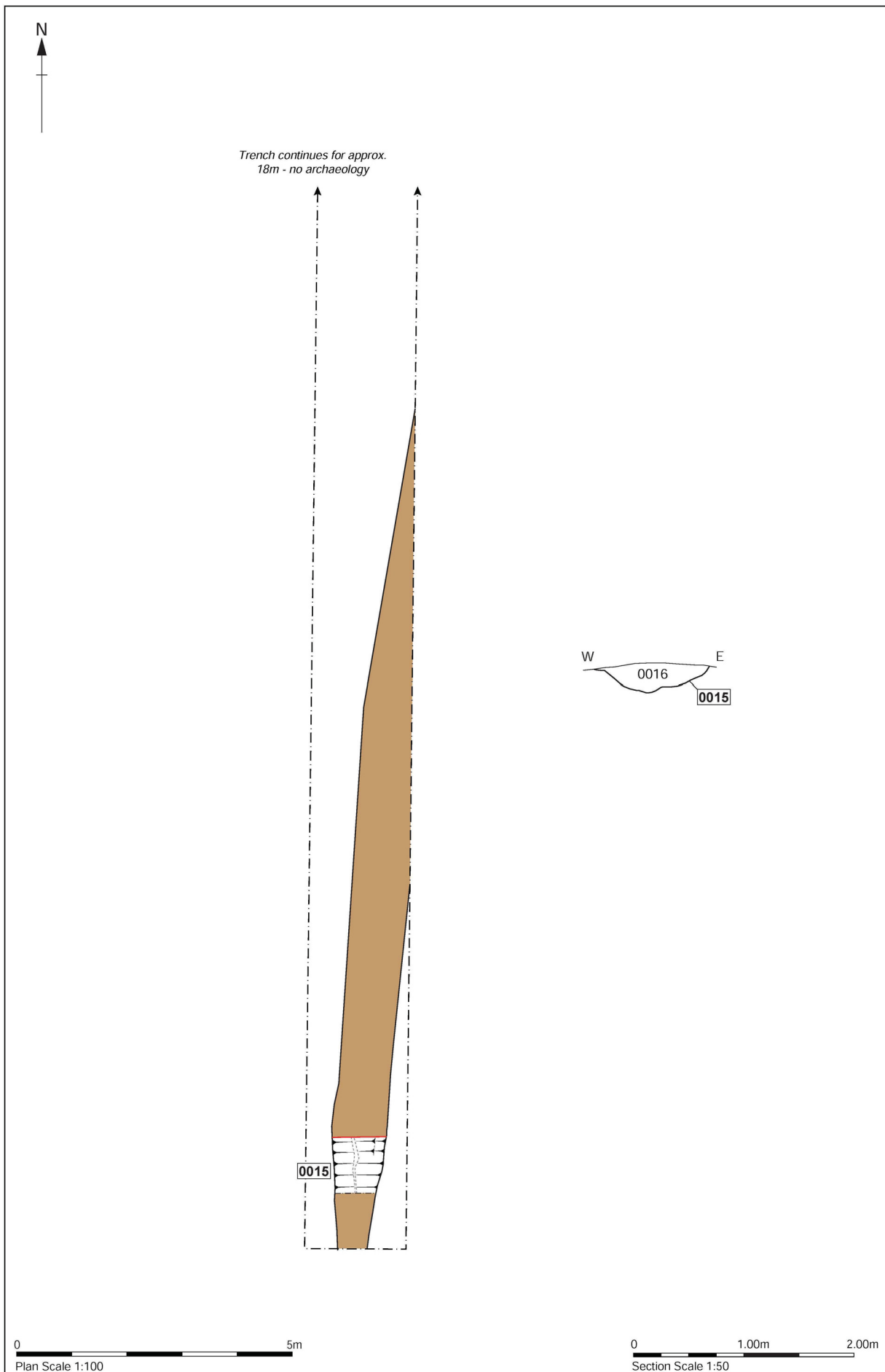


Figure 6. Trench 8, section and plan



Plate 3. Trench 8, ditch 0015 1m scale looking north

Trench 9

This trench was orientated east west and was located over a geophysical anomaly interpreted as representing a post-medieval boundary ditch shown on historic mapping (Fig. 7 and Pl. 4). At 0.7m this trench was less deep than many of the adjacent trenches with 0.36m of topsoil over 0.34m of subsoil deposit 0003. Two ditches were identified cutting the naturally derived mid yellow sand, both of which were north south aligned. The suspected post-medieval boundary ditch was shown to be approximately 3m wide and 1m deep and was seen cutting from directly below the topsoil, 0036. This had fairly steeply sloping concave sides and a broad concave base. The upper fill (0046) was dark greyish brown sandy silt and was over a thin layer of pale to mid brown sandy silt (0045) while the lower, and main, filling deposit was mid brown sandy silt (0037). No finds were recovered from this ditch however it could clearly be dated by its stratigraphic relationships. Approximately 2m to the east of the post-medieval ditch was an earlier ditch, 0038. This was 1.05m wide and 0.56m deep and was filled with two deposits; a basal fill of pale brown sandy silt with occasional small stones (0039) below mid brown silty sand (0040), again, no finds were recovered from this ditch (Pl. 5).



