



Land South of Union Road, Phase 2 Onehouse & Stowmarket, Suffolk

Client:

CgMs Ltd on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd

Date:

February 2018

ONS 007
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/002
Author: Catherine Douglas
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Land South of Union Road, Phase 2 Onehouse & Stowmarket ONS 007

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Report Date: February/2018

HER Information

Site Code:	ONS 007
Site Name:	Land South of Union Road
Report Number	2018/002
Planning Application No:	4455/16
Date of Fieldwork:	3rd – 19th January 2018
Grid Reference:	TM 03215885
HER Search Reference:	N/A – refer to previous Desk Based Assessment
OASIS Reference:	301882
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham
Project Officer:	Catherine Douglas
Client/Funding Body:	CgMs Ltd, on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Date: 08/02/2018

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Summary




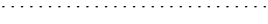





An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land south of Union Road, Onehouse, Suffolk in advance of development of the site. The southern part of the site has previously been subject to partial evaluation by SACIC in January 2017, during which twenty trenches were excavated, eight of which contained archaeological features. A further fifty-one trenches were excavated during this second phase of work.

The evaluation has identified Bronze Age domestic activity, characterised by five pits displaying evidence of burning, and Iron Age agricultural activity in the form of several ditches. A total of twenty-eight features were identified in twelve trenches, although some of the features are likely to represent different sections through the same ditch, where ditches crossed through multiple trenches. Most of the ditches were oriented north-south, or northeast-southwest, with the majority located in the north-east part of the site, however a few others were scattered sporadically across the site.









The depth of the archaeological horizon was at 0.30-0.80m in the north field (becoming deeper further south), and as deep as 1.38m in the southern field, therefore any groundworks taking place at this level are likely to impact upon the archaeological horizon.

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 **0008**
- Archaeological Feature 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 0089
- Deposit Number **0088**
- Ordnance Datum S N
55.27
⋈ ⋈

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land south of Union Road, Onehouse, Stowmarket, Suffolk (Fig. 1) with work commencing on 3rd January 2018 and concluding on 19th January. The work was carried out to complete the assessment of the site of proposed residential development for heritage assets, following a committee resolution to grant consent to planning application 4455/16, in accordance with paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The proposed development will involve significant ground disturbance and this could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.

The proposed development area, which covers c.15ha across two arable fields, has already been subject to a Desk-Based Assessment by CgMs Ltd (Flitcroft, 2016), a metal detector and fieldwalking survey by Archaeological Solutions (McCall and Thompson 2009), and a geophysical survey by TigerGeo Ltd (Roseveare and Armstrong 2016). The southern field has previously been subject to partial evaluation by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) in January 2017 (Picard 2017) and the purpose of this project was to complete the outstanding trial trench requirement in this area, and in full across the northern field.

The work required was detailed in a Brief (dated 29/02/2016), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Suffolk Archaeology in December 2017 (Appendix 1) detailing how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2017) would be met, which was approved by SCCAS.

Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) was contracted to carry out the project by CgMs Ltd, on behalf of the client Hopkins Homes Ltd.

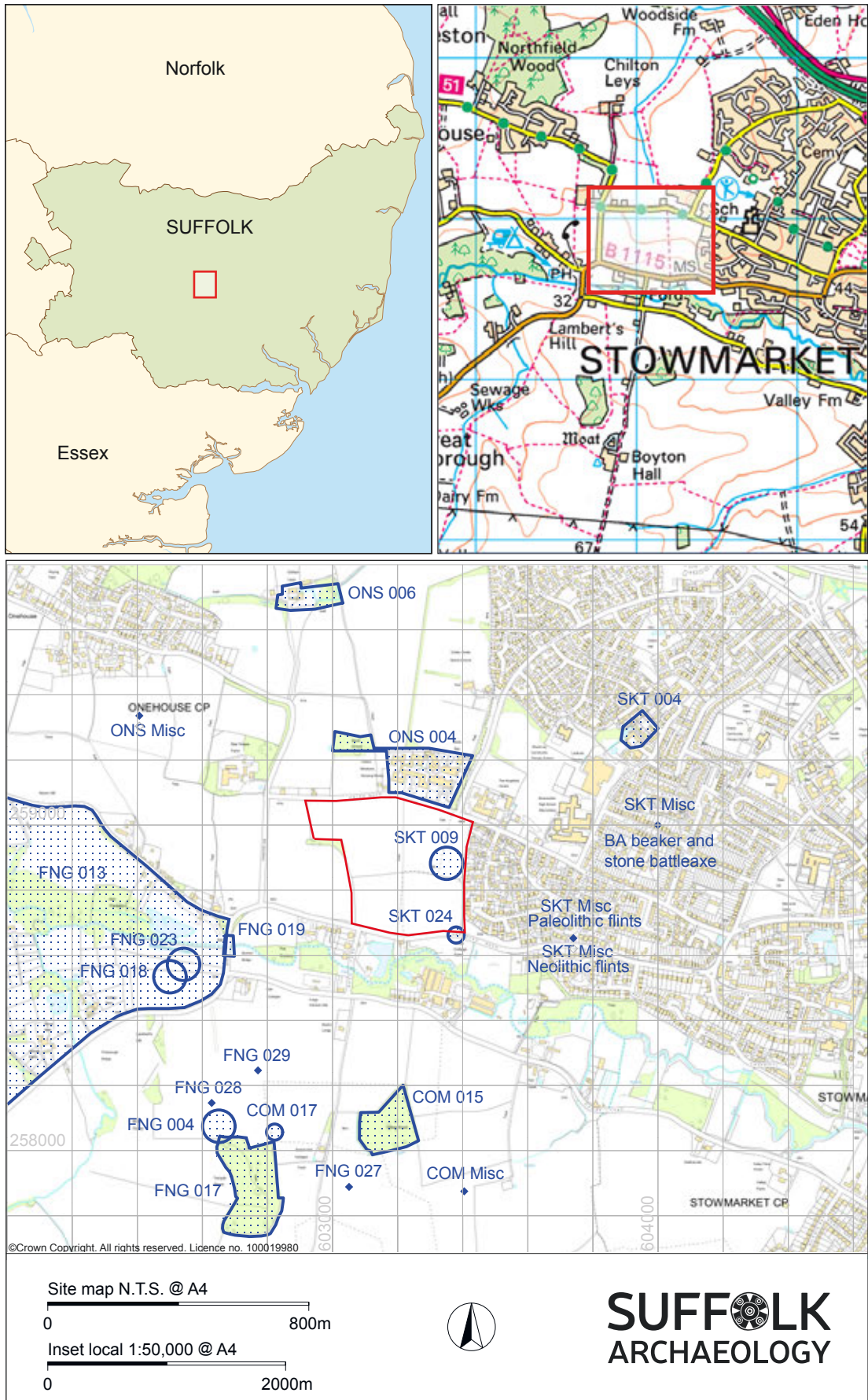


Figure 1. Location plan, showing site (red) and HER data entries (blue)

2. Geology and topography

The site consists of two open arable fields, crossed by a footpath from north to south, on the western edge of modern Stowmarket. The parish boundary between Onehouse and Stowmarket also crosses through the centre of the site, following the footpath and field boundary in the southern half and then across the eastern side of the northern field. The site is bounded to the south by the B1115 Finborough Road, to the north by Union Road, to the west by farmland and to the east by residential development.

The site lies on a south facing slope, at a height of c.58m to 35m above Ordnance Datum, overlooking the Rattlesden River (a tributary of the River Gipping) which is located 60m south of the southern site boundary.

The geology of the site is described as bedrock deposits of Crag Group Sand. This is largely overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, apart from along the southern edge where deposits are recorded as Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel (British Geological Survey website).

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. Three stages of work have already been carried out on the site (all 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). Twenty trial trenches were excavated in the southern part of the site during a partial evaluation by SACIC in January 2017 (Picard 2017).

The fieldwalking and metal detecting survey recorded sparse scatters of worked and heat-altered flint, Roman ceramic building material 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. Archaeological features were recorded in eight of the twenty evaluation 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.

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 (SKT 009) while off the south-eastern 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.700m 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).

Other than the Early Iron Age ditches and Roman CBM identified in the earlier stages of fieldwork on the site, and the Roman coin, there is no other evidence recorded within the search area for activity during the later prehistoric and Roman period, 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, which gave its name to Union Road and was in use as a hospital until being redeveloped into flats (ONS 004). 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 Hodskinson'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

Fifty-one trial trenches were excavated, as set out in the WSI (Appendix 1), amounting to c.4% of the c.12.34ha available areas which were to be directly affected by development proposals. Each trench measured a length of 40m by a width of 1.8m.

- In the northern 9.4ha field this amounted to an evaluation area of c.6.84ha. This equated to 2736sqm, or 1520m of trenching (38 trenches) although one of these was shifted into the southern field. Two contingency trenches (70 and 71) were added along the northern edge of the site.
- In the southern 5.8ha field the reduced evaluation area was c.5.5ha in size. This equated to c.2200sqm, or 1240m of trenching (31 trenches). Of this 800m (20 trenches) was previously completed in January 2017 (Picard 2017) and the additional 11 trenches (plus a 12th reassigned from the northern field) were placed to further refine understanding of the archaeology already identified.

The trenches were marked out using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) (Leica GPS). The trench locations are shown on Figure 2.

The trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT).

Trenches were opened using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide bladed ditching bucket in order to provide a good clean cut. Different layers of overburden were stored on opposite sides of the trench to facilitate sequential backfilling. Excavation was carried out under the continuous supervision of an archaeologist.

Where trenches exceeded a safe depth (Trenches 59 and 60) machine excavated steps were added. An extra 1m of width was added for each 1m of depth.

Mechanical excavation, in spits of no more than 0.25m, of undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil

and layers of underlying made ground, was carried out down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying geology, whichever was uppermost. Discrete archaeological features were manually excavated in order to recover evidence for their date, form and function. All artefactual evidence was retained with a 'no discard' policy operated on-site.

All site recording added to the unique numbering systems used in the Phase 1 evaluation under the HER code ONS 007. Trench data (no's 21-71) was entered onto separate SACIC *pro-forma* sheets and photographic, drawing and soil sample registers were maintained. Contextual information (no's 0047 - 0117) was recorded on SCCAS Field Team pro-forma context sheets. Plans (no's 09-29) and section drawings (no's 38-64) were executed in pencil on A3-sized sheets (no's 6-14) of plastic drafting film at scales of 1:20 (plans) and 1:10 or 1:20 (section drawings). Features and levels were surveyed using a DGPS.

A photographic record comprising high resolution digital shots was maintained throughout the evaluation.

Where appropriate, bulk soil-samples were taken from suitable feature fills to facilitate paleoenvironmental analysis.

A metal detector search was undertaken across trenches and spoil-heaps prior to and during excavation.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code ONS 007.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-301882, Appendix 2) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service under HER code ONS 007.

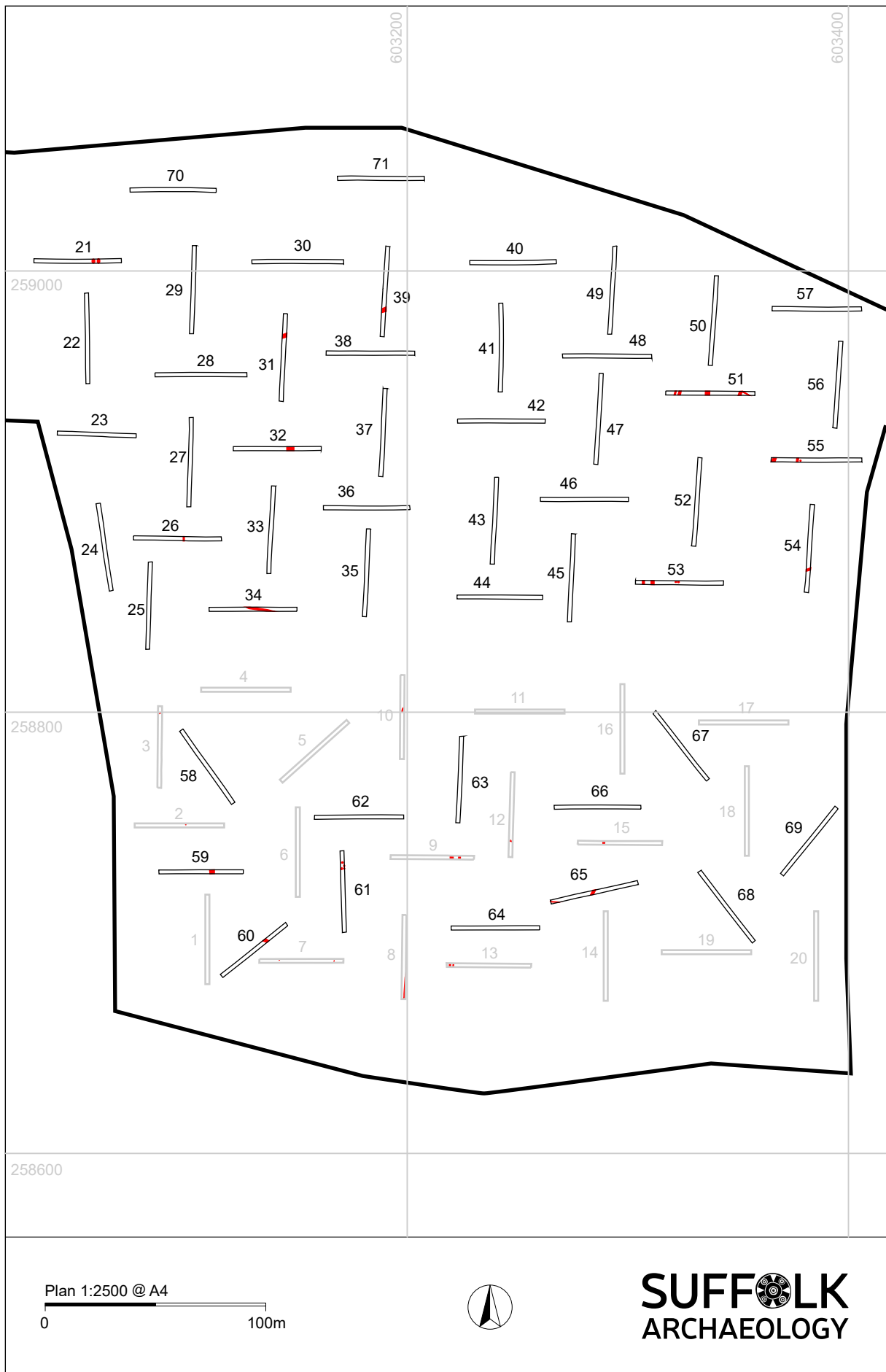


Figure 2. Trench plan. Phase 1 trenches (grey), Phase 2 (black), and archaeology (red)

5. Results

5.1. Introduction

The thirty-nine trenches (Fig. 2) in the north field were shallow, and were generally excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m. The twelve trenches in the south field were much deeper, with depths ranging from 0.50-1.50m.

Archaeological features were identified in fourteen of the trenches, and these are described by trench from section 5.3 below. The location of all trenches is shown on Figure 2. A full trench list is provided in Appendix 3 and a context list in Appendix 4.