Plate 4. Trench 9, ditch 0036 1m scale looking south



Plate 5. Trench 9, ditch 0038 1m scale looking south

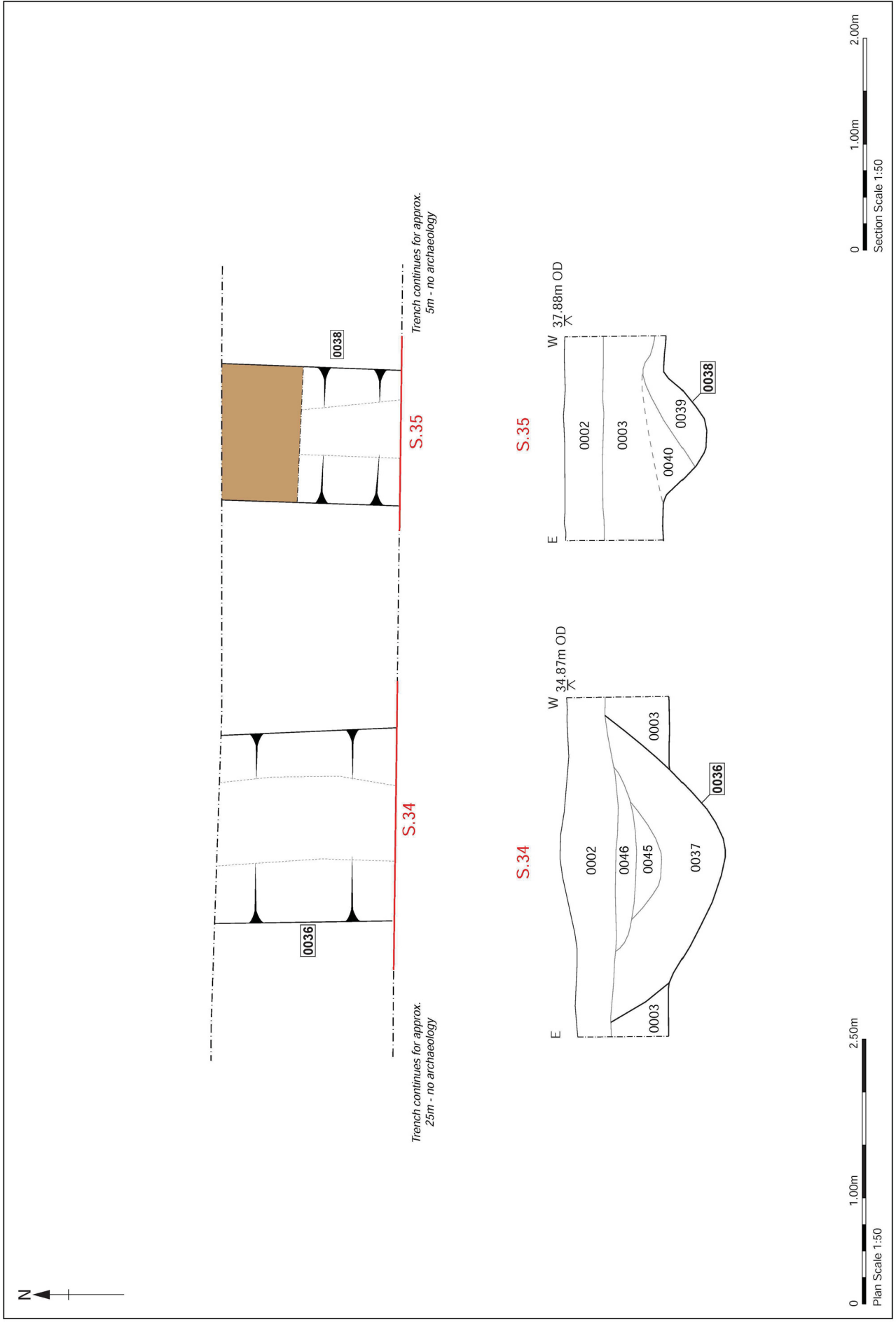


Figure 7. Trench 9, sections and plan

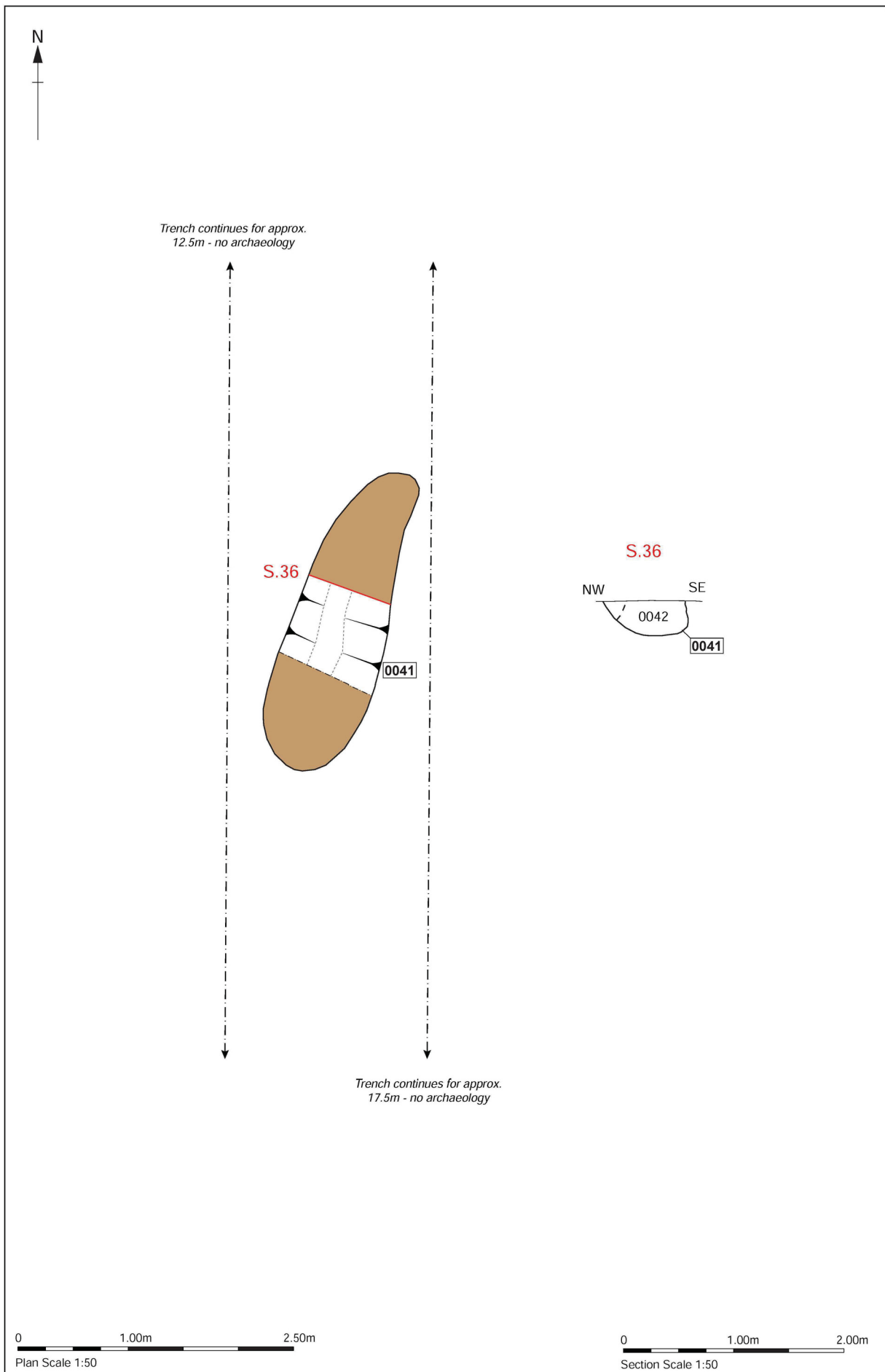


Figure 8. Trench 10, section and plan

Trench 10

This was north south aligned and extended downhill from close to the northern site edge. Topsoil here was 0.38m thick and was directly over the naturally derived pale yellow sand and gravel. An undated crescent shaped pit was recorded in this trench, 0041. This had fairly steeply sloping sides, a concave base and was filled with mid brown silt (0042). This was unconvincing as an incised feature and was interpreted as a possible tree bowl or natural feature (Fig. 8).

Trench 11

This trench was aligned east west near to the northern site edge and varied in depth from 0.7m at the western end to 0.3m to the east. Topsoil was generally 0.3m thick and at the eastern end was directly over the naturally derived pale yellow sand. Subsoil deposit 0003 was present from approximately 15m from the eastern end of the trench and was 0.4m thick at the western end of the trench. The eastern end of the trench displayed shallow post-medieval to modern disturbance, possibly the result of agriculture. No archaeological deposits were recorded in this trench.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was north south aligned and was generally 0.8m deep with 0.3m of topsoil and 0.5m of subsoil deposit 0003 over naturally derived pale to mid yellow sand. Two intercutting features were recorded in this trench. The later feature was a sub-circular pit, 0.55m in diameter and 0.2m deep, with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base, 0022, which was filled with two deposits; a basal fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (0023) below an upper fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (0024), no finds were recovered from either deposit. Ditch 0025 was aligned east west across the trench and was cut on its northern edge by pit 0022 (Fig. 9 and Pl. 6). The ditch was c.0.7m wide and 0.2m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base and was filled with a single deposit of mid grey brown sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks (0026). Both worked flint and a large assemblage of 26 sherds of Later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from this ditch.

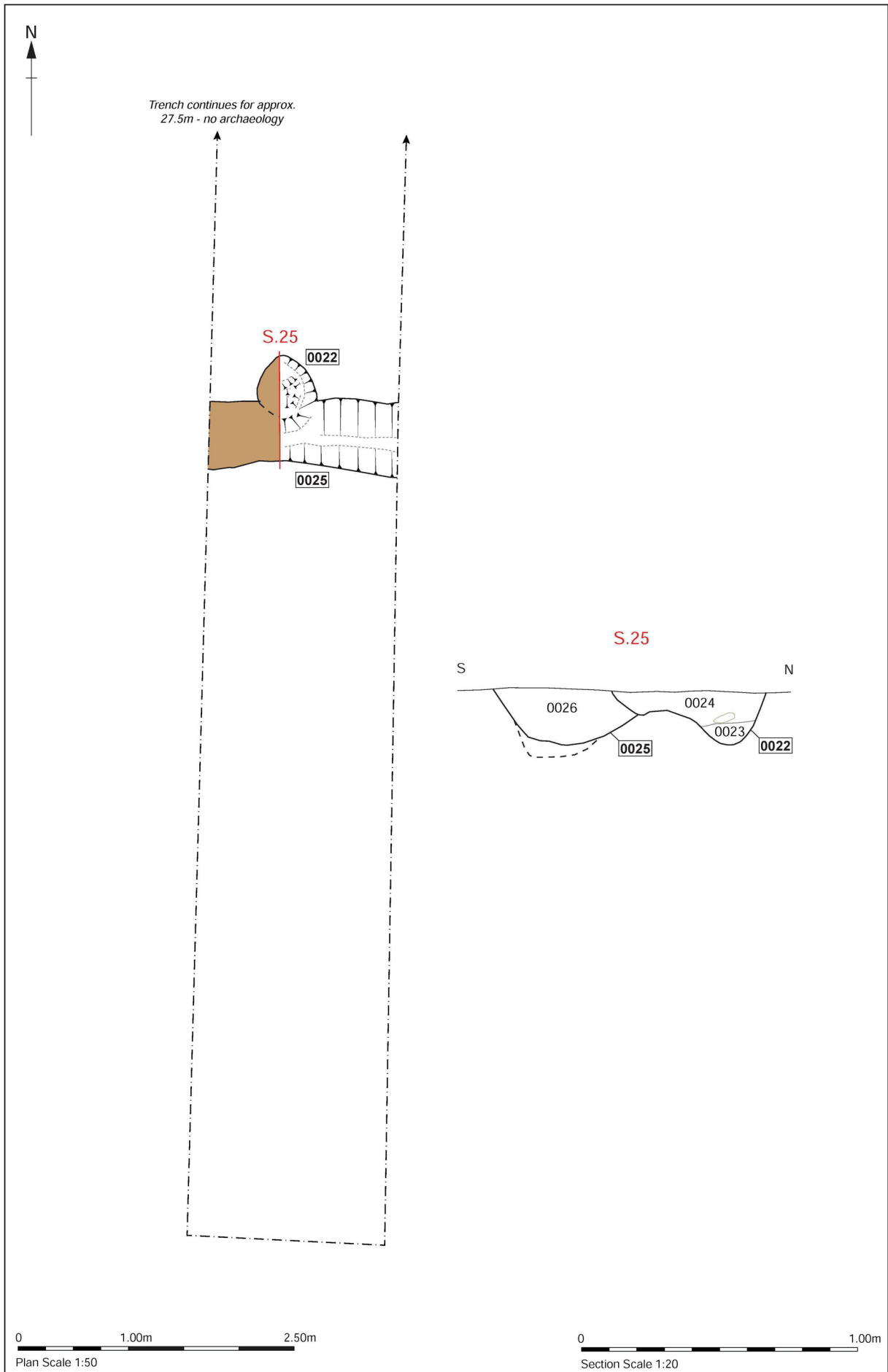


Figure 9. Trench 12, section and plan



Plate 6. Trench 12, ditch 0022 and pit 0025 1m scale looking west

Trench 13

This was east west aligned along the southern edge of the site. Its position at the base of the slope and the consequent build-up of material meant that this trench was 1.38m deep with 0.34m of topsoil and 0.44m of subsoil layer 0003 over 0.6m of deposit 0004. As with Trench 9, this trench was located over the post-medieval boundary ditch and this was identified at the trench's western end, 0031 and 0033 (Fig. 10 and Pls. 7 and 8). Again this could be seen cutting from the base of topsoil and here it was 2.7m wide and 1.5m deep with fairly steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was predominantly filled with dark greyish brown sandy silt (0035). Despite being recorded on site as two separate ditches, 0031 and 0033, it would seem more likely that this was a single ditch, re-cut multiple times with 0033 representing the latest episode of re-excavation of the ditch. Two further filling deposits were recorded in this ditch; mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt (0034) over a mid greyish brown sandy silt basal deposit (0032). An earlier north south aligned ditch, 0027, could be seen cutting the naturally derived pale yellow sand and also being cut by the later, post-medieval ditch.

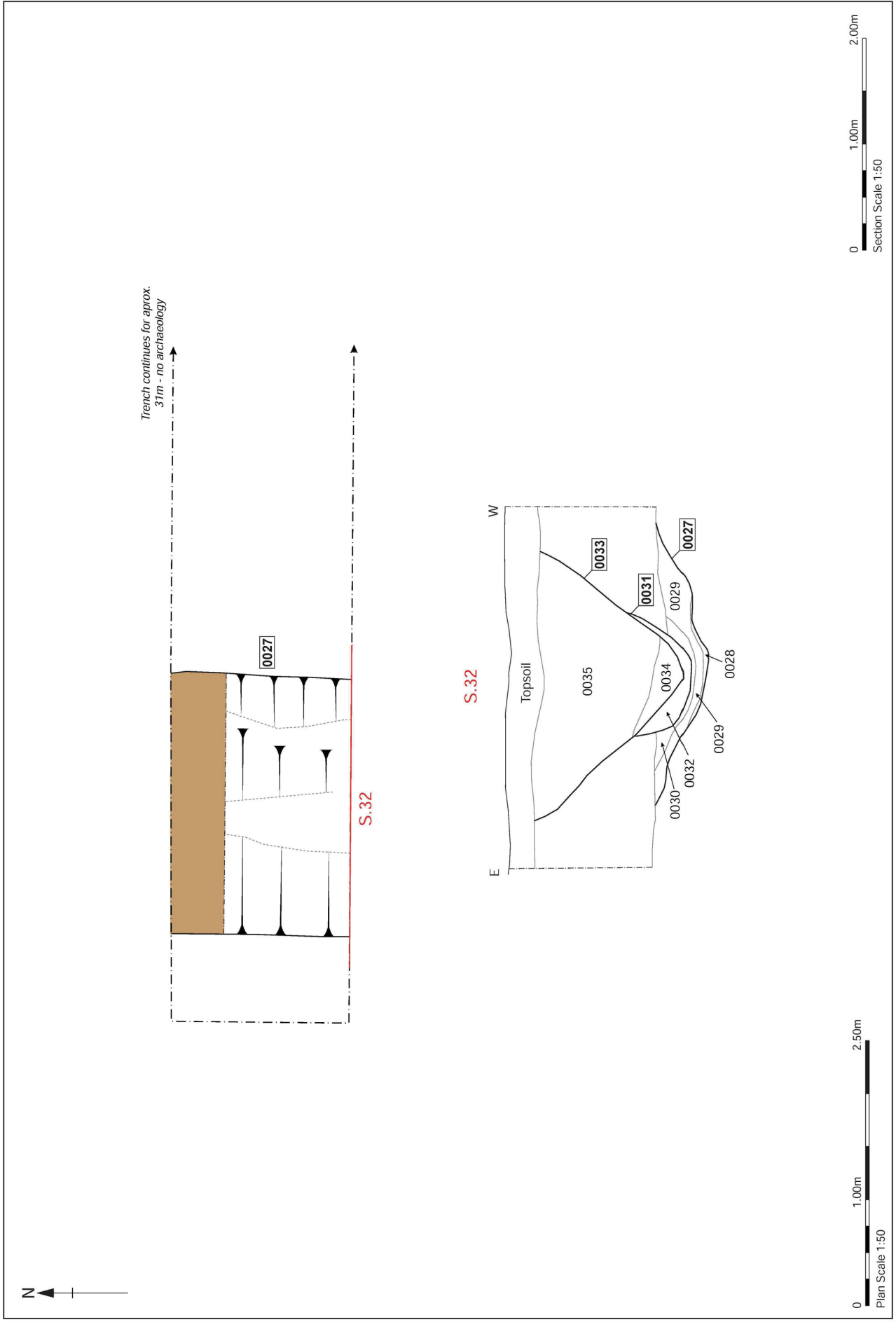


Figure 10. Trench 13, section and plan



Plate 7. Trench 13, ditches 0027, 0031 and 0033 1m scale looking south

This ditch was 2.6m wide and 0.45m deep with gradually sloping edges and a broadly concave base. The edges of this ditch were difficult to discern with the filling deposits being similar to the surrounding natural stratum, in particular basal fill 0028. This was loose pale orange yellow slightly silty sand and contained five sherds of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. The central fill of the ditch (0029) was loose pale grey brown silty sand and it also contained Early to Middle Iron Age pottery, this time a large assemblage of 43 sherds. Over this was an upper deposit of mid grey brown sandy silt (0030) which did not produce any finds.



Plate 8. Trench 13, ditches 0027 and 0031 1m scale looking north

Trench 14

Although ground levels remained consistent along the length of this north south orientated trench, the naturally derived pale yellow sand sloped down to the south meaning that the trench was 0.7m deep at the northern end and 1.4m deep at the south. Topsoil was uniformly 0.3m thick along the trench with subsoil layer 0003 being up to 0.6m thick. Deposit 0004 was present from around midway along the trench to the southern end and was up to 0.5m thick. No archaeological features were present in the trench.

Trench 15

This was east west aligned and generally 0.8m deep with 0.3m of topsoil and 0.5m of deposit 0003 over the natural pale yellow sand drift geology. A single, north south orientated ditch was present in this trench, 0043. This was 1.94m wide and 0.34m deep with gradually sloping concave sides and a broad, slightly concave base. It was filled with a single deposit of mid to dark greyish brown silty sand which contained occasional charcoal flecks and produced three sherds of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery and as well as worked flint and heat altered flint and sandstone (Fig 11 and Pl. 9).



Plate 9. Trench 15, ditch 0043 1m scale looking north

Trench 16

This trench was north south orientated, 40m long and 1.8m wide. It was located close to the northern field boundary and ran along the base of a north south aligned undulation within the field. The topsoil and subsoil 0003 were consistently 0.38m and 0.44m thick respectively along the trench. Layer 0003 had a diffuse horizon with deposit 0020 below. This was mid to dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, was 0.56m thick and was probably the same deposit as 0004. Below this layer, and present throughout the trench over the naturally derived mid yellowish brown sand, was a layer of mid brown silty sand with occasional to moderate charcoal flecks (assigned context number 0021 but very similar to deposit 0004). Both Iron Age pottery and worked flint were recovered from this layer.

Trench 17

This was east west aligned along the northern site edge and ran up to and over the crest of a ridge in the northeast part of the field. The trench was up to 0.48m deep with 0.26m of topsoil and up to 0.22m of subsoil 0003 over mixed naturally derived mid yellow brown sand and clay. No archaeological features were present within this trench.