5.2. Geology and overburden

In the southern field, the natural geological surface comprised yellowish-brown/reddish-brown loose sand and gravels, with frequent flint inclusions. In the northern field, the geology consisted of pale yellowish-brown clay, with frequent chalk nodules and occasional flint inclusions. In the northern field, there was often no subsoil and the natural was overlain by 0.35m of topsoil/plough soil, consisting of dark brown compact silty clay.

In the southern field, towards the bottom of the slope, particularly in the location of Trench 59, the natural was overlain by colluvial deposits. Immediately overlying the natural was a layer of colluvium, 0048, measuring a thickness of 0.21m and consisting of mid to pale yellowish brown loose silty sand, containing occasional flints. This was immediately overlain by another layer of colluvium, 0047, which measured a thickness of 0.56m and consisted of mid to dark grey brown loose sandy silt containing moderate flint inclusions. This was overlain by 0.46m of subsoil, 0049, consisting of loose mid-yellowish brown sandy silt containing moderate flint inclusions. This was immediately overlain by topsoil, 0002, consisting of dark brown silty clay.

5.3. Trench results

5.3.1. The blank trenches

No archaeological finds or features were identified in Trenches 22-25, 27-30, 33, 35-38, 40-50, 52, 56-58, 62-64 and 66-71. There was no subsoil in some of the trenches in the northern field, where the tops of archaeological features may have been truncated by

modern ploughing, however, the lack of archaeological remains in these trenches appears to reflect a true lack of past activity on these locations, rather than destruction by modern ploughing. Spoil-heaps were metal-detected, but no finds were recovered. All contexts encountered in these trenches have been summarised in Appendix 3 and 4.

5.3.2. Trench 21

Trench 21 was located in the northwest corner of the north field (Fig. 3, Pl. 1). It was oriented north-south and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.26m below topsoil surface level, at 55.28m AOD.

A possible ditch or elongated pit, 0075, and possible pit, 0077, were identified towards the centre of the trench, 1.20m apart from each other. It is worth noting that both features were slightly diffuse, and the fills were very similar to the surrounding natural, which may suggest they were natural variations in the geology rather than archaeological features. No finds were recovered from either feature, however, they did have quite convincing profiles, and the fills contained far fewer chalk inclusions than the surrounding natural, so they were recorded as possible archaeological features. The possible ditch or elongated pit, 0075, measured a length of >1.84m by a width of 1.10m and had a depth of 0.34m (Pl. 2). It was oriented north-south and extended beyond the north and south limits of the trench. The profile was shallow and concave, with a flat base. The single fill 0076, consisted of mid greyish brown firm compact clay, containing occasional small to medium stones. The southern end of the ditch was slightly obscured by a modern field drain, which cut through the natural and the southern end of both features, on an east-west orientation.

The possible elongated pit, 0077, was sub-oval shaped and measured a length of 1.98m by a width of 1.14m by a depth of 0.42m. It had a concave profile and a flat base, and contained two fills. The primary fill, 0079, measured a thickness of 0.42m and consisted of mid-orange brown moderately compacted clay, with patches of chalk and occasional stones. This was overlain by a secondary fill, 0078, which measured a thickness of 0.42m and consisted of mid greyish brown clay, containing small-medium stones. This fill was truncated by the modern field drain.

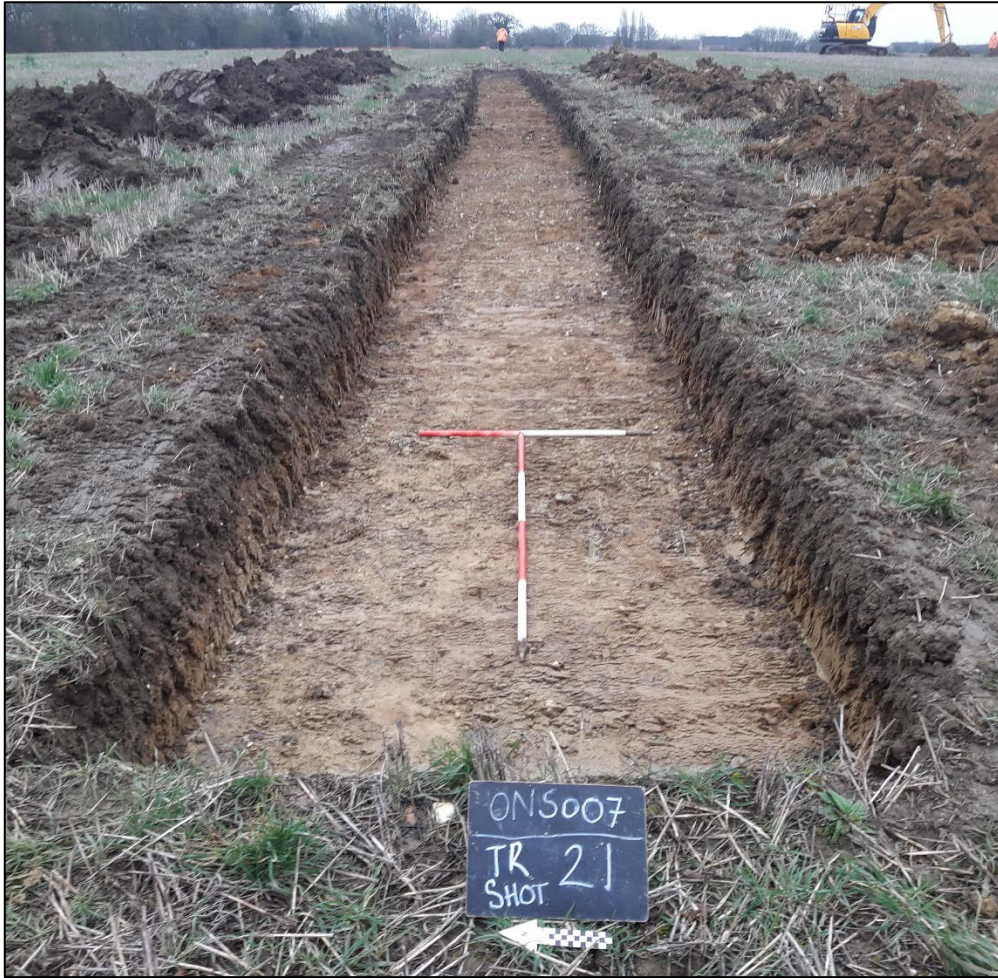


Plate 1. Trench 21 facing east (2m scale and 1m scale)



Plate 2. Possible pit 0075 facing west, truncated by modern field drain (1m scale)

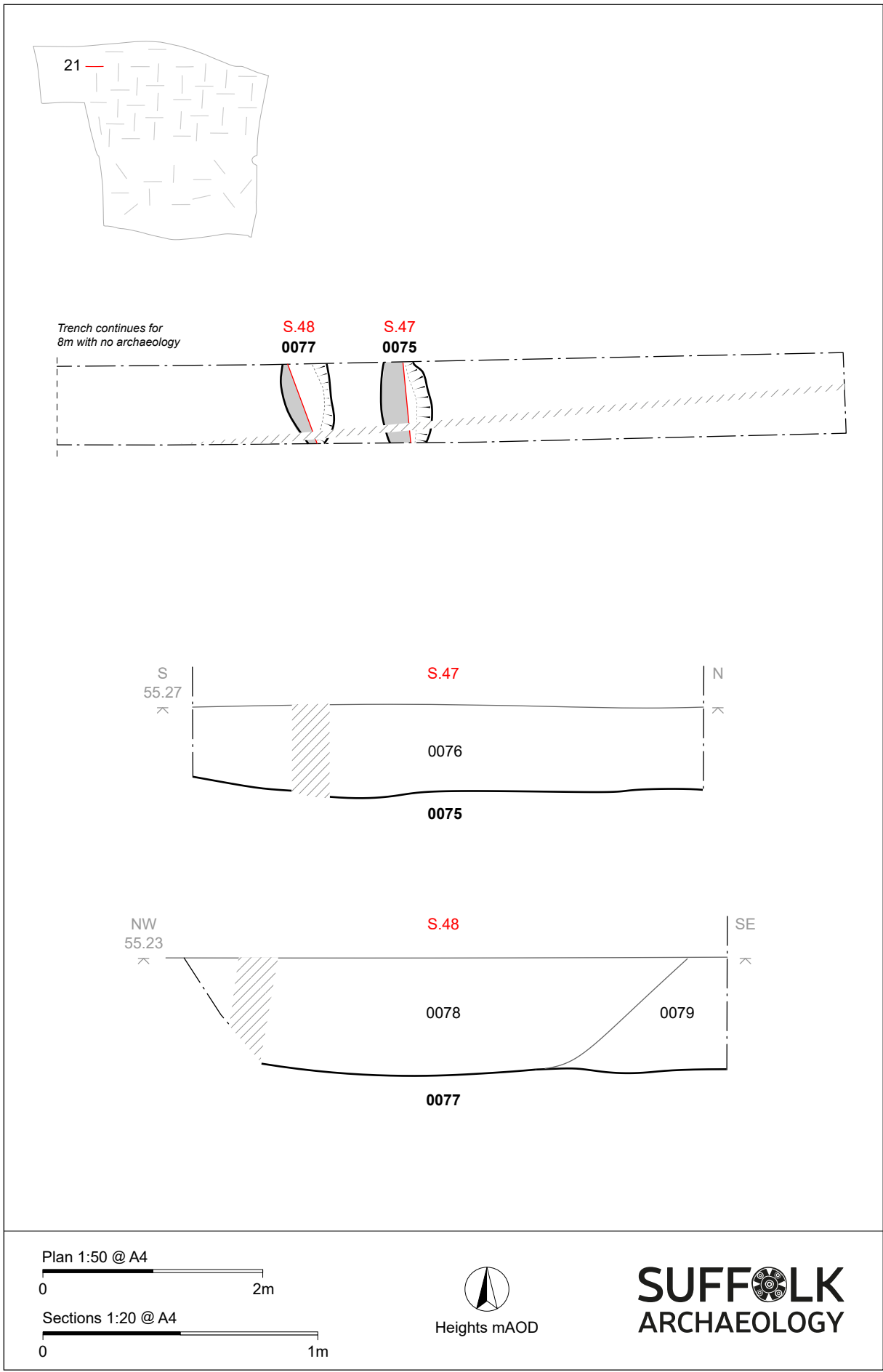


Figure 3. Trench 21 plan and feature sections

5.3.3. Trench 26

Trench 26 was located in the southeast part of the north field (Fig. 4). It was oriented east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.79m below topsoil surface level, at 50.60m AOD.

A single ditch, 0073, crossed the centre of the trench on a north-south orientation (Pl. 3). It measured a width of 0.44m by a depth of 0.09m, and had moderately sloping sides leading to a shallow concave base. The single fill, 0074, consisted of mid greyish yellowish firm silty clay, containing frequent medium and small chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered from the ditch.



Plate 3. Ditch 0073 facing south (30cm scale)

5.3.4. Trenches 31 and 39

A known former boundary ditch extended through Trenches 31 and 39 in the north field on a northeast-southwest orientation. This can be seen on the 1884 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 16) splitting the former west field into a further two fields. It was partially excavated in Trench 31 and recorded as ditch 0071, but the fill was found to contain modern waste material, so excavation ceased, and the ditch was not excavated in the location of Trench 39. The location of the ditch is shown in Figure 5.

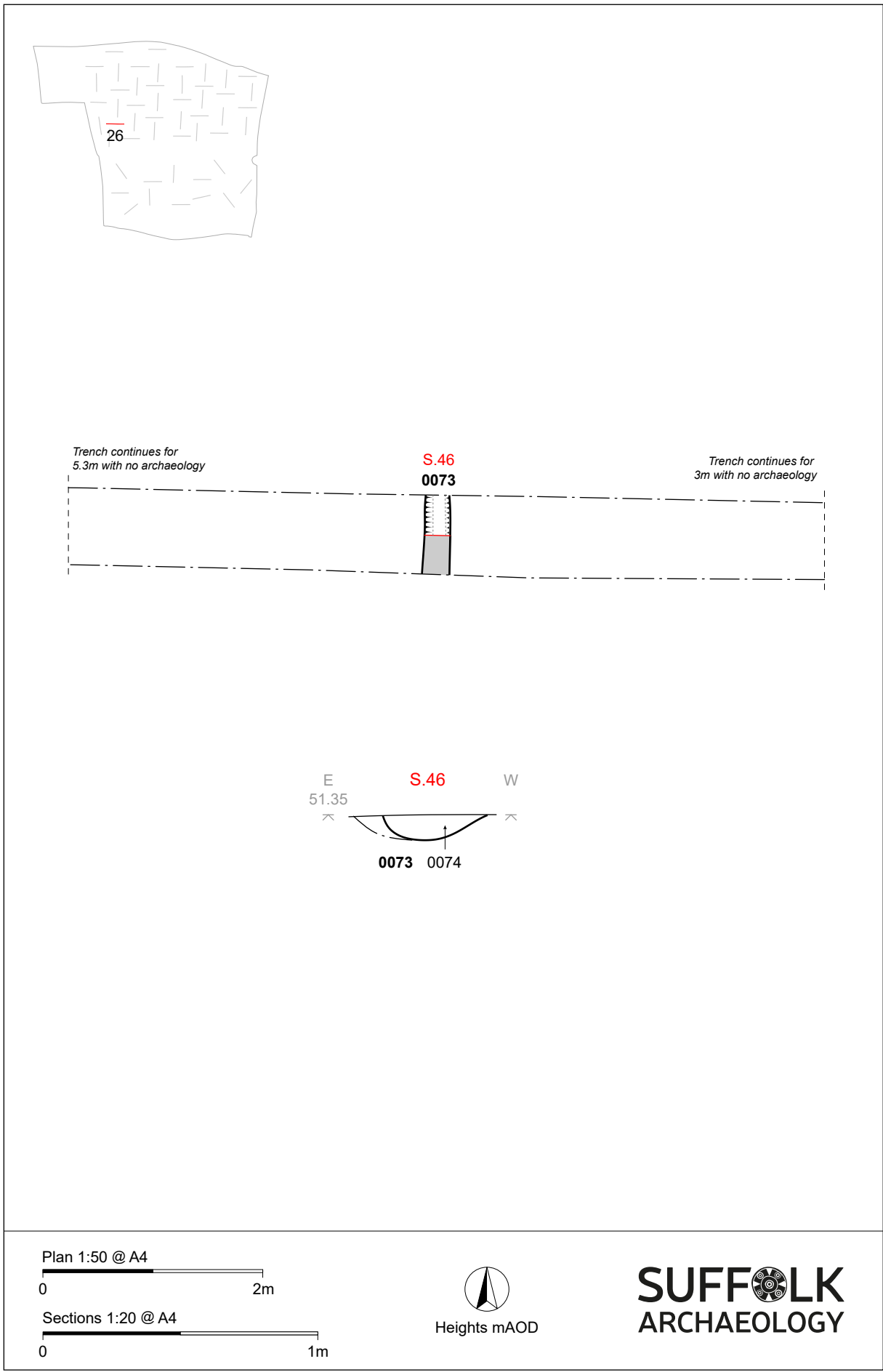


Figure 4. Trench 26 plan and feature section

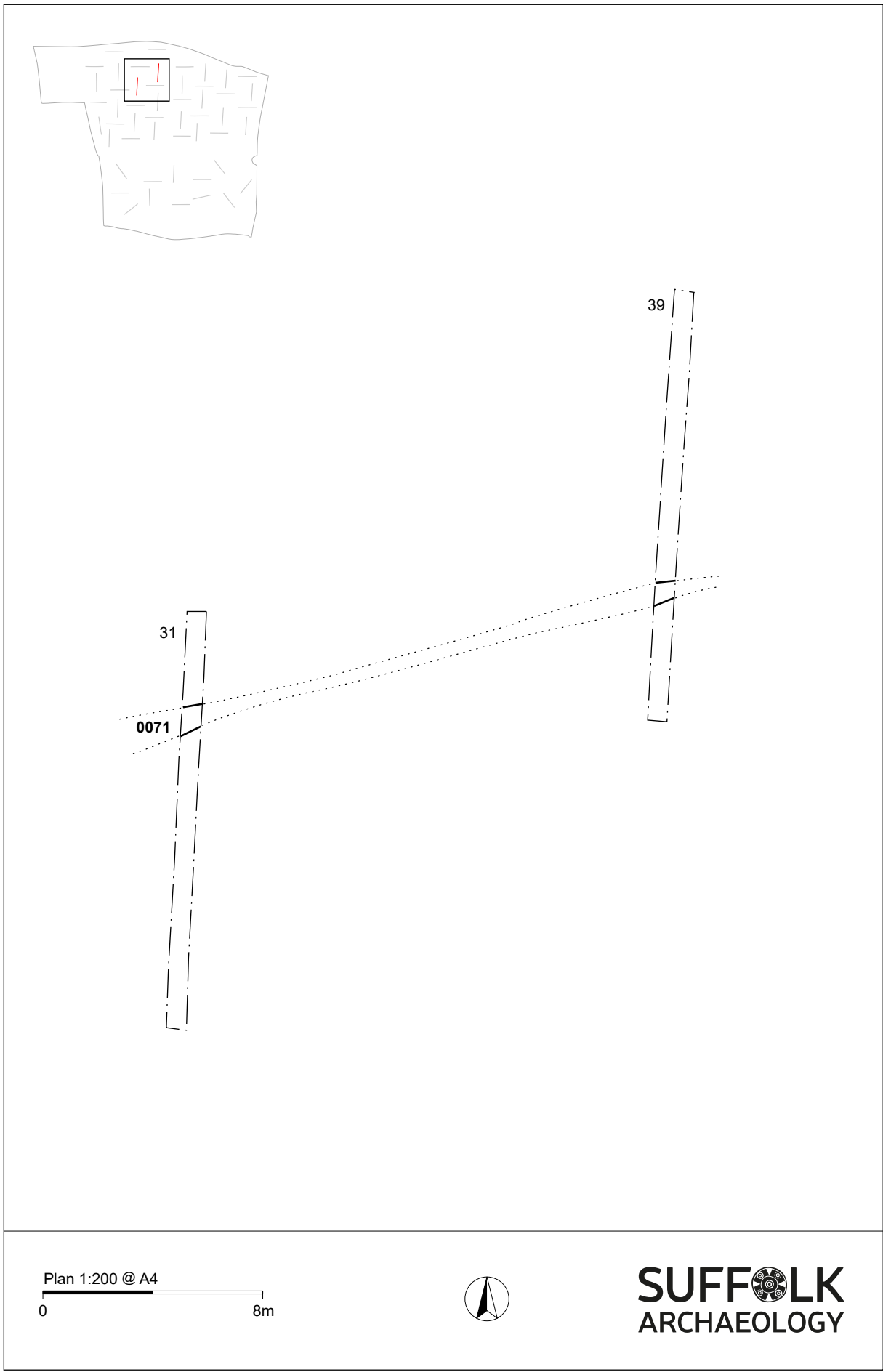


Figure 5. Trenches 31 and 39 showing projected line of a modern ditch

5.3.5. Trench 32

Trench 32 was located in the centre west part of the north field (Fig. 6, Pl. 4). It was oriented east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.28m below topsoil surface level, at 54.00m AOD.

A single ditch, 0083, crossed the trench on a north-south orientation (Pl. 5). It measured a width of 2.82m by a depth of 0.36m, and had a concave profile, with a gently sloping west side and a more sharply sloping side on the east, and a moderately flat base. The single fill, 0084, consisted of mid brown moderately compacted silty clay containing occasional small to medium sized flint. No dating evidence was collected from the ditch.



Plate 4. Trench 32 facing east (2m and 1m scale)



Plate 5. Ditch 0083 facing north (2m scale)

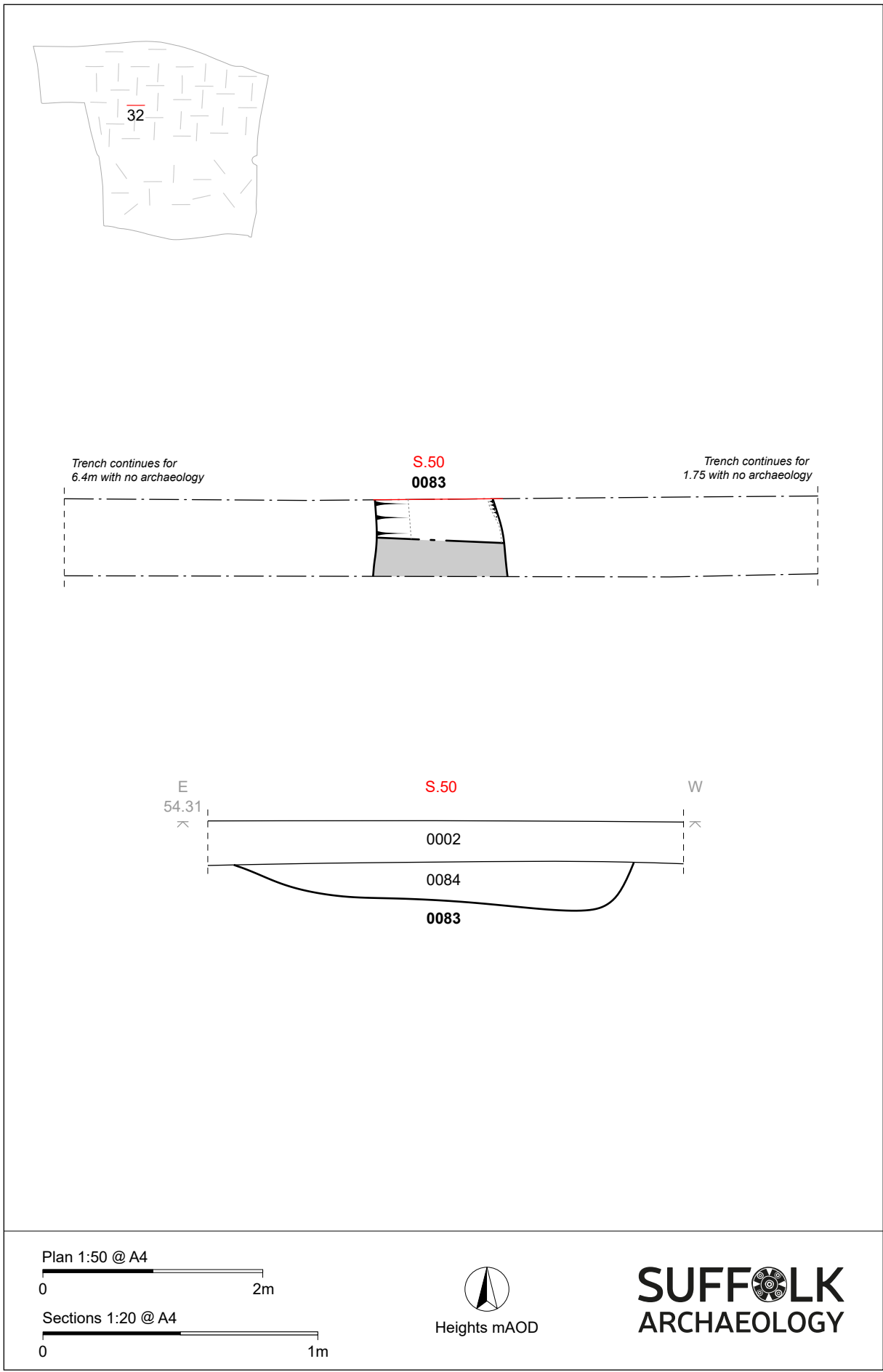


Figure 6. Trench 32 plan and feature section

5.3.6. Trench 34

Trench 34 was located in the southeast part of the north field (Fig. 7). It was oriented east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m below topsoil surface level, at 48.93m AOD.

A ditch, 0085, crossed the trench on a west-northwest–east-southeast orientation (Pl. 6). It measured a width of 0.66m by a depth of 0.25m and had a concave profile. The single fill, 0086, consisted of moderately compacted silty clay, containing occasional small chalk flecks and nodules. No dating evidence was recovered.



Plate 6. Ditch 0085 facing southeast (30cm scale)

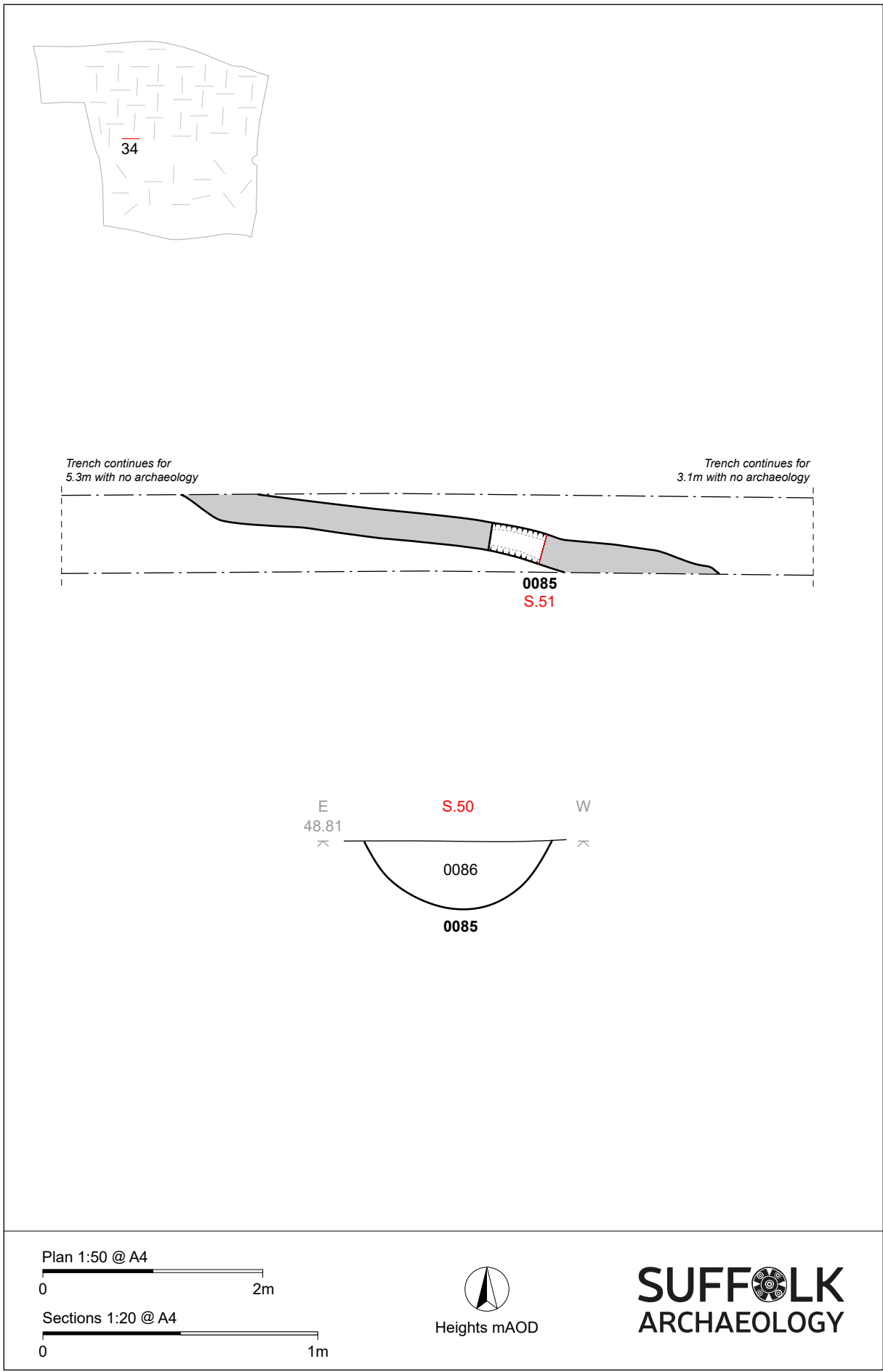


Figure 7. Trench 34 plan and feature section

5.3.7. Trench 51

Trench 51 was located in the northeast part of the north field (Fig. 8). It was oriented east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.25m below topsoil surface level, at 56.02m AOD.

Five ditches were encountered. Given the shallow nature of the trench and lack of subsoil, it is possible that the tops of ditches have been slightly truncated during recent ploughing. Ditches 0092 and 0094 were in the west end of the trench, 1.20m apart from each other, both oriented north-northeast–south-southwest. Ditch 0092 measured a width of 0.62m by a depth of 0.16m and had a bowl-shaped concave profile, with a rounded base. The single fill, 0093, consisted of mid greyish brown compact silty clay, containing frequent medium to large stones. No dating evidence was recovered.

Ditch 0094 measured a width of 0.52m by a depth of 0.36m. It had sharp, almost vertical sides and a moderately flat base and contained a single fill, 0095, which consisted of mid greyish brown moderately compact silty clay containing frequent flints. A sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery was collected from fill 0095.

Ditch 0113 crossed the trench on a roughly north-south orientation (Pl. 7). It measured a width of 2.00m by a depth of 0.94m. The east side was steeply sloping, and the west side had a more gradual undulating break of slope. The base was flat. The primary fill, 0114, consisted of dark greyish brown compact silty clay containing occasional small chalk nodules and occasional flint. This was overlain on the west side by a secondary fill, 0115, which measured a thickness of 0.20m and consisted of firm yellowish-brown silty sandy clay containing frequent chalk inclusions. This is likely to reflect the natural slumping of natural clay into the ditch, as it was very similar in appearance to the surrounding geology. A similar event was identified on the east side of the ditch, where another fill, 0116, also consisting of redeposited yellow-brown silty sandy clay containing frequent chalk inclusions, overlain the primary fill, 0114. These fills were overlain by a final fill, 0117, which measured a thickness of 0.32m and consisted of compact reddish brown sandy silty clay, containing occasional small chalk nodules. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the fills.



Plate 7. Ditch 0113 facing north (1m scale)

In the east end of the trench, ditch 0109 was oriented northwest-southeast. It measured a width of 0.42m by a depth of 0.12m and had a concave profile. The single fill, 0109, consisted of dark greyish brown moderately compacted silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks and small to medium sized flints. There was no dating evidence present. The northwest end of ditch 0109 was truncated by another ditch, 0098, which crossed the trench on a north-northeast–south-southwest orientation.

Ditch 0098 measured a width of 1.26m by a depth of 0.58m and had a steeply sloping concave profile (Pl. 8). The primary fill, 0099, measured a thickness of 0.58m and consisted of mid brown firm clay containing frequent small to large stones. Towards the west side of the ditch, this was overlain by a secondary fill, 0100, which appeared to represent a phase of slumping of the surrounding clay. It measured a thickness of 0.20m and consisted of light yellowish-brown firm chalky clay, containing frequent small to medium flints. No finds were recovered from the ditch.