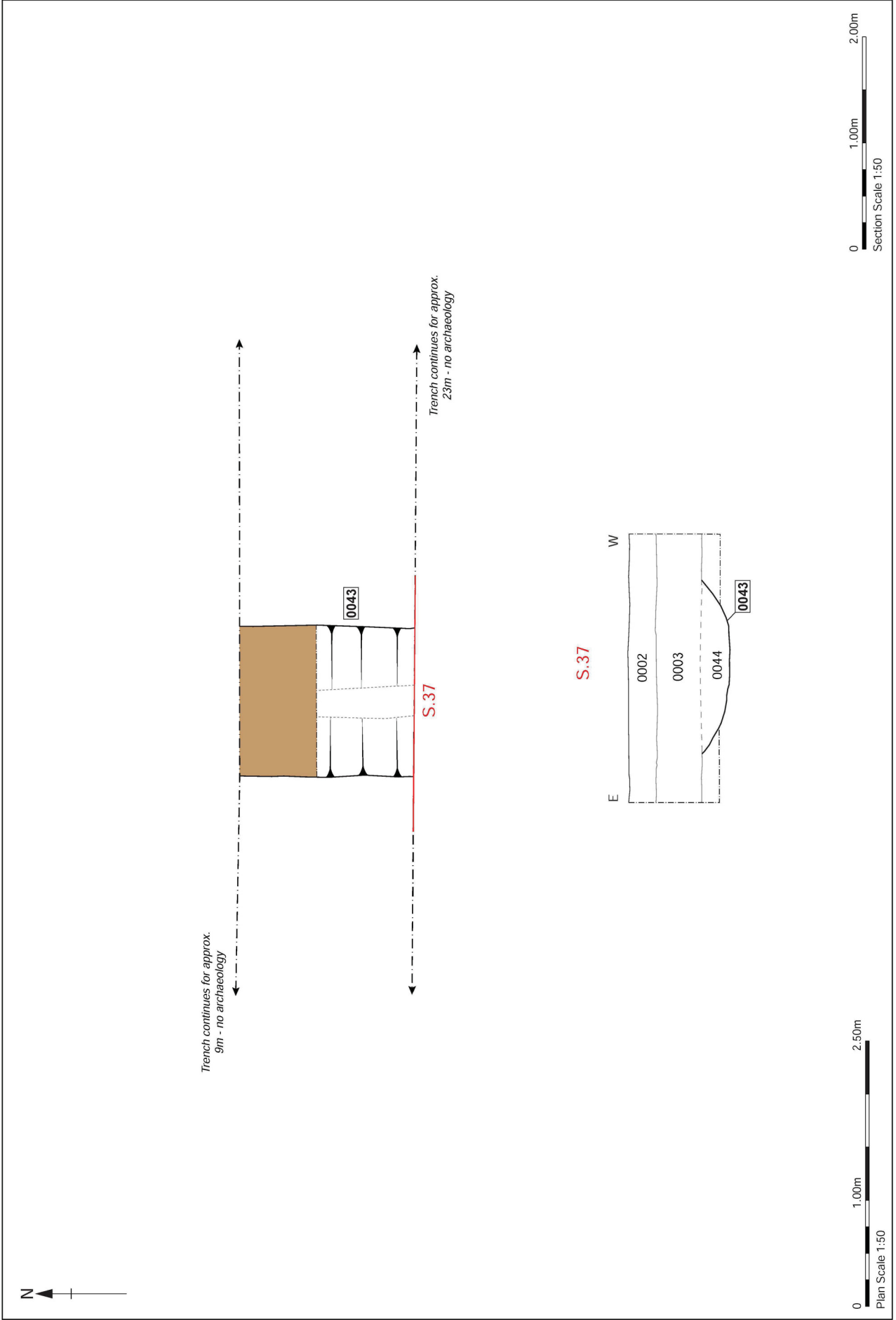


Figure 11. Trench 15, section and plan

Trench 18

This was north south aligned and ran down the crest of the ridge along the eastern edge of the site. This trench was up to 0.46m deep with 0.26m of topsoil and up to 0.2m of deposit 0003 over mixed naturally derived mid yellow and pinkish red coarse sand. As with Trench 17, no archaeology was present within this trench.

Trench 19

Trench 19 was east west orientated along the southern edge of the evaluated area. It ranged from 0.8m in the east to 1.3m deep in the west. The topsoil was consistently 0.38m thick with subsoil layer 0003 ranging from 0.42m thick in the east to 0.3m thick in the west. Deposit 0004 was again present at the base of the slope and was up to 0.62m thick. No archaeological deposits were recorded truncating the naturally derived mid yellow and mid orange sand.

Trench 20

This trench was orientated north south along the eastern site edge. The topsoil was consistently 0.3m thick and was generally directly over the naturally derived mid orange and mid yellow coarse sand. Significant modern truncation of the natural stratum was evident extending along the trench for approximately 15m from its northern end and up to a depth of 1.2m. This was made up of three distinct layers; mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small stones and chalk nodules and occasional to moderate CBM fragments (0017), pale grey silty sandy clay with frequent chalk nodules (0018) and mid brown homogenous silty sand with occasional small stones and lenses of redeposited mid orange natural sand and gravel (0019). No deposits of any archaeological interest were uncovered in this trench.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Ioannis Smyrnaiois

6.1 Introduction

The total bulk finds from the evaluation are presented in Table 1. The hand-collected material derived from six contexts. Additional material came from three soil samples, which is not included in Table 1, but is discussed together with the hand-collected material in the following sections of this report.

Context Number	Pottery Count	Pottery Weight	W.flint Count	W.flint Weight	B.Flint Count	B.Flint Weight	H.A. Stone Count	H.A. Stone Weight	Notes
0001	1	5							
0007									Finds from sample only. No bulk finds for this context
0012									Finds from sample only. No bulk finds from this context.
0021	3	51	1	29					
0026	27	585	1	4	4	67			
0028	5	60							
0029	42	1615	1	726					
0044	1	5					1	92	Finds from sample.
Totals	79	2321	3	759	4	67	1	92	

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

The evaluation produced a total of eighty-five sherds weighing 2,328 grams. The material derived from six contexts, supplemented by three soil samples. With the exception of one abraded medieval sherd weighing 4 grams, the entire pottery assemblage from the site is prehistoric and is relatively unabraded. The total pottery assemblage is presented by context order in Appendix 3.

Methodology

The pottery from the site was quantified by fabric groups. Fabrics were identified through hand specimen examination, supplemented by the use of a x10 binocular microscope. Prehistoric fabrics were recorded according to simplified abbreviations of the *Guidelines for Analysis and Publication* of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2010). Medieval fabrics were identified according to the Suffolk fabric series

(unpublished). Minimum numbers of vessels (ENVs) were estimated according to distinct fabrics, rims and bases. Estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) were included when rim sherds in good condition were available.

Prehistoric pottery

Quantification by fabrics

Prehistoric pottery numbers eighty-four sherds weighing 2,322 grams. It is divided into seven fabrics dating from the Bronze Age and to, possibly, the later Iron Age. The material is summarised by fabric group in Table 2.

Fabric	Brief description of fabric	Fabric Date	No	% No	Wt/g	%Wt/g
BFQ	Moderate coarse burnt flint in a fine and dense sandy matrix	BA	1	1.2	4	0.2
QG	Sparse medium-sized grog in a fine dense, yet soft sandy matrix	MBA	3	3.6	9	0.4
QSF	Large-sized sand grains and medium sub-angular flint in a dense coarse sandy matrix	later BA	2	2.4	19	0.8
F1	Common flint of two types: medium to large-sized angular fragments and smaller finer fragments in a soft sandy matrix	LBA-EIA	24	28.6	582	25.1
F2	Common fine medium-sized flint in a moderate sandy matrix, refined version of F1	MIA or earlier	47	56.0	1605	69.1
F3	Abundant to common very fine thin and small-sized flint, often needles, in a fine sandy matrix with small elongated voids from burnt organic temper	MIA-LIA	5	6.0	101	4.3
Q	Plain and fine sandy fabric	LIA?	2	2.4	2	0.1
	Totals		84	100.0	2322	100.0

Table 2: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric

According to the table, 56.0% of the pottery by sherd count, or 69.1% by weight, belongs to fabric F2. The fabric dates to the Middle Iron Age, although an earlier date may also be likely. The fabric is a refined version of F1, which is coarser and most likely relates to tempering traditions of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. F1 is the second most prevailing fabric, representing 28.6% of the total assemblage by sherd count, or 25.1% by weight.

Earlier prehistoric fabrics (BFQ, QG and QSF) are rare. Even though they represent 7.1% of the prehistoric assemblage by sherd count, they only relate to 1.4% of the assemblage's weight. Such fabrics are typically Bronze Age.

Finally, later prehistoric fabrics (F3 and Q) form 8.3% of the assemblage by sherd count, or 4.4% by weight. Fabric F3 is a very fine flint tempered fabric with organic inclusions, which is likely to date to the final stages of the Middle Iron Age, if not well into the Late Iron Age. Fabric Q is represented by two small fragments and may not be a separate fabric at all. In general, fine sandy fabrics are common in the later Iron Age, but it is also likely that the fabrics noted as Q are small chips coming from larger flint tempered vessels, which could date to earlier in the Iron Age.

Vessels and shapes

The prehistoric assemblage derives from a minimum of eight pots, the majority of which are most likely jars. The only rim in the entire assemblage comes from an undecorated open form with outward and slightly beaded rim; most likely an Early Iron Age bowl. The rim, which represents 0.09 EVEs, resembles earlier Neolithic carinated bowls from Yorkshire and Kent (Gibson 2002, 71, fig. 34); however, the sherd is relatively thin and its fabric is typically Iron Age. Even though the lower part of the vessel does not survive and no carination is visible, it is more likely that the original pot was an undecorated Late Bronze Age bowl with beaded rim, similar to examples from Reading (Gibson 2002, 114, fig.55, n.5).

Distribution by trench

Table 3 presents the distribution of prehistoric pottery by trench. According to the table, the majority of the assemblage was produced in Trench 13, and more specifically from ditch fills 0028 and 0029. Trench 12, directly to the north of Trench 13, produced the second largest quantity of pottery from the site, coming from ditch fill 0026.

Trench	No	% No	Wt/g	%Wt/g
2	1	1.2	1	0.0
7	3	3.6	9	0.4
12	26	31.0	582	25.1
13	48	57.1	1673	72.0
15	3	3.6	7	0.3
16	3	3.6	50	2.2
Totals	84	100.0	2322	100.0

Table 3. Distribution of prehistoric pottery by trench

Medieval pottery

A single sherd from a medieval coarse ware (MCW) weighing 4 grams, came from unstratified deposits. The sherd most likely relates to later medieval activity on the surface of the site.

6.3 Fired clay

The evaluation produced a small quantity of fired clay deriving from samples. The material is presented in Table 4. Fired clay survives in small pieces, which are made from a fine sandy fabric (fs), occasionally tempered with flint (fsf). The total material numbers six fragments weighing 10 grams.

Ctxt	Samp	Trench	Context description	Fabric	Type	No.	Wt/g
0007	1	2	deposit	fs		1	3
0012	3	7	pit fill	fs		4	6
0012	3	7	pit fill	fsf		1	1

Table 4. Quantification of fired clay

6.4 Worked flint

Introduction

The evaluation produced eight pieces of flint weighing 791 grams. The total material is presented in Table 5. The majority of the pieces are small and most likely flaked fragments, although their identification is often problematic. Two pieces with patination coming from ditch fills 0026 and 0029 were identified as non-struck; they were recorded and then discarded. The total of worked flint numbers six fragments weighing 20 grams.

Ctxt	Sam.	Cat.	Type	No.	Wt(g)	Cortex	Primary flake	Patina	Non-str.	Comment
0012	3	stfr	flaked piece	2	1	0	0	0	0	
0012	3	stfr	flaked piece	1	1	0	0	0	0	broken piece with multi directional scars
0012	3	flak	tested piece	1	27	1	1	1	0	
0021		flak	tested piece	1	30	1	1	1	0	patinated
0026		frag	non-struck fragment	1	5	0	0	1	1	
0029		frag	non-struck fragment	1	726	1	0	1	1	frost fractured and heavily patinated
0044	2	stfr	flaked piece	1	1	1	0	0	0	

Table 5: Quantification of flint

Discussion of worked flint by trench

Trench 7

Trench 7 produced four pieces weighing 29 grams. They all derived from Sample 3 from pit fill 0012. Three flints are small and most likely flaked fragments, one of which is broken and has multi directional scars, most likely due to deposition. The only substantial piece of flint is a tested flake which preserves part of the original cortex. This is probably a primary flake from a larger core, which may not necessarily be the product of thorough core preparation. In general, thorough core preparation was practiced during earlier prehistory. Even though Trench 7 produced three pottery sherds dating to the Bronze Age, the flint is not clearly datable.

Trench 15

Trench 15 produced a small flaked fragment weighing 1 gram. The flake derived from ditch fill 0044, which contained Middle Iron Age pottery.

Trench 16

Trench 16 produced a single piece weighing 30 grams, which derived from deposit 0021. It is a tested flake similar to the one described earlier, which preserves a large portion of its original cortex. Again, this piece may not necessarily relate to earlier prehistoric core preparation. The only pottery sherd from the same context is Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age.

6.5 Burnt flint and heat-altered stone

The evaluation produced a total of twenty-four pieces of burnt flint weighing 121 grams, and a single piece of heat-altered sandstone/quartzite weighing 92 grams. The material is presented by context in Table 6.

Ctxt	Sam.	Trench	Context details	Bt Flint No	Bt flint Wt/g	H.A. SS/QZ No	H.A. SS/QZ Wt/t
0012	3	7	pit fill	8	16		
0026		12	ditch fil	4	67		
0044	2	15	ditch fil	12	38		
0044		15	ditch fil			1	92

Table 6. Quantification of burnt flint and heat-altered stone

The quantities of burnt flint from the site derived from Trenches 7, 12 and 15. Burnt flint is usually associated with prehistoric cooking and food preparation; however, the quantities from this site are little and may not necessarily indicate such domestic activities. Burnt flint in Trench 7 was found together with a flake of worked flint and Bronze Age sherds; in Trench 12 it was found together with Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery; and, in Trench 15 it was found with Middle Iron Age pottery. It must be noted that no burnt flint and heat-altered stone was found in Trench 13, the ditch fills of which yielded the largest amounts of Iron Age pottery from the entire site.

6.6 Slag

Slag from the site numbers three pieces weighing 5 grams. They were recovered from Sample 1, taken from deposit 0007 in Trench 2. The pieces are small and most likely fuel ash slag. The only piece of pottery from the same context is likely to date to the Late Iron Age; however, the sherd is too small and its date may differ.

6.7 Faunal Remains

The only animal bone from the site was recovered from Sample 1, taken from deposit 0007 in Trench 2. The bone assemblage consists of nine fragments weighing 34 grams, and is described below in Table 7.

Ctxt	Sam.	Trench	Context description	Type	No.	Wt/g	Notes
0007	1	2	deposit	Cattle scapula	1	10	broken lower part of scapula. Most likely cattle
0007	1	2	deposit	Cattle ?ribs	3	12	fragments of ?ribs, most likely same cattle
0007	1	2	deposit	Calcined fragments	5	12	calcined fragments from a large mammal, with skinning marks

Table 7. Quantification of animal bone

The pieces are fragmented and some are in poor condition. The only identifiable bone comes from the lower part of the scapula of a large mammal, most likely cattle. Another three fragments are most likely from the ribs of a similarly-sized species. Finally, there are five calcined pieces from a second large mammal, which also carry skinning marks. The animal bone from the evaluation suggests typical domestic activities related to food consumption and animal exploitation.

6.8 Plant macrofossils

Anna West

Introduction and Methods

Three bulk samples were taken during the evaluation from layer 0007 in Trench 2, ditch 0043 in Trench 15, both dating from the Iron Age, and pit 0012 in Trench 7, dating from the Middle Bronze Age. The samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of any further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 8. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles*, (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. The residues were scanned using a magnet to recover any ferrous material present. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories;

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance;

+ = *rare*, ++ = *moderate*, +++ = *abundant*

Results

SS no	Context no	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0007		layer	LIA	charred cereal grains #, charcoal #, weed seeds #, rootlets +
2	0044	0043	Ditch	MIA-LIA	charred weed seeds #, weed seeds #, charcoal +, snails +, rootlets +, coal fragments +
3	0012	0011	Pit	MBA	charred cereal grains #, charcoal ++

Table 8. Presence of plant remains in samples

Discussion

The flots produced by these samples were relatively small, being between 10ml and 100ml. The preservation of the plant macro remains was through charring and was generally poor. Wood charcoal was present in all the flots in small quantities, however it was highly comminuted making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating. Rootlet fragments were sparse and where present are considered to be modern contaminants.

Terrestrial snail shells were present in Sample 2, from ditch 0043, they are rare however and no attempt has been made to identify them for the purposes of this report.

Charred cereal grains were present in very small numbers, most were puffed, fragmented and abraded, making identification beyond broad species difficult. Sample 1, from layer 0007 contained Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) caryopses and Sample 3, from pit 0011 contained rounded, bread wheat (*Triticum* sp.) type grains. In both samples there were a number of cereal grains that were too fragmented to identify to species.

A few charred Grass (Poaceae) caryopses were present in Sample 2, pit fill 0012. Uncharred weed seeds of Hairy Tare (*Vicia hirsuta* L.), Speedwells (*Veronica* sp.), possible Docks (*Rumex* sp.) and Campions (*Silene* sp.) were present, but generally as single specimens at a time. As these seeds were un-charred and un-abraded it is possible that they are part of the background soil seed bank and are intrusive within the contexts sampled.

The coal fragments within Sample 2, ditch fill 0044, are also likely to be intrusive, possibly the result of coal powered machinery being used in the vicinity.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The samples taken during this evaluation were poor in terms of identifiable material. The charred cereal remains were sparse and in rather poor condition. Wood charcoal fragments were only present in small quantities and were too fragmented to be useful for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Due to the limited nature of the current investigations it is difficult to say anything conclusive beyond the fact that agricultural activities were likely to be taking place in the vicinity.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flots material at this stage, however if further interventions are planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigation of the nature of the possible cereal remains. Any further accompanying weed assemblage could possibly also provide useful insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence for this site. Although no further work is required on the flots from these samples at this point, it is recommended that they are retained as part of the site archive.

6.9 Discussion of material evidence

Discussion by trench

Trench 2

Evidence from Trench 2 was obtained solely through soil samples. The only pottery sherd is likely to date to the Late Iron Age, although this date must be treated with caution. The same trench produced quantities of animal bone, slag and pieces of fired clay.

Trench 7

Material evidence from Trench 7 was recovered solely from a soil sample. It produced a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery and flint that could relate to core preparation strategies, even though not necessarily dated in the earlier prehistory. The same trench produced small quantities of fired clay and burnt flint.