Plate 8. Ditch 0098 facing north (1m scale)

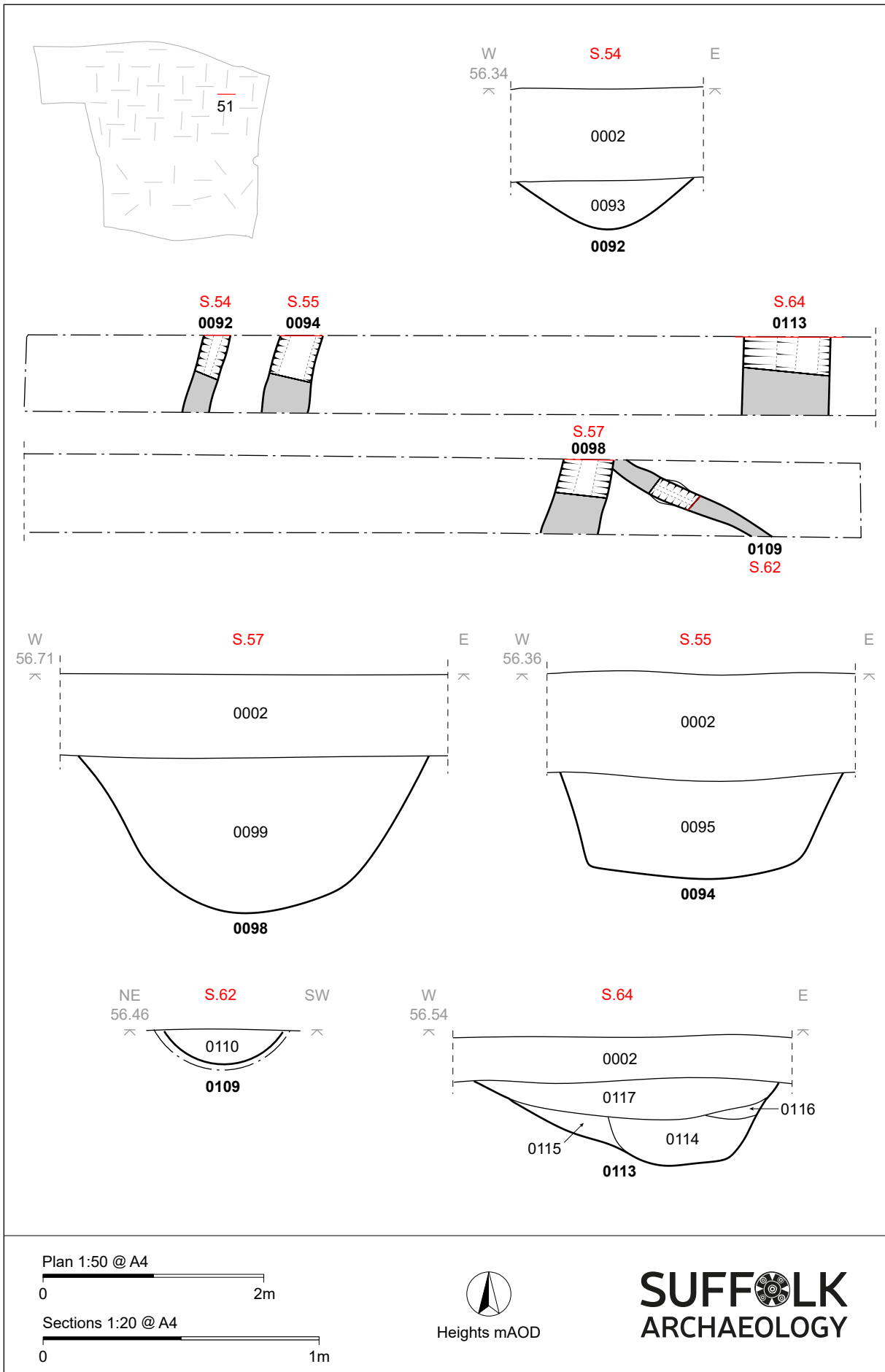


Figure 8. Trench 51 plan and feature sections

5.3.8 Trench 53

Trench 53 was located towards the east part of the site towards the bottom of the slope in the northern field (Fig. 9). It was oriented east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.84m below topsoil surface level, at 48.00m AOD.

Two ditches, 0103 and 0090 were identified in the west end of the trench, both oriented roughly north-south, 3.27m apart from each other. These may be a continuation of ditches 0092, 0094 or 0098, identified further north in Trench 51.

Ditch 0103 measured a width of 1.00m by a depth of 0.36m (Pl. 9). It had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill, 0104, consisted of mid-greyish brown moderately compacted clayey silt, containing frequent small and large flints. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch.



Plate 9. Ditch 0103 facing south (1m scale)

Ditch 0090 measured a width of 1.05m by a depth of 0.55m and had straight steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, 0091, which consisted of mid-greyish brown moderately compacted clayey silt with frequent small and large flint inclusions. The only dating evidence recovered was a metal artefact, probably a collar or tool handle, dating to the later medieval or post-medieval period.

Two shallow pits, 0105 and 0107, were identified in the centre of the trench. Pit 0105 measured a diameter of 0.65m by a depth of 0.05m, and had a shallow concave profile. The single fill, 0106, consisted of light yellowish brown moderately compacted silty clay containing occasional small sub-angular flints. There were no finds within the pit.

Pit 0107 measured a diameter of 0.80m by a depth of 0.24m, and had a U-shaped profile, with steeply sloping sides leading to a concave base. It contained a single fill, 0107, consisting of mid yellowish brown silty clay, with a firm compaction, containing frequent small and medium flint inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered.



Plate 10. Pit 0107 facing north (30cm scale)

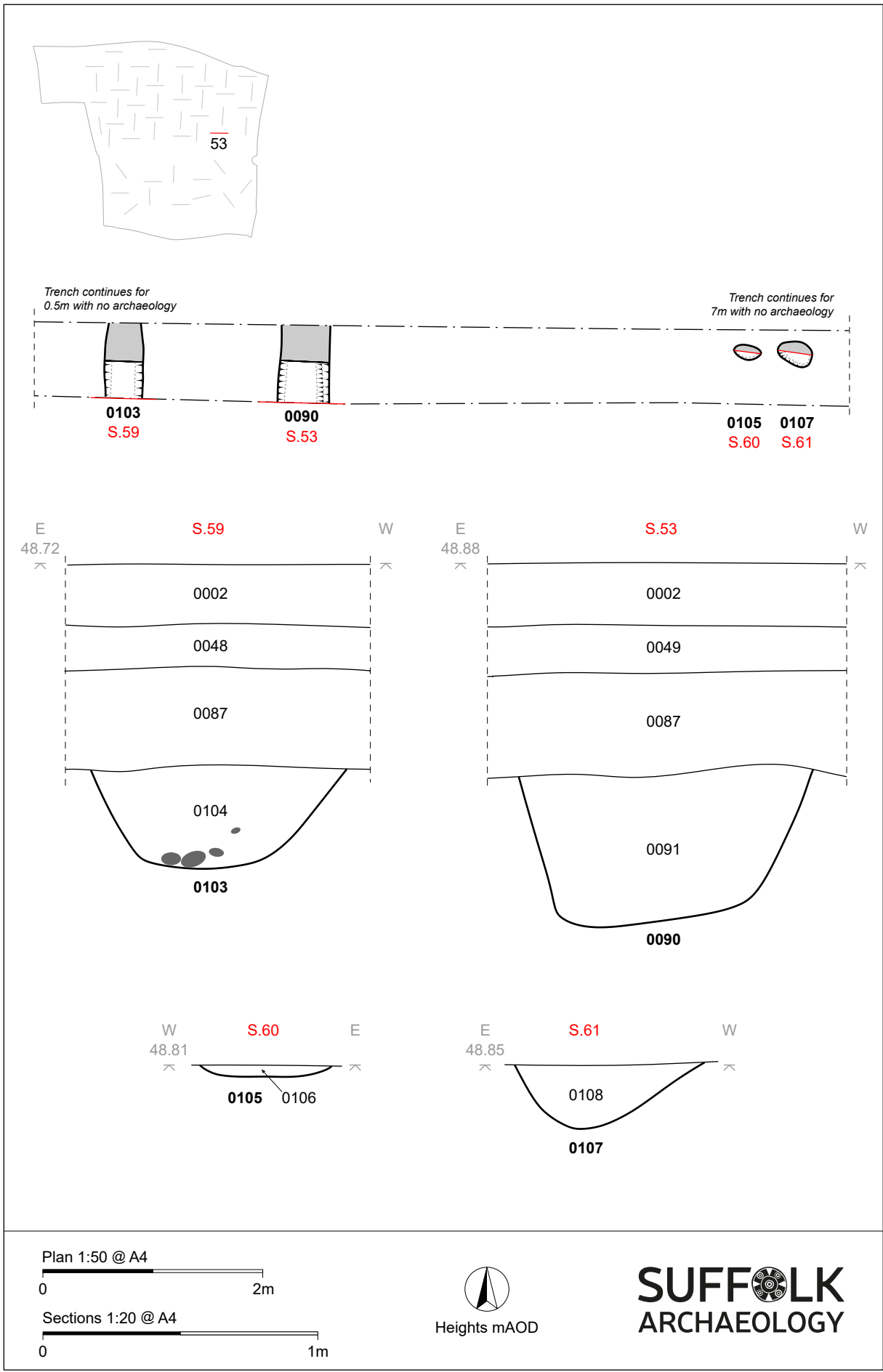


Figure 9. Trench 53 plan and feature sections

5.3.9. Trench 54

Trench 54 was located in the east part of the site towards the bottom of the slope in the northern field (Fig. 10). It was oriented east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.25m below topsoil surface level, on a slope ranging from 54.89m down to 52.66m in the south end of the trench.

A single ditch, 0088, was identified on a northeast-southwest orientation (Pl. 11). It measured a width of 0.73m by a depth of 0.29m and had a steep concave profile, with a more gradual break of slope towards the base. The single fill, 0089, consisted of mid yellowish-grey brown silty clay with a firm but friable compaction, containing moderate flint and chalk inclusions. Two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were collected from the fill.

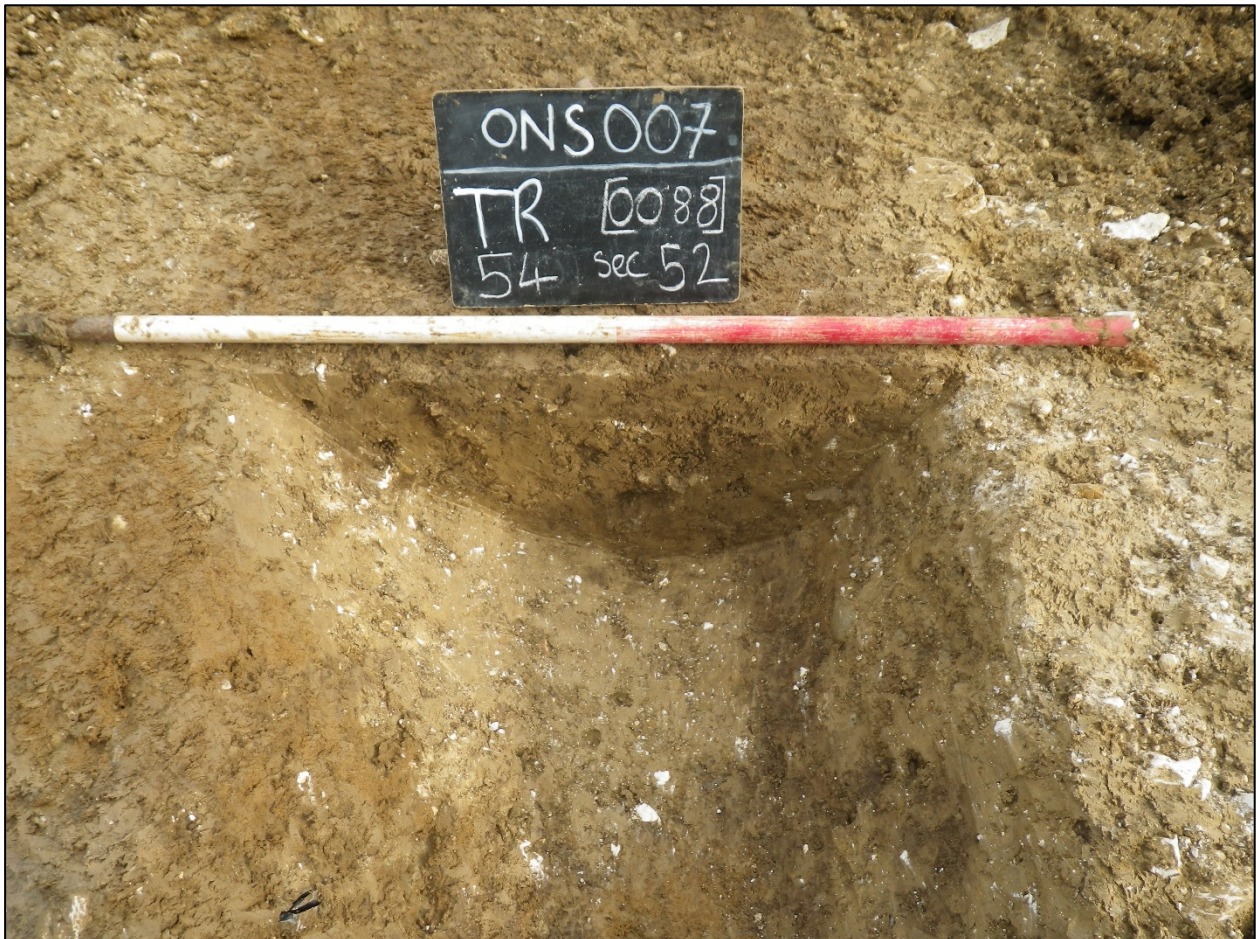


Plate 11. Ditch 0088 facing northeast (1m scale)

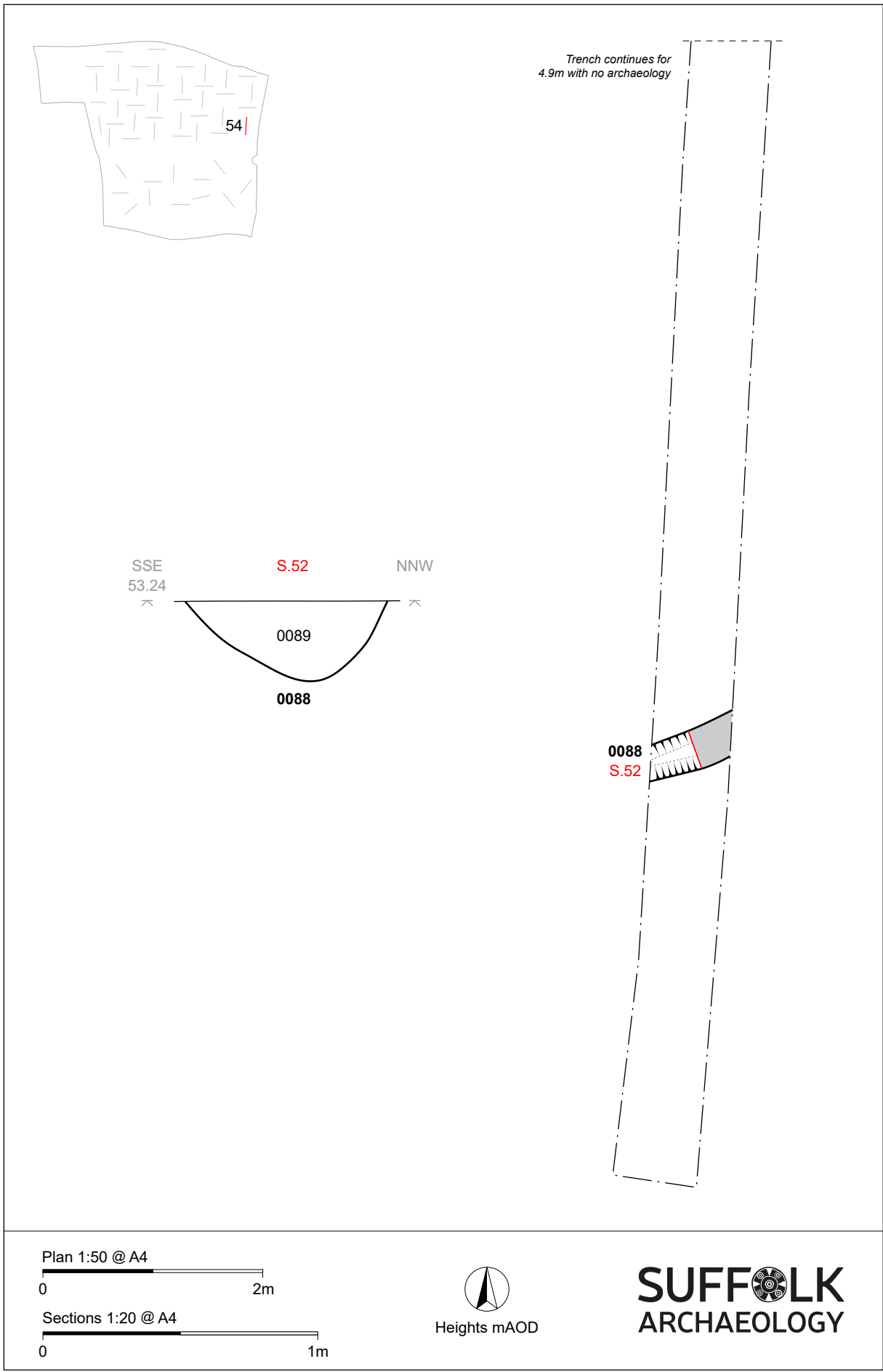


Figure 10. Trench 54 plan and feature section

5.3.10. Trench 55

Trench 55 was located towards the northeast part of the site (Fig. 11). It was oriented east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.27m below topsoil surface level, at 56.14m AOD.

Two ditches, 0101 and 0111, crossed the west end of the trench, both on roughly north-northeast–south-southwest orientations. Ditch 0101 measured a width of 0.82m by a depth of 0.28m and had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, 0102, consisting of mid grey brown friable silty clay containing moderate large flint inclusions and a small amount of charcoal.

Ditch 0111 measured a width of 1.34m by a depth of 0.31m. It had straight steeply sloping sides and a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base. The single fill, 0112, consisted of mid-greyish brown firm silty clay containing a moderate amount of large flint and chalk inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered.

A circular pit, 0096 (Pl. 12), was located 0.7m to the east of ditch 0101. It measured a diameter of 0.56m by a depth of 0.10m and had gradually sloping concave sides and a flat base. The single fill, 0097, consisted of mid greyish brown firm silty clay containing a moderate quantity of large flint and chalk inclusions.



Plate 12. Pit 0096 facing west (30cm scale)

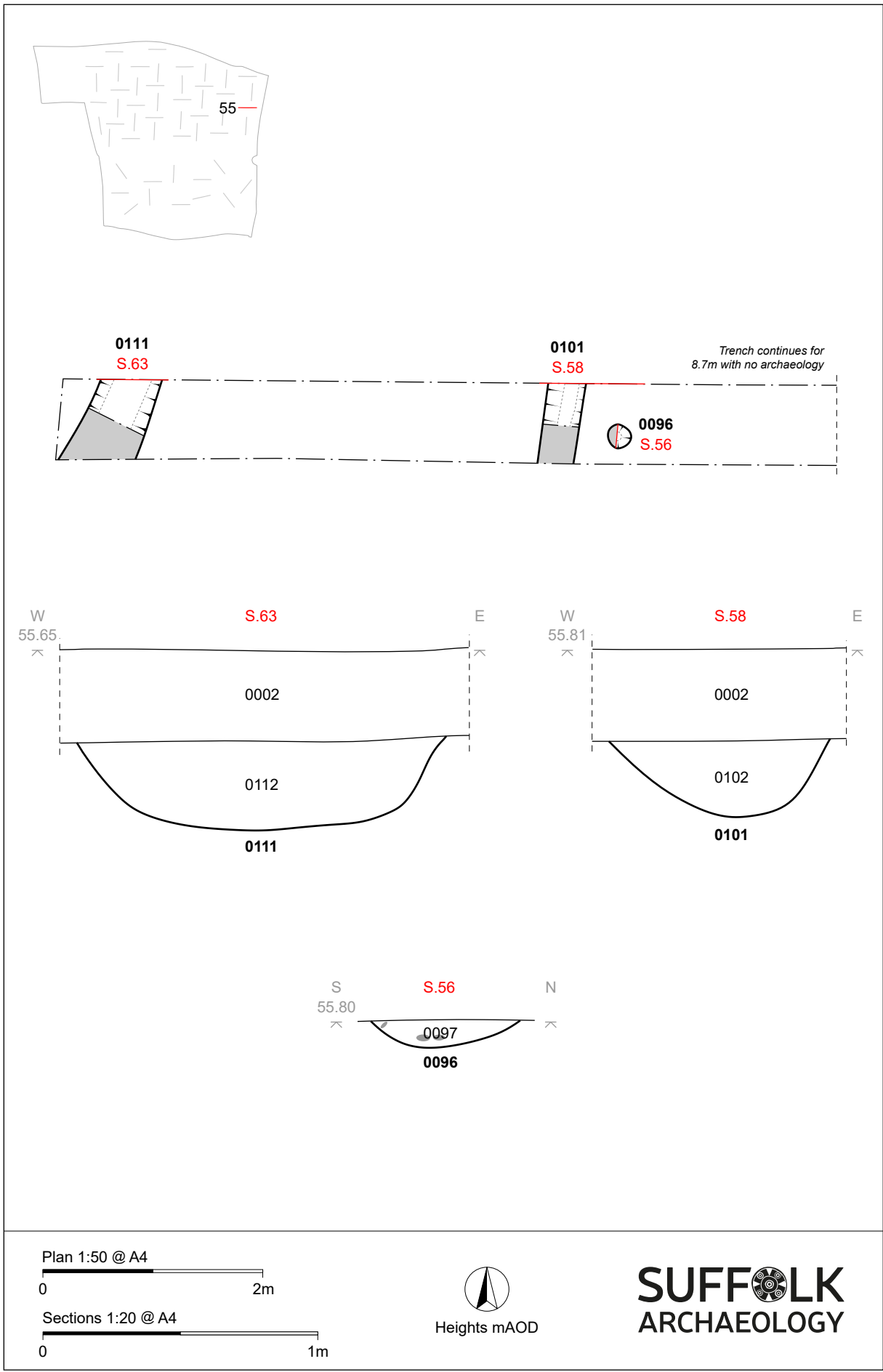


Figure 11. Trench 55 plan and feature section

5.3.11. Trench 59

Trench 59 was located in the southwest part of the site (Fig. 12). It was oriented east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.55m below topsoil surface level, at 37.32m AOD.

A possible large ditch, 0080 (Pl. 13), was identified in the centre of the trench, on a north-south orientation; however, there was a natural dip in the geology in this location and a number of overlying layers of colluvium were present, so it is possible that this was a water-lain deposit at the bottom of the slope, rather than a man-made feature. It measured a width of 1.90m by a depth of 0.18m. The sides were very gradually sloping and slightly undulating on the east. The single fill, 0081, consisted of mid greyish yellow loose sand containing occasional flint inclusions, with some water staining visible in the section. No finds were recovered. The fill, 0081, was immediately overlain by a layer of colluvium, 0048, which consisted of mid to pale yellow brown loose silty sand containing occasional flint inclusions. It extended across much of the length and width of the trench and measured a thickness of 0.21m. This was overlain by a second deposit of colluvium, 0082, which measured a thickness of 0.20m and consisted of mid yellowish loose sand and gravel, with frequent gravel inclusions. Overlying this colluvium was a layer of subsoil, 0049, measuring a thickness of 0.46m, consisting of loose mid yellowish brown loose sandy silt containing moderate flint inclusions. This was sealed by a layer of topsoil, measuring a thickness of 0.27m.



Plate 13. Possible ditch 0080 facing north (2m scale)

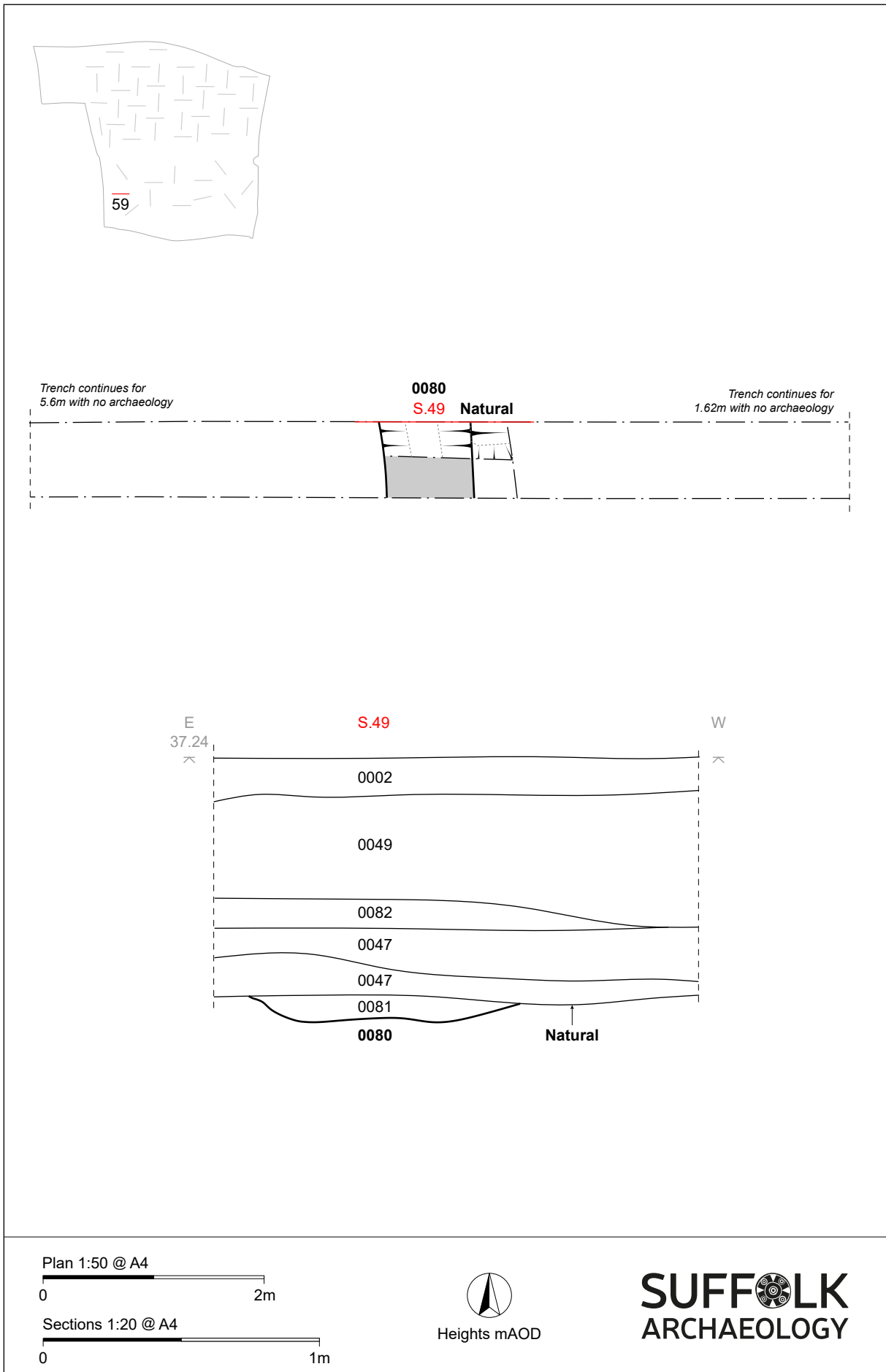


Figure 12. Trench 59 plan and feature section

5.3.12. Trench 60

Trench 60 was located in the southwest part of the site (Fig. 13). It was oriented northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.38m below topsoil surface level, at 35.52m AOD.

A northwest-southeast oriented ditch, 0052, crossed the northeast end of the trench (Pl. 14). It measured a width of 1.56m by a depth of 0.36m and had a gradually sloping concave profile. The single fill, 0053, consisted of mid greyish brown compact sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered.



Plate 14. Ditch 0052 facing west (1m scale)

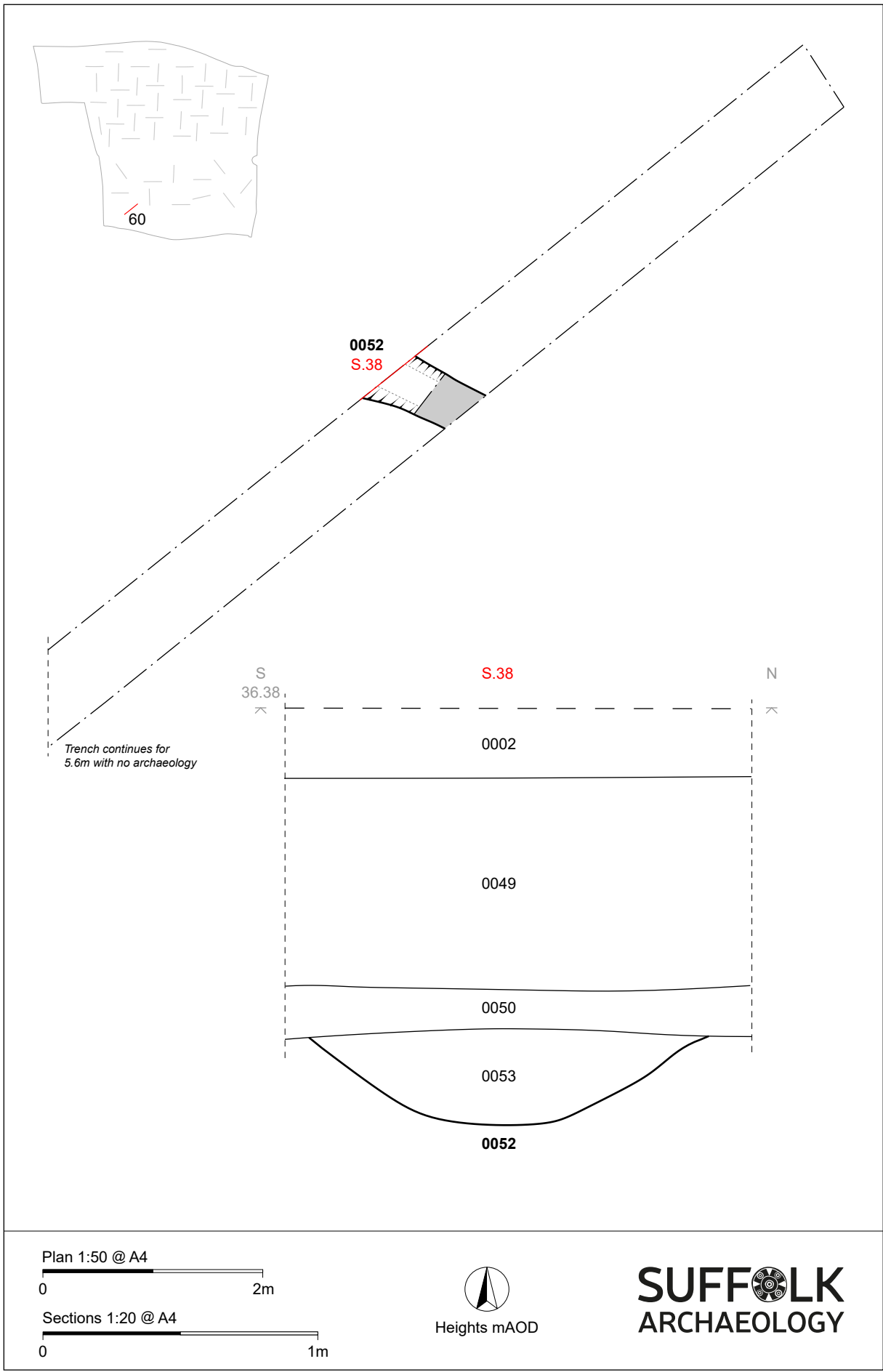


Figure 13. Trench 60 plan and feature section

5.3.13. Trench 61

Trench 61 was located in the southwest part of the site (Fig. 14). It was oriented north-south and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.17m below topsoil surface level, ranging from 35.45m - 37.54m AOD.