Trench 12

Trench 12 produced the second largest quantity of Iron Age pottery from the site, mixed with a few residual pieces of Bronze Age date. The pottery was found in ditch fill 0026 and it dated to the Middle Iron Age, if not earlier. No worked flint was recovered from this trench but only few pieces of burnt flint.

Trench 13

Trench 13 produced the largest quantity of Iron Age pottery from the site, deriving from ditch fills 0028 and 0029. Excepting pottery, this trench did not contain any other types of artefacts.

Trench 15

Trench 15 produced few pottery sherds dating to the Middle Iron Age (if not earlier) and a sherd of suspected Late Iron Age date. The only flint flake from the same trench is too small and cannot offer any useful information. Additionally, Trench 15 yielded small pieces of burnt flint and the only piece of heat-altered sandstone from the site.

Trench 16

Trench 16 produced the only rim sherd in the entire assemblage, which comes from a Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age bowl. The same trench produced a tested piece from a flaked core, the date of which is uncertain.

Unstratified

The only artefact from unstratified deposits was a medieval coarseware sherd, which probably relates to later surface activity on the site.

Conclusions

The material evidence suggests that the activity on the site is limited to the Late Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age. The majority of ceramic evidence from these periods derived from Trenches 12 and 13, which are located in the centre of the evaluated site. They relate to the fills of what may be the same ditch cutting across both trenches. Some earlier pottery could be residual, while flint evidence is inconclusive and does not necessarily support the presence of earlier prehistoric human activity.

7. Conclusions

Archaeological deposits were shown by the evaluation to survive on the site and for the most part to be well preserved with only the highest ground in the northwest corner showing any evidence of significant truncation of the natural stratum.

Very limited post-medieval disturbance of the site was observed, other than the expected boundary ditch, with only two trenches exhibiting any historically recent intrusions.

In general, the archaeological levels were sealed by up to 1.5m of colluvial material, the lower levels of which produced a small amount of Early Iron Age pottery (0021, Trench 16) and Late Iron Age pottery (0007, Trench 2), possibly indicative of prehistoric activity on the site. This would, perhaps, be expected given the topographically favourable position of the site on a south facing slope overlooking the river valley. A prehistoric date can also be assumed for the undated features on the site given the extent of this layer and that no features were seen to be cutting through it.

Features were present in eight of the trenches and were generally concentrated around the southern central part of the field. Only one of the four pits recorded on the site produced any dateable finds, however, relatively large and unabraded assemblages of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from two ditches excavated on the site, again possibly indicative of prehistoric activity on the site.

8. Archive deposition

The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the County HER, maintained by SCCAS/CT at Bury St. Edmunds.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Romy McIntosh, Rhiannon Gardiner and Nigel Byram and directed by Simon Picard. Project management was undertaken by Rhod Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians with both the finds analysis and the specialist finds report produced by Ioannis Smyrnaiois. The environmental samples were processed and reported on by Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and the report was edited by Rhod Gardner.

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Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



Land South of Union Road, Onehouse, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for Trenched Evaluation

Date: January 2017

Prepared by: Rhodri Gardner

Issued to: Rachael Abraham (SCCAS Conservation Team),
Myk Flitcroft (CgMs Consulting)

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Summary Project Details

Site Name	Land South of Union Road
Site Location/Parish	Stowmarket
Grid Reference	TM 032 588
Access	Off farm track
Planning Application No	Pre-determination
HER code	ONS 007
Event No.	ESF 25400
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-274223
Type:	Trial trench evaluation
Area	This phase c. 5ha (overall site c. 15ha)
Project start date	TBC
Fieldwork duration	Up to 5 days (estimated)
Number of personnel on site	Up to 4

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBC	TBC
Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	01284 741232
Consultant	Myk Flitcroft (CgMs)	01636 642707

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Suffolk Constabulary	101 (999 in an emergency)
Location of nearest A&E	West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant and Construction	01473 890766
Toilet Hire	Karzees	0800 4320048
Tool hire:	TBC	TBC

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2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

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1. Site location
2. Proposed trench layout

Appendices

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by a client to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The proposed area of development overall covers c. 15ha. However, this first stage of evaluation works is concentrated on the southern part of the site in an area which covers c. 5ha and is centred on approximately NGR TM 032 588.
- 1.3 The present stage of work is being requested at the pre-determination stage. The client has been advised that a programme of archaeological work should take place prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being to assess whether any below-ground archaeological deposits exist and to evaluate their general nature and significance. This would then allow any further mitigation strategies to be developed.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief produced for this specific site by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), dated 29/02/16.
- 1.5 The site lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. It is also thought to be topographically favourable for occupation. A compilation of the known archaeological resource has been undertaken by CgMs prior to the proposed stage of work. This demonstrated that a metal detecting and fieldwalking survey undertaken in 2009 recovered only a low level of material despite there being records of an earlier 1970s findspot identifying a Roman coin (Flytcroft, 2016). A subsequent geophysical survey of the site located known field boundaries and a small number of possible earlier linear anomalies, although no specific areas of archaeological interest were identified (Roseveare, 2016). The archaeological advisors to the LPA have decided that there is still scope for further unknown archaeological remains to be present within the site and that a programme of trial trenching should be undertaken.
- 1.6 The development proposal is for the residential redevelopment of the site. The associated groundworks are liable to damage or destroy any archaeological deposits that may survive within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to further assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.

- 1.7 The brief requires that some 4% of the site by area be examined by linear trial trench, arranged in a systematic grid pattern. Following negotiation with the archaeological consultant it has been decided that this pre-consent stage of work will examine the southern area of the site only (an area of c. 5ha) at a density of 2.5%. This will require a total of twenty (20) 40m long trenches (Fig. 2).
- 1.8 This WSI complies with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver. 1.3), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (ClfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).
- 1.9 The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 3.3 of the SCCAS Conservation Team brief:

RA1: 'Ground-truth' the geophysical results.

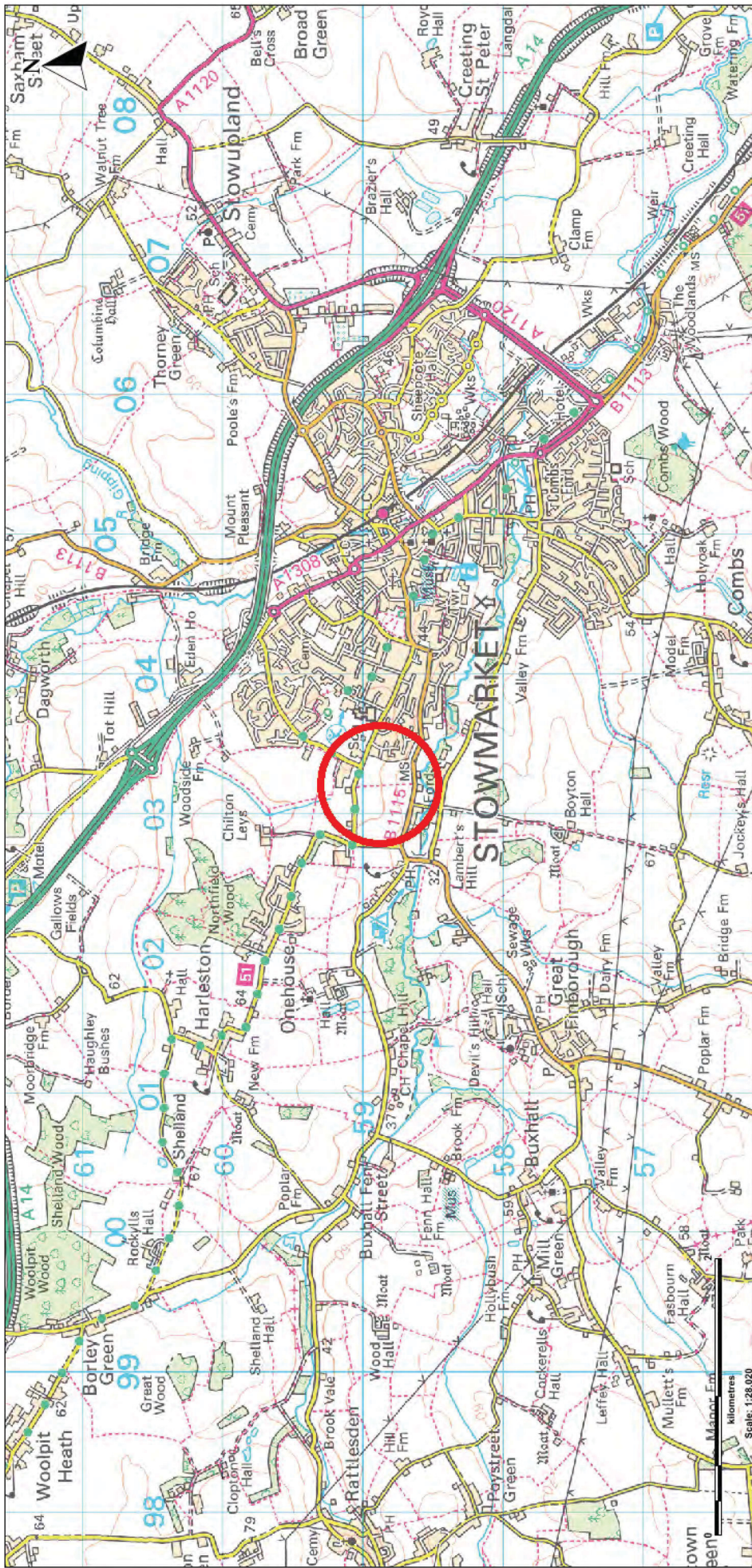
RA2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

RA5: Establish the suitability of the area for development.