There was a cluster of five pits towards the north end of the trench. The west half of pit 0054 was exposed (Pl. 15), but the eastern half extended beyond the trench limit. It measured a diameter of 0.68m by a depth of 0.48m and had steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. The single fill, 0055, consisted of dark greyish brown friable charcoal-rich silty sand containing small to medium gravel. Five sherds of Bronze Age pottery were recovered, two of which dated to the Late Bronze Age. The pit fill also contained four pieces of straw-tempered ceramic building material which may be daub, burnt flint and heat altered sandstone.



Plate 15. Pit 0054 and pit 0058 facing east (1m scale)

Pit 0056 measured a diameter of 0.80m by a depth of 0.20m. The sides were slightly rounded and gradually sloped to a flat base. It contained a single fill, 0057, consisting of dark-greyish brown silty sand containing some gravel. No dating evidence was recovered.

Pit 0058 measured a diameter of 0.54m by a depth of 0.30m and had a steep concave

profile. The single fill, 0059, consisted of dark greyish brown charcoal-rich silty sand with occasional small to medium stones. No finds were collected from the pit.

Pit 0060 measured a diameter of 0.49m by a depth of 0.11m. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base, and contained a single fill, 0061, which consisted of mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small to medium stones. There was no dating evidence.

Pit 0062 measured a diameter of 0.30m by a depth of 0.26m and had sharp sides, leading to a concave base. The single fill, 0063, consisted of mid greyish brown silty sand containing occasional small to medium sized stones.



Plate 16. Pits 0062 and 0060 facing northeast (30cm scale)

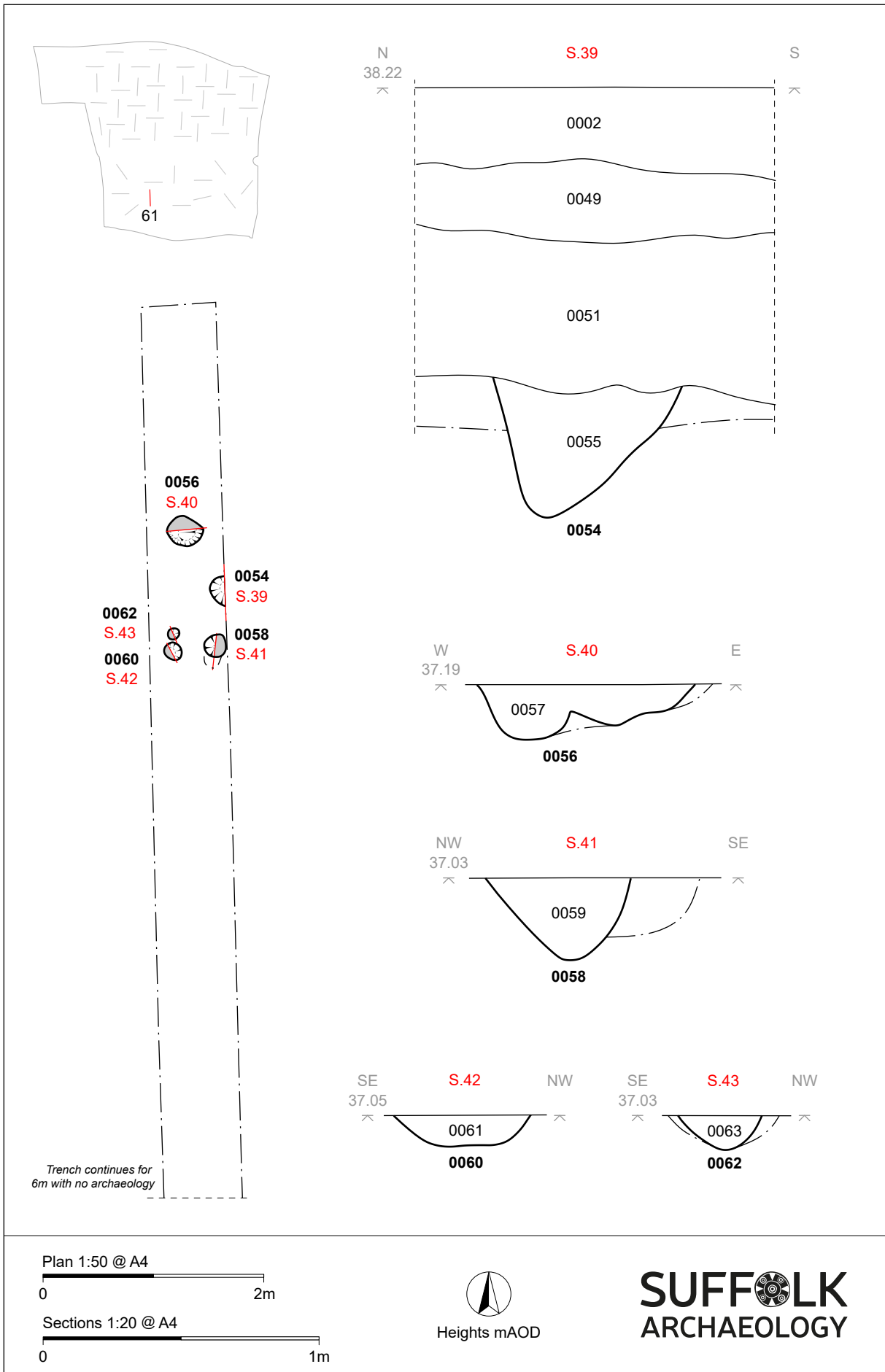


Figure 14. Trench 61 plan and feature sections

5.3.14. Trench 65

Trench 65 was located in the southeast part of the site (Fig. 15). It was oriented northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.56m below topsoil surface level, at 36.62m AOD.

A northeast-southwest oriented ditch, 0066, crossed the centre of the trench. It measured a width of 1.80m by a depth of 0.07m and had a moderately steep concave profile. The single fill, 0067, consisted of mid greyish brown moderately compacted sandy silt containing small flint inclusions. Two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were collected from the fill.

Ditch 0068 was identified on a roughly east-west orientation. It measured a width of 1.10m by a depth of 0.31 and had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill, 0069, consisted of mid greyish brown slightly compact sandy silt, with frequent gravel inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered.



Plate 17. Ditch 0068 facing southwest (1m scale)

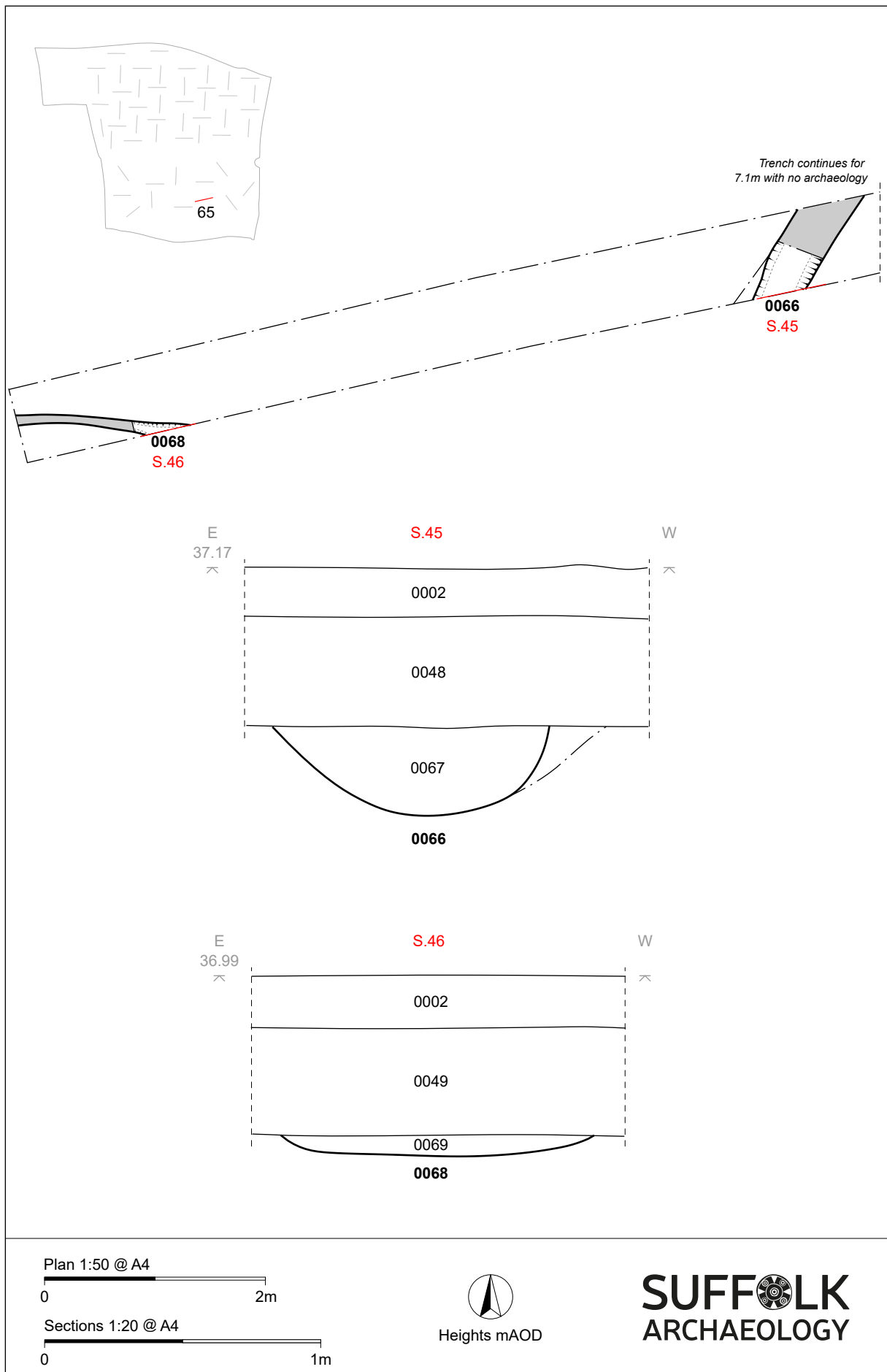


Figure 15. Trench 65 plan and feature sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Ioannis Smyrnaioi (unless stated differently)

6.1. Introduction

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

Context	Pottery		Fired Clay		Heat-altered Flint		Heat-altered Stone		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0055	5	35	3	4	3	179	1	178	Pre
0067	2	5							Pre
0089	2	1							Pre
0095	1	3							Pre
0097			1	1					
Totals	10	44	4	5	3	179	1	178	

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2. The Pottery

The evaluation produced ten sherds weighing 44 grams. The material derived from four contexts and is presented in Table 2 below.

Ctxt	Trench	Associated feature	Feature description	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Decoration	No	Wt/g	ENV	Fabric date
0055	61	0054	Pit	Preh	F1		2	14	1	BA
0055	61	0054	Pit	Preh	F2		2	16	2	LBA
0055	61	0054	Pit	Preh	F1Q	smoothed	1	5	1	BA
0067	65	0066	Ditch	Preh	FQ		1	3	1	MIA
0067	65	0066	Ditch	Preh	V		1	2	1	MIA
0089	52	0088	Ditch	Preh	VF		2	1	1	MIA
0095	51	0094	Ditch	Preh	FQV		1	3	1	MIA

Table 2. Quantification of pottery

All sherds are undecorated and bear no diagnostic characteristics. They derived from an estimated number of eight vessels (ENV) and their dates were established solely based on their fabric. The assemblage consists of seven different fabrics associated with Bronze

Age and Iron Age fabrication practices. The distribution of fabrics is presented in Table 3 below.

Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g
F1	Common coarse angular flint in a dense silty matrix	2	14
F2	Common to moderate large angular flint of different sizes in a dense sandy matrix	2	16
F1Q	Abundant to common coarse angular flint mixed with medium-sized rounded quartz in a dense silty matrix	1	5
FQ	Moderate small sized flint and sand in a dense matrix	1	3
V	Large and coarse organic tempers in a fine sandy matrix	1	2
VF	Moderate fine organic tempers and sparse small-sized sub-angular flint in a dense sandy matrix	2	1
FQV	Moderate medium to small sized flint in a fine sandy matrix with sparse organic tempers	1	3

Table 3. Distribution of prehistoric fabrics

According to the spatial distribution of the pottery by feature, all Bronze Age fabrics derived from pit 0054. By contrast, the pottery from ditches 0066, 0088 and 0094 are associated with Middle Iron Age material.

6.3. Fired clay

The site produced four small pieces of fired clay weighing 5 grams. The material is presented in Table 4 below. The pieces are small and in poor condition, consisting of three fabrics. The pieces that derived from pit 0054 in Trench 61 are primarily straw-tempered and could possibly be daub. The remaining pieces are fine and sandy, preserving at least one flat surface. No other information could be extracted from this small assemblage.

Ctxt	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Fabric	Description	Colour	No	Wt/g	Comments
0055	0054	Pit	61	fso	fine sandy with organic	yellowish buff	1	1	
0055	0054	Pit	61	fso	fine sandy with organic	grey/brown	1	2	
0055	0054	Pit	61	fx	fine sandy mixed clay	orange	1	1	one flat surface
0097	0096	Pit	55	fs	fine sandy	brown	1	1	thin flake with 2 flat surfaces; unlikely to be pottery

Table 4. Quantification of fired clay

6.4. Burnt flint and heat-altered stone

Pit fill 0055 produced three low-fired pieces of burnt flint weighing 179 grams, one of which still has roughly 35% of its original cortex. The same fill produced a piece of heat-altered sandstone weighing 178 grams. All pieces were found together with Bronze Age pottery and fired clay.