In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medlycott, 2011).



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Figure 1. Site Location (circled red)



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Figure 2. Proposed trench layout (trenches in pink; after CgMs)

2 Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 3 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 2.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will employ twenty (20) trenches measuring 40m long by 1.8m wide. The proposed trench location plan is shown in Fig 2. The aim is to sample the site as evenly as possible whilst also testing some of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.
- 2.3 A full services survey has been undertaken by the client and has been provided. It shows no known below ground services within the site. It is always possible that other unidentified services may be encountered. If such previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout may have to be amended accordingly.
- 2.4 The trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and any other concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if requested.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2012.
- 2.6 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.7 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits.

- 2.8 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number (ONS 007) and Event number (ESF 25400) acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.11 Trenches and spoil heaps will be scanned for artefactual material and metal-detected throughout the project, including before the initial soil stripping and prior to hand-excavation. This will include trench bases if the natural geological surface is not exposed.
- 2.12 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.13 All finds will be brought back to Suffolk Archaeology's premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 2.14 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.15 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 2.16 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique HER number will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

- 3.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site. This will include reference to archaeologically relevant information held in the County HER.
- 3.13 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.14 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.15 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.
- 3.16 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.17 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.18 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 3.19 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.22 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the

Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.

- 3.23 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present site and are aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or Suffolk County Council monitors. All such staff and visitors must abide by Suffolk Archaeology's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 Suffolk Archaeology is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

- 4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance it is not proposed that any special arrangement re: security such as fencing of trenches or the site perimeter will be employed.

4.5 Access

- 4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required.
- 4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

- 4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 The trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required and requested prior to backfilling. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider as well as is reasonably practicable. However, it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.
- 4.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.
- 4.7.3 No specialist reinstatement is offered in addition to the standard backfilling outlined above (for example of tarmac or concrete surfacing).

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief and specification.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team, who will be deployed, if required, when appropriate to the work:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 2 x Site Assistant (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from Suffolk Archaeology's qualified and experienced staff. Suffolk Archaeology will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require and a list of such specialists currently used by Suffolk Archaeology is available on request.

Appendix 1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy



HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company is committed to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of its employees, and it will, so far as is reasonably practicable, establish procedures and systems necessary to implement this commitment and to comply with its statutory obligations on health and safety. Our Personnel are informed of their responsibilities to ensure they take all reasonable precautions, to ensure the safety, health and welfare of those that are likely to be affected by the acts and emissions of our organisations undertakings.

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company understands our duty to identify the significant hazards that may be created by our undertakings and to risk assess these accordingly to ensure that suitable and effective controls are implemented to minimise risk to a suitable level as far as is reasonably practicable.

We also acknowledge our duty, so far as is reasonably practicable:

- To provide a safe working environment for our workforce, fulfil our statutory commitments and actively manage and supervise health and safety at work;
- To identify the risks associated with our business activities and ensure suitable and sufficient control measures are in place.
- Ensure regular consultation with our employees on matters which affect their health and Safety.
- To ensure that all plant and equipment used by our employees is fit for purpose and adequately maintained.
- To provide suitable storage and ensure safe handling of Hazardous substances.
- To ensure that all workers are competent to undertake their daily work activities by providing all relevant information and training, consideration will also be given to any employees who do not have English as a first language.
- To prevent accidents and cases of work related ill health by ensuring a robust reporting and investigation system is in place.
- To liaise and communicate effectively regarding health and safety matters when working on other persons premises.
- To ensure that there is an effective system of induction, training, communication and supervision to other persons visiting or working on our premises.
- To have access to competent advice, this will be provided by Agility UK (Training and Consultancy) Ltd. Who will assists us in the continuous improvement in our health and safety performance and management through regular review and revision of this policy; and to provide suitable resources required to make this policy and our Health and Safety arrangements effective.

To ensure that the above are met we have developed a 'Health and Safety Management Structure' identifying key personnel responsible for managing health and safety within the organisation and 'Safety Arrangements' to assist the implementation.

Signature:		Date:	01/02/2017
Name:	Rhodri Gardner	Position:	Managing Director

The policy is reviewed on a periodic basis.

Appendix 2. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Insurance Policy Details



To Whom It May Concern

Our Ref: TM/

11 January 2017

Dear Sir / Madam

Our Client: Suffolk Archaeology C I C

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above mentioned client and confirm the following cover is in force:

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Public Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Employers Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER	Hiscox Insurance Company Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Professional Indemnity
POLICY NUMBER	HU PI 9129989/1450
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

The Insurance evidenced by this Certificate is subject to the terms, and conditions and exclusions of the applicable policies which is paramount. This certificate is issued as a matter of information only and evidences coverage as at the date of the certificate. This certificate confers no rights to the holder and imposes no liability on the Insurer. The Insurer assumes no responsibility to the holder of the certificate to provide any notice of any material change in or cancellation of these policies.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Tariq Mian".

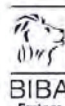
Tariq Mian Cert CII
Towergate Insurance

Towergate Insurance

Jellicoe House, Grange Drive, Hedge End, Southampton SO30 2AF

Tel: 0344 892 1656 Fax: 0344 892 1657 Email: southampton@towergate.co.uk

www.towergateinsurance.co.uk



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www.facebook.com/SuffolkArchCIC



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Appendix 2. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Period
0001	0001		Other	Other	unstratified finds						
0002	0002		top soil	Deposit	Black sandy silt, with a loose compaction, lots of inclusions, including CBM, burnt flint and charcoal. It has a very clear horizon.	top soil	0003, 00				
0003			sub soil	Deposit	mid yellow brown, fading to greyish yellow sand. A loose compaction with moderate flint inclusion and a very diffuse horizon	sub soil	0004, 00	0002			
0004		1	sub soil	Deposit	mid brown sandy silt, loose compaction with frequent charcoal inclusions and a diffuse horizon.	sub soil		0003			
0005		2		Deposit	mid brown silty sand with pale yellow sand patches		0006				
0006		2		Deposit	homogenous mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt, moderately loose, with occasional small and medium sized stone inclusions.		0007	0005, 00			
0007		2		Deposit	very dark brownish grey sandy silt, firm, with occasional orange fired clay flecks and moderate charcoal. Occasional small to medium sized stones and occasional bone fragment inclusions.			0006			
0008	0008	2	Pit	Cut	concave based feature with gently sloping sides. Continues further northwards under edge of bulk.	potential pit		0009			
0009		2	Pit	Fill	mid-dark yellowy brown sandy, clayey silt. Moderately firm, frequent inclusions of small-medium stones, occasional peagrit pockets, effermental edges.	possible pit, but no dating or finds available.	0008				
0010		3		Deposit	mid grey brown sandy silt, loose compaction, veru occasional charcoal inclusions, occasional small sub-angular stones. Diffuse horizon.	Natural spread at north end of trench 3. Spit excavated, understood to be a natural spread, photos taken but no section drawn.					
0011		7	Pit	Cut	Steep-edged, clearly defined feature with steep sides leading to a flat base.			0012			

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Period
0012	0011	7	Pit	Fill	very dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt, with a medium compaction containing small to large stone inclusions. Thorough charcoal flecks, some lumps, occasional CMB flecks, occasional iron staining of unclear origin.	very apparent fill, however no dating or finds present.	0011				
0013	0013	7	Gully	Cut	linear gully aligned N/S, gently sloping sides with a concave base, very shallow, at east end of trench 7.	the shallow depth of this feature would suggest it is potentially a small gully, possibly for grainage down the slope of the hill.		0014			
0014		7	Gully	Fill	fairly homogenous mid grey brown sandy silt with loose compaction, occasional charcoal inclusions, clear horizon single fill of gully [0013]	single fill of very shallow gully [0013] likely a secondary deposit that has silted the gully over time.	0013, 00				
0015	0015	8	Ditch	Cut	very similar to subsoil stratified above, no clear horizon against subsoil can be observed. Clear horizon against natural. linear ditch aligned NNE/SSW. ENE edge gently slopes to the base, WSW edge levels out then steps slightly towards the base, the base is concave. 0.28m depth at NNE end of slot, 0.1m depth at SSW end.	the ditch extends from the south end of trench 8 running NNE until it disappears under the eastern limit of the trench. Fairly shallow and regular - possibly a drainage ditch.		0016, 00			
0016	0015	8	Ditch	Fill	mid grey brown sandy silt, loose compaction with frequent flint inclusions and occasional charcoal inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill of ditch [0015]	single fill of shallow ditch, likely to be a secondary deposit where the ditch has silted up over time.	0015				
0017		20		Deposit	Mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small stones and chalk nodules and occasional to moderate CBM fragments.		0018	0002			
0018		20		Deposit	Pale grey silty sandy clay with frequent chalk nodules.		0019	0017			
0019		20		Deposit	Mid brown homogenous silty sand with occasional small stones and lenses of redeposited mid orange natural sand and gravel.			0018			
0020		16		Deposit							
0021		16		Deposit							
0022	0022	12	Pit	Cut	subcircular/slightly irregular shaped pit truncating ditch [0025] steep slopes and irregular base.	the pit truncates [0025] no finds associated with pit - unknown use.	0026	0023			