6.5. Small Finds

Ruth Beveridge

6.5.1. Introduction and recording method

A single iron object was recorded as a small find. It has been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification and radiography. The digital x-ray plate will be included in the archive. The overall condition of the small find is poor, being corroded and fragmentary.

Iron

SF1000, single fill 0091 of ditch 0090, Trench 53.

Four adjoining fragments of an iron collar or ferrule. It is ovoid in section and cylindrical in shape; possibly a collar for a tool handle; later medieval and post-medieval examples from Norwich are illustrated in Margeson (1993, fig.106, nos 1000-1004).

6.5.2. Discussion

The iron object SF1000 represents the remains of a tool, lost or discarded in ditch 0090.

6.6. Plant macrofossils

Anna West

6.6.1. Introduction and methods

A single 20 litre bulk sample was taken during the second phase of evaluation, from context 0057, the fill of an undated pit in Trench 61. The sample was 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 sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted below. 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.

6.6.2. Results and discussion

The flot produced by this sample was relatively small at 20ml. The preservation of the plant macrofossil remains was through charring and was poor. Wood charcoal fragments were present in small quantities; however, it was highly comminuted making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating. Rootlet fragments were sparse and are considered to be modern contaminants.

No other identifiable charred plant macrofossils were recovered. A few small fragments of charred organic material were present; however, these were puffed, fragmented and abraded, which resulted in it being impossible to determine whether they were charred cereal remains or not.

A single uncharred Speedwell (*Veronica* sp.) seed was also observed; as this was uncharred and unabraded it is likely that it forms part of the background soil seed bank and is intrusive within the archaeological context sampled.

6.6.3. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The sample taken during this evaluation was poor in terms of identifiable material. Charred cereal remains may have been present but were sparse and in rather poor condition making identification impossible. 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 flot material from this sample; however, if further interventions are planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out on well-sealed and well-dated contexts, with a view to investigation the nature of the possible cereal remains. Any further accompanying weed assemblage could also provide useful insight into to the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence for this site. Although no further work is required, it is recommended that the material from this sample is retained as part of the site archive.

6.7. Discussion of material evidence

Most of the finds from this evaluation derived from pit 0054 in Trench 61. The pit produced Bronze Age pottery, fired clay, burnt flint and heat-altered stone. The remaining material derived from three ditches in Trenches 51, 54 and 65, the pottery of which suggests Middle Iron Age activities. A single metal object from Trench 53 is likely to come from a later medieval or post-medieval tool. As with the pottery, the recovery of other artefacts and ecofacts cannot offer much information. It is likely that the finds from the site represent small-scale domestic and/or agricultural activities, associated with different chronological periods.

7. Discussion

7.1. Overview of stratigraphic sequence and preservation

The site is situated on a steep incline, sloping from c.58m in the north to c.35m at the south end of the site. The natural geology was identified in every trench; in the southern field this consisted of sand and gravels, and in the northern field it was clay containing frequent chalk inclusions and some flints. On the location of Trenches 59 – 65 the archaeological horizon is well preserved below layers of colluvium, which are overlain by a consistent sequence of topsoil and subsoil. Further upslope, in the northern part of the site, the trenches are much shallower and subsoil can only be found in some of the trenches. The field has been subject to many years of ploughing, which may have disturbed the top of the archaeological horizon.

7.2. Feature type and distribution

A total of twenty-nine features (one unrecorded) consisting of ten pits and nineteen ditches were identified in the fifty-one trenches of Phase 2. Five pits and fifteen ditches were situated across the northern field with the remaining five pits and four ditches adding to the twelve features (four pits and eight ditches) previously recorded during the Phase One evaluation of the southern field. This gives a grand total of fourteen pits and twenty-seven ditches across the whole site although it should be noted that some of the ditches are likely to represent different sections of the same feature, where it crosses through multiple trenches.

Apart from a cluster of five pits in Trench 61, tentatively dated as Bronze Age based on material from one feature (see below), the other nine features were widely scattered across the two fields and were largely undated, except for pit 0011 in Trench 7. At least four (0008, 0041, 0775 and 007) may possibly be of natural origin.

Ditches were also widely distributed across the site and belong to at least two distinct phases in the Iron Age and post-medieval periods (see below). Many were orientated north-south but the alignments of others varied and only two, in Trenches 32 and 39 could be definitively identified as belonging to the same boundary.

7.3. Discussion of archaeological remains by period

7.3.1. Bronze Age

A low-level of Bronze Age activity at the site is represented by pits in two adjacent trenches in the southern field; a single example in Trench 7 and a possible pit group in Trench 61. Although dating evidence was only recovered from one of the five pits in Trench 61, it is likely that the other pits are roughly contemporary, given their very close proximity to each other and similarities in size and fill type. The presence of fired clay, burnt flint and heat-altered stone is indicative of domestic activities such as cooking, or perhaps a hearth, and the possible daub suggests the presence of a structural feature nearby.

Residual pieces of Bronze Age pottery were also previously encountered in a Middle Iron Age ditch in Trench 12, c.70m to the east of Trench 61.

The identified features are of local significance and are a further indication of dispersed activity in the wider region during this period, as previously indicated in HER findspot entries such as the Bronze Age Beaker pottery and a stone battle-axe approximately 650m to the east (SKT Misc), flint arrowhead (FNG 029), bronze socketed axe (FNG 028) and the surface scatter of Bronze Age worked flint c.500m to the west (FNG 023). However the features and sparse nature of the finds material does not indicate the presence of a substantial focus of activity and as such the site is thought to have only limited potential to address regional research aims for the period, such as modelling of landscapes and economies or examination of relationships between settlements, field systems and monuments (Medlycott 2011, 20-21).

7.3.2. Early/Middle Iron Age

Elements of a possible field system dating to the early/Middle Iron Age is apparent across the southeast and eastern parts of the site, although the dating evidence is often sparse. In Phase 1 this is represented by two north-south orientated ditches in Trenches 13 and 15, an east-west aligned ditch in Trench 12 which might be a slightly earlier Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, plus contemporary finds in a soil layer in Trench 16. In Phase 2 Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditches in Trenches 51, 54 and 65. Other undated ditches may be of a similar date.

It is possible the ditches were open for a long time and were cleaned out periodically, therefore the Middle Iron Age date may reflect the period in which they began to fall into disuse.

The identified features are of local significance, albeit being the first evidence for activity in this period within the immediate area, and it appears unlikely that an extensive field system is present which could be clearly defined and dated. As such the site is thought to have only limited potential to address regional research aims for the period, such as changes in landscape during the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition or for the Iron Age agrarian economy (Medlycott 2011, 29-32).

7.3.3. Post-medieval

Figure 16 shows all trenches excavated in Phase 1 and Phase 2 overlaid on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1884 and it is clearly apparent that several ditches relate to former elements of the post-medieval landscape.

A north-south post-medieval ditch seen in Trenches 9 and 10 is likely related to the public footpath/parish boundary as it crosses the southern field. A parallel ditch in Trench 8 on the opposite western side of the footpath may also be related, possibly marking sides of a former track or droveway.

To the north the parish boundary splits from the footpath and heads east along the central field boundary and then north across the north field. Ditch 0098 in Trench 51 lies on the right alignment and is in close proximity to the mapped parish boundary and is likely to mark a former medieval/post-medieval field division matching the boundary line. Although situated c.20-30m west of the parish boundary the possible post-medieval ditch 0090 in Trench 53, together with other ditches of similar orientation in Trenches 51 and 53, may be marking former positions of the boundary or contemporary field sub-divisions.

The ditch which crosses Trenches 31 and 39 directly relates to a now lost field boundary, splitting the northwest field into a further two fields.

The identified features are of local significance and largely verify field layouts previously known from historic mapping. As such the site is thought to have minimal potential to address regional research aims for the period.

8. Conclusions

The two phases of evaluation have identified activity on the site in three distinct periods, although the evidence of each is slight and there is no little to suggest any former substantial occupation. The archaeological deposits are of local significance and have limited potential to address regional research aims for the periods concerned.

Bronze Age domestic activity is characterised by residual finds in a later feature and six pits scattered across the centre of the southern field, although only two pits contained datable pottery. Evidence of an Early/Middle Iron Age, presumably agricultural field system, is present in the south-east and eastern part of the site and consists of six separate ditches. Finally a series of ditches relate directly or indirectly to three separate features/boundaries on late 19th century mapping.

The depth of the archaeological horizon was at 0.30m-0.80m in the north field (becoming deeper further south), and as deep as 1.38m in the southern field. While groundworks taking place in the northern field are therefore likely to impact upon the archaeological horizon in the southern field, particularly the prehistoric features in Trench 61 may be deep enough to be preserved *in situ*.

9. Archive deposition

The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited in the SCCAS Archive store at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

10. Acknowledgements

The project was managed by John Craven. The fieldwork was directed by Catherine Douglas and carried out by Romy McIntosh, John Phillips and Cameron Bate.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and environmental processing was carried out by Sam McCormick. The specialist's finds and environmental report was produced by Ioannis Smyrnaiois with contributions from Ruth Beveridge and Anna West. The report illustrations were created by Ryan Wilson. The report was written and compiled by Catherine Douglas, edited by Richenda Goffin, and approved by John Craven.

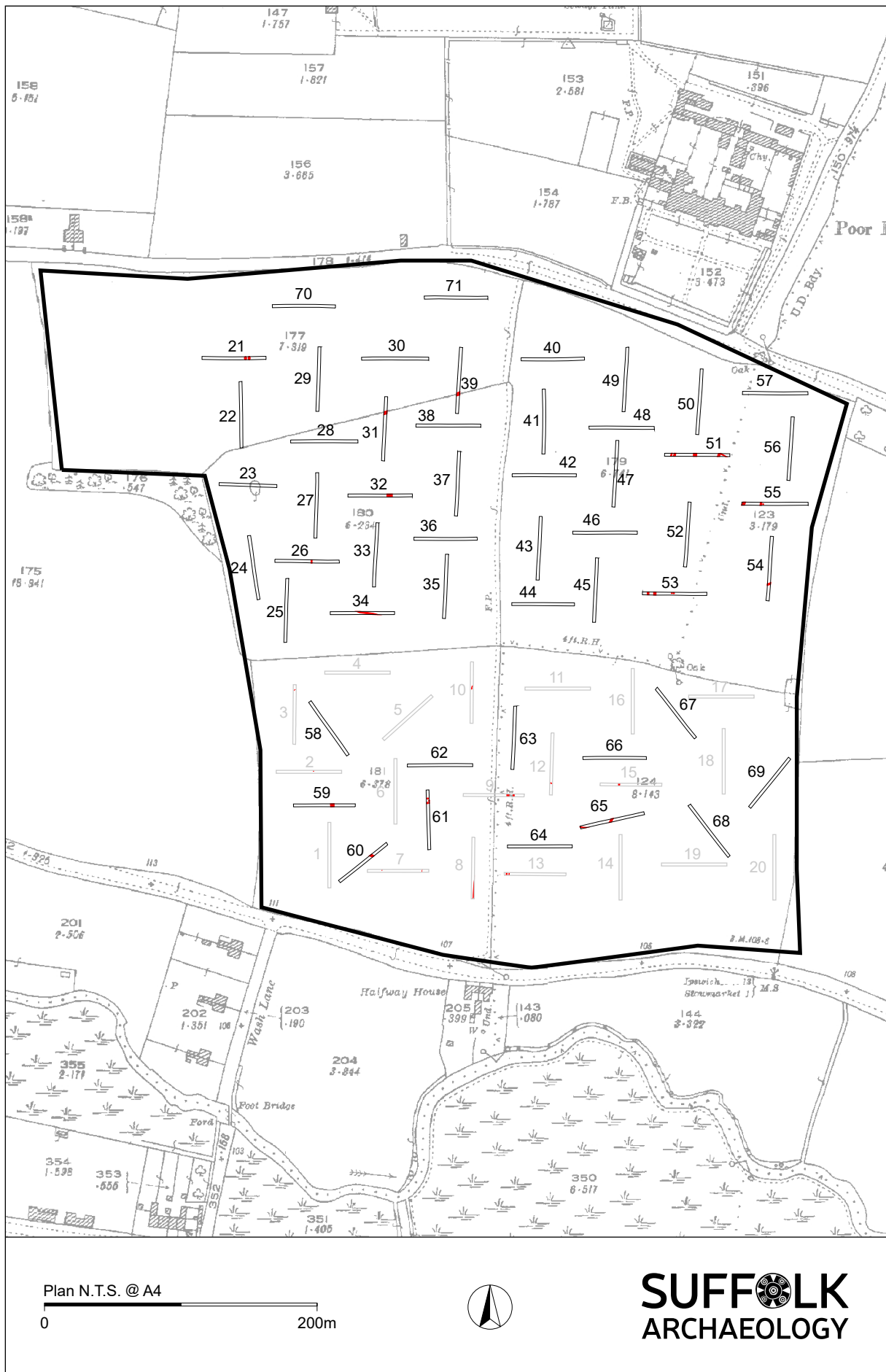


Figure 16. First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1884, with Phases 1 and 2 trenches

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Appendix 1. Written scheme of investigation



Land south of Union Road Onehouse & Stowmarket, Suffolk

Client:
Hopkins Homes Ltd

Date:
December 2017

ONS007
Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation
Author: John Craven
© SACIC



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Project details

Location	Site Name Parish, County Grid Reference	Land south of Union Road Onehouse & Stowmarket, Suffolk TM 03215885
Site details	Project type Size of Area	Evaluation c.15.2ha
Staffing	No. of personnel (SACIC) No. of subcontractor personnel	4 1
Project dates	Start date Fieldwork duration	03/01/2017 c.13 days
Reference codes	HER Site Code OASIS No. Planning Application No. SACIC Jobcode	ONS007 301882 4455/16 SKTUNI002
Key persons	Project Manager Project Officer	John Craven TBC