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Period
0023	0022	12	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt, loose compaction occasional small stone inclusions, diffuse horizon, basal fill of pit [0022]	basal fill of pit [0022], no finds associated	0022	0024			
0024	0022	12	Pit	Fill	dark brown grey sandy silt with loose compaction, clear horizon against natural, diffuse against (0026), fill of ditch [0025]. Top fill of pit.	dark top fill of pit [0022], no finds.	0023				
0025	0025	12	Ditch	Cut	linear ditch running east/west, gently sloping sides with a concave base. Truncated by later pit [0022] on north side.	Possibly a drainage ditch or enclosure ditch, pottery present in fill - iron age?		0026			
0026	0025	12	Ditch	Fill	Evidence of bioturbation - worms and burrows.						
0026	0025	12	Ditch	Fill	mid grey brown sandy silt with loose compaction. Occasional charcoal inclusions, clear horizon, single fill of ditch [0025].	fill of possible enclosure or drainage ditch - pottery present - prehistoric, likely iron age.	0025	0022			
0027	0027	13	Ditch	Cut	Evidence of bioturbation - worms and burrows.						
0027	0027	13	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch running North/South, gently sloping sides with a flat base. Cut by large ditch [0031]. Three fills (0028) (0029) (0030)	possibly a prehistoric ditch (IA pottery in fills) potentially an early boundary ditch that was subsequently reused by two later ditches, [0031] and [0033].		0028	0031		
0028	0027	13	Ditch	Fill	pale orange yellow silty sand, loose compaction, diffuse horizon, basal fill of ditch [0027]	likely redeposited natural fill of ditch. IA pottery. Very similar to natural sand.	0027	0029			
0029	0027	13	Ditch	Fill	pale grey brown silty sand, loose compaction, with a diffuse horizon, middle fill of ditch [0027]	frequent prehistoric pottery found throughout. Possibly a secondary fill of a prehistoric boundary ditch.	0028	0030			
0030	0027	13	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt with loose compaction and a diffuse horizon, top fill of ditch [0027]	top fill of possibly prehistoric ditch, secondary deposit? Silting up over time?	0029	0031			
0031	0031	13	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch running North/South, U-shaped with moderate sloping sides with concave base. Cutting ditch [0027] Cut by ditch [0033]	possible replacement boundary ditch for ditch [0027]	0030	0032	0033	0027	
0032	0031	13	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt with a loose compaction and moderate horizon. Single visible fill of ditch [0031]	only fill visible in ditch [0031] as it is cut by later ditch [0033]. Likely a secondary deposit.	0031	0033			

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Period
0033	0033	13	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch visible in trench wall section, U-shaped with moderate to steep sides, concave base. Aligned North/South. Cuts ditch [0031]	Post-med ditch - possibly a boundary ditch, cuts earlier ditch [0031]	0032	0034		0031, 00	
0034	0033	13	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with loose compaction and rare charcoal inclusions, diffuse horizon, basal fill of ditch [0033].	likely a secondary fill, build up of material into base of ditch [0033]	0033	0035			
0035	0033	13	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt with loose compaction, rare charcoal inclusions and a clear horizon. Top fill of ditch [0033]	Secondary fill of post-med ditch [0033]	0034				
0036	0036	9	Ditch	Cut	Cut [0036] is linear in plan with a North-South alignment. It has a reasonably steep sloping profile and gradual breaks of slope leading to a concave base.	post - med ditch		0037			
0037	0036	9	Ditch	Fill	Lower and main fill of post medieval boundary ditch. Mid brown sandy silt.	post-med ditch	0036	0045			
0038	0038	9	Ditch	Cut	Cut is linear in plan with a North/South alignment. It has a reasonably steep sloping profile and gradual breaks of slope leading to a concave base.	cut of a slot, filled with a naturally occurring silt.		0039			
0039	0038	9	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill, pale brown sandy silt, loose compaction, occasional flint inclusions and a clear horizon.	basal fill of ditch.	0038	0040			
0040	0038	9	Ditch	Fill	mid brown sandy silt, loose compaction, occasional flint inclusions, diffuse horizon with (0039) clear but diffuse with (0002) top soil.	Upper fill or sub soil?	0039				
0041	0041	10	tree hole	Cut	cut is linear in plan, with a NE/SW alignment, and an oval/lozenge/banana shape. It has a bowl shaped profile, obscured by rooting.	tree bowl?		0042			
0042	0041	10	tree hole	Fill	fill is a mixed brown silt, loose compaction, occasional stone inclusions, diffuse horizon, only fill.	tree bowl?	0041				
0043	0043	15	Ditch	Cut	North south aligned ditch with shallow concave sides and a concave base.			0044			
0044	0043	15	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones.		0043				
0045	0036	9	Ditch	Fill	Central fill of post medieval boundary ditch. Pale to mid brown sandy silt.		0037	0046			

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Period
0046	0036	9	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of post medieval boundary ditch. Dark greyish brown sand silt.		0045	0002			

Appendix 3. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Sample	Pottery		Worked Flint		Heat Altered Flint		Heat Altered Stone		Spotdate	Finds from samples
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0001		1	5							?Rom, ?Med	
0007	1									?Pre	Pottery, Fired Clay, Slag, Animal Bone
0012	3									Pre	Pottery, Fired Clay, Struck Flint, Heat Altered Flint
0021		3	51	1	29					Pre	
0026		27	585	1	4	4	67			Pre	
0028		5	60							Pre	
0029		42	1615	1	726					Pre	
0044	2							1	92	Pre	Pottery

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Sam.	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd type	No	Wgt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0001		Med	MCW			p	1	6	1					Med	I.12th-14th. c.
0007	1	Preh	Q			p	1	1			small fr			LIA?	
0012	3	Preh	QG			p	3	9	1					MBA	
0021		Preh	F1	bowl		r	3	50	1	0.09	20	join		LBA-EIA	EIA
0026		Preh	F1			p	7	189						LBA-EIA	
0026		Preh	F2			p	14	284						MIA or earlier	
0026		Preh	F3			p	2	86						later MIA	
0026		Preh	BFQ			p	1	4	1					BA	
0026		Preh	QSF			p	2	19	1					later BA	
0028		Preh	F2			p	2	47						MIA or earlier	
0028		Preh	F3		burnished	p	2	11						later MIA	
0028		Preh	F2			p	1	3						MIA or earlier	
0029		Preh	F2			p	25	848						MIA or earlier	
0029		Preh	F2	jar		b	3	417	1			join	almost 100% of base survives, 15.5 base diam.	MIA or earlier	
0029		Preh	F1			p	12	287						LBA-EIA	
0029		Preh	F1	jar?	smoothed	b	1	31	1				wide base, no diam.	LBA-EIA	LBA
0029		Preh	F1	jar?		b	1	25	1				25% of base, 8cm base diam.	LBA-EIA	
0029		Preh	F3		burnished	p	1	4						later MIA	
0044	2	Preh	F2			p	1	1				small fr		MIA or earlier	
0044	2	Preh	Q			p	1	1				small fr		LIA?	
0044		Preh	F2			p	1	5						MIA or earlier	

Appendix 5. Oasis form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

England

OASIS ID: suffolka1-274223

Project details

Project name	Land South of Union Road, Stwomarket
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land south of Union Road, Onehouse, Suffolk prior to a planning application for the residential redevelopment of the site. This phase of work follows a metal detector and fieldwalking survey carried out in 2009 and also a geophysical survey carried out in 2016 and at c.5ha concerns approximately one third of the entire c.15ha proposed development area. Archaeological features were recorded in eight of the trenches with ditches excavated possibly representing a rectilinear field system dating to the Early Iron Age together with four discrete pits, one of which can be dated to the Bronze Age. A post-medieval boundary ditch shown on historic mapping was also excavated. The archaeological levels were, for the most part, well preserved below up to 1.5m of colluvial material, with both post-medieval and later prehistoric origins. Finds were collected from both stratified and unstratified contexts and three environmental samples were collected.
Project dates	Start: 30-01-2017 End: 03-02-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ONS 007 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25400 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age

Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Early Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STOWMARKET Land South of Union Road
Postcode	IP14 3BS
Study area	5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0323 5880 52.189432298318 0.973545282631 52 11 21 N 000 58 24 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 34m Max: 45m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner

Project supervisor	Simon Picard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultants/architects
Name of sponsor/funding body	CGMS Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	ONS 007
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	ONS 007
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	ONS 007
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land South of Union Road, Onehouse, ONS 007, Evaluation report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Picard, S.

Other bibliographic details SACIC Report No. 2017/009

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OASIS:

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