Project Contacts

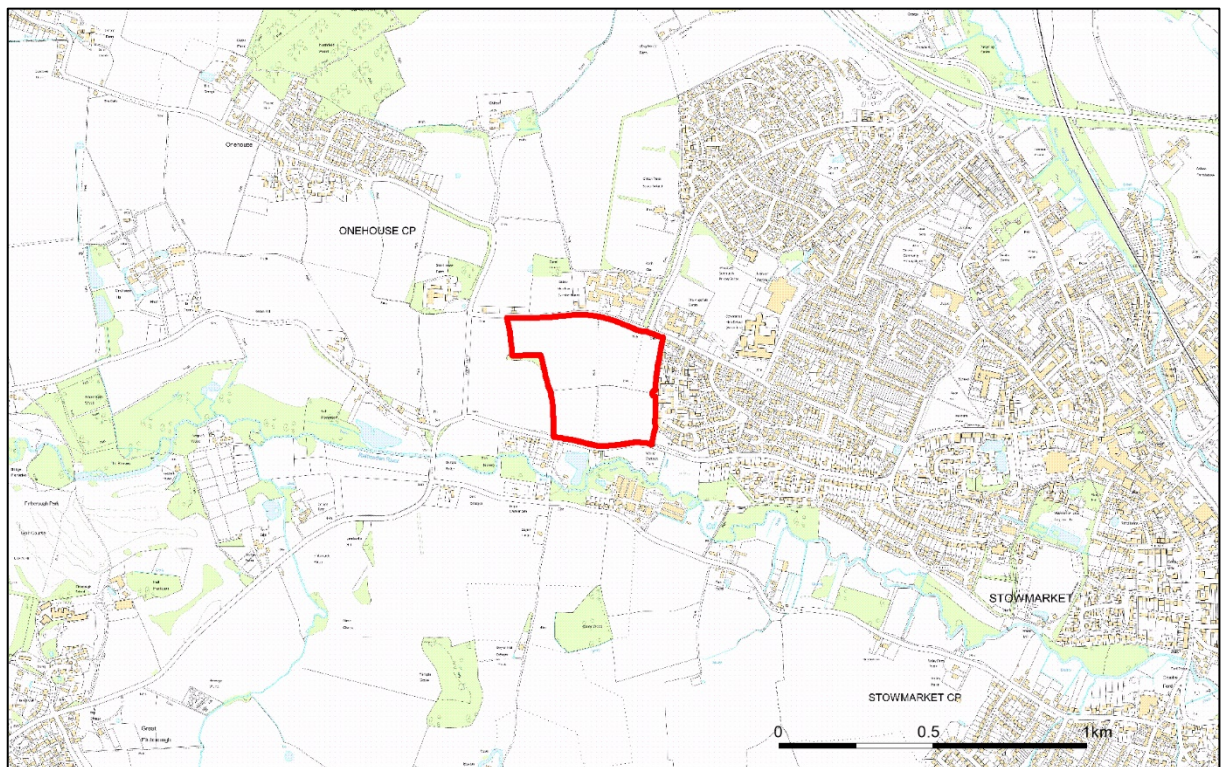
SACIC	Managing Director	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
	SACIC Project Manager	John Craven	01449 900121
	SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	SACIC H&S	John Craven	01449 900121
	SACIC EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
	SACIC Outreach Officer	Alex Fisher	01449 900126
Client	Client	Hopkins Homes Ltd	
	Client Consultant	Myk Flitcroft (CgMs)	01636 642707
	Landowner/Tenant		
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	01284 741232
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of proposed residential development on Land south of Union Road in the parishes of Onehouse and Stowmarket, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, prior to consideration of planning application 4455/16, in accordance with paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The proposed development will involve significant ground disturbance and this could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 29/02/2016, Appendix 1), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project by CgMs, on behalf of the client Hopkins Homes Ltd. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2017) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval prior to submission to the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with CgMs and SCCAS.
- The southern part of the site has previously been subject to partial evaluation by SACIC in January 2017 (Picard 2017). This project is intended to complete the outstanding trial trench requirement in this area, and in full across the northern field.
- It should be noted that the combined evaluation is only a first stage in a potential program of works and that this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that are required in relation to the proposed development will be specified by SCCAS, and will require new documentation (Brief and WSI) and estimate of costs. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report.
- This archaeological WSI is accompanied by a separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document which details how the fieldwork project will be carried out and addresses health and safety issues.

2. The Site

- The site consists of two open arable fields, crossed by a footpath from north to south, on the western edge of modern Stowmarket. The parish boundary between Onehouse and Stowmarket also crosses through the centre of the site, following the footpath and field boundary in the southern half and then across the eastern side of the northern field. The site is bounded to the south by the B1115 Finborough Road, to the north by Union Road, to the west by farmland and to the east by residential development.
- The site lies on a south facing slope, at a height of c.58m to 35m above Ordnance Datum, overlooking the Rattlesden River (a tributary of the River Gipping) which is located 60m south of the southern site boundary.
- The geology of the site is described as bedrock deposits of Crag Group Sand. This is largely overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton apart from along the southern edge where deposits are recorded as Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel (British Geological Survey website).



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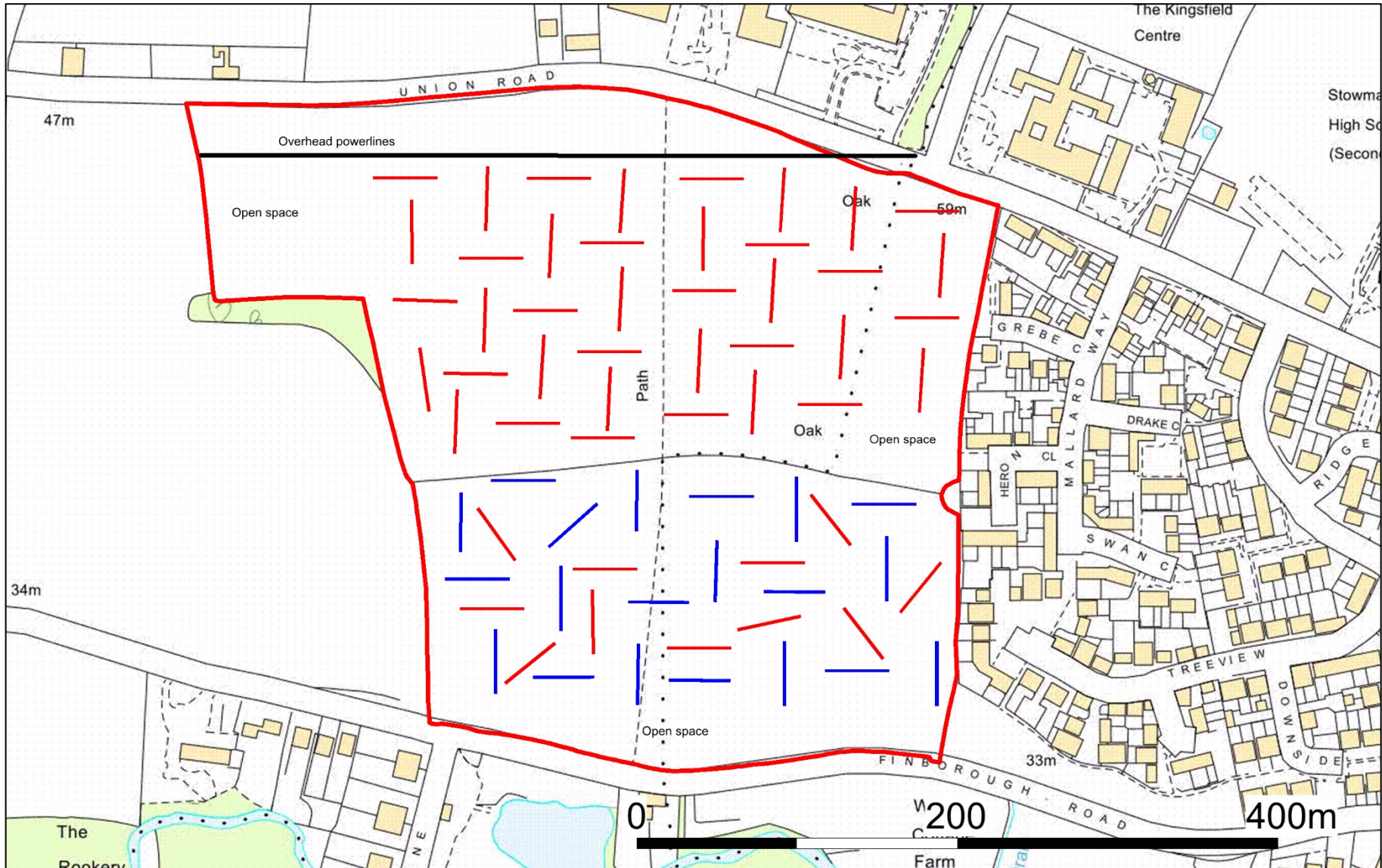
Figure 1. Site location plan

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The archaeological and historical background to the site has previously been described in the first evaluation report (Picard, 2017), which itself summarised the results of a search of the Historic Environment Record (HER, search ref. no. 9189473) commissioned by CgMs to inform an Archaeological Statement (Flitcroft, 2016).
- The HER search identified a range of entries on and within 1km of the site. These consisted of a variety of findspots for material of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date, two medieval moated sites and post-medieval parkland and a bridge crossing of the Rattlesden River. Of particular note is the findspot of a Roman coin of Trajan, dating to the early second century, which is recorded in the eastern part of the northern field (SKT 009).
- Early Ordnance survey mapping from the late 19th/early 20th century (Picard 2017, Fig.3) show the site essentially as it is today, the one exception being a now removed field boundary that subdivided the northern field.
- Two stages of non-intrusive investigation 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) recorded sparse scatters of worked and heat altered flint, Roman CBM and late medieval to post-medieval pottery along with four unidentifiable metal fragments. A geophysical magnetometer survey carried out by TigerGeo Ltd (Roseveare and Armstrong, 2016) identified a number of linear anomalies, some of which may relate to known boundaries.
- The southern c.5ha field was subsequently investigated by a low-density (2.5%) archaeological trial trench evaluation (Picard 2017). Archaeological features were recorded in eight of the twenty trenches and consisted of 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 along the route of the central footpath was also identified. The archaeological levels were, for the most part, well preserved below up to 1.5m of colluvial material, which has presumably built up due to the sites position towards the base of the natural slope.

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
 - 'Ground truth' the results of the geophysical survey.
 - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
 - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
 - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.



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Figure 2. Proposed trench plan (existing trenches in blue)

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Manager John Craven in accordance with the following local, regional and national standards and guidance:
 - *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
 - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Papers 14).
 - *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).
 - *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS, 2017a).
- SCCAS will be given ten days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

- It has been confirmed by the Suffolk HER that the site code previously obtained for the southern field, ONS007, can continue to be used and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record for this second stage of evaluation has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- The results from the existing HER search will continue to be used to inform fieldwork and the subsequent report. The reference number will be included in the report.
- A pre-site inspection and RAMS document for the project has been completed.

5.3. Fieldwork

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable full-time professional staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The SCCAS Brief requires 4% of the full c.15.2ha application area to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site, plus a 1% contingency for additional trenching if required. A trench plan devised by CgMs is included above (Fig. 2). The area available for trenching has been reduced by known services, including electricity and gas, along the northern and southern boundaries and the trench plan also omits the main areas to be left as open space (Fig. 3). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance, contamination or other obstacles.
 - In the northern 9.4ha field this amounts to an evaluation area of c.6.84ha. This equates to 2736sqm, or 1520m of trenching (38 trenches measuring 40m x 1.8m), plus 520m of contingency trenching.
 - In the southern 5.8ha field this amounts to an evaluation area of c.5.5ha. This equates to 2250sqm, or 1240m of trenching (31 trenches measuring 40m x 1.8m), plus 320m of contingency trenching. Of this 800m (20 trenches) has been completed and the additional 11 trenches have been placed to further refine understanding of the archaeology already identified.
- The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring 1.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Trenches are likely to range from 0.4m to 1.5m deep.
- If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If the trench depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of CgMs

and SCCAS so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken, where practicable, provided the trench sides are stepped or battered and/or suitable trench support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.

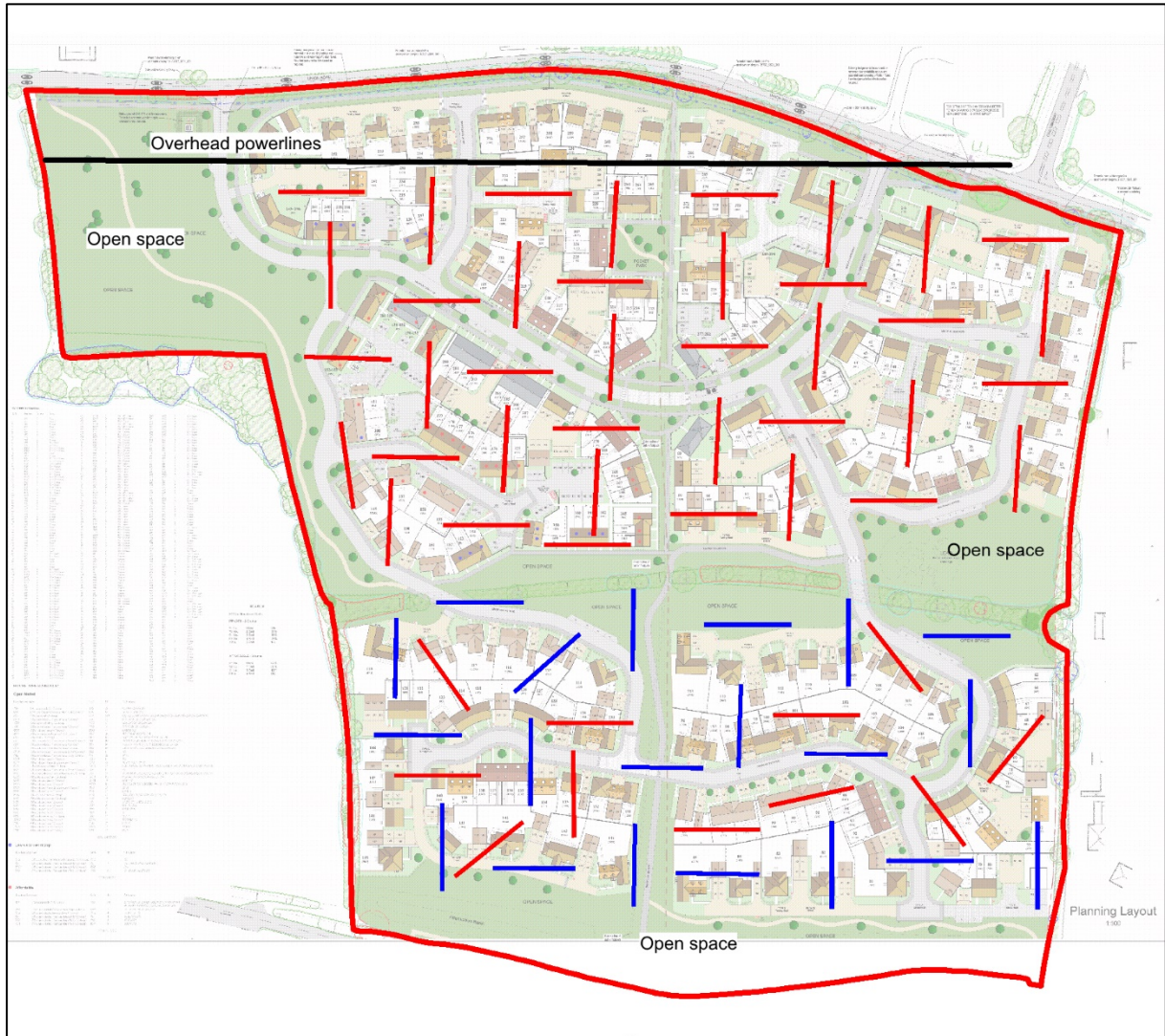


Figure 3. Proposed trench plan overlaid onto extract of Hopkins Homes development plan

- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test

pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.

- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the project, both prior to and during machine excavation, and the subsequent hand-excavation phase, by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all

photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.

- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner and SCCAS informed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. SCCAS will be consulted to determine the subsequent work required but it is expected that 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.

- If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance, such as McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004 etc. will be consulted. On completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, CgMs and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.
-

5.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC store at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end

of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts 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.

- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

5.5. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles

of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.

- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA. Any further stage of works will require new documentation and are not covered by this WSI.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of the this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 to 6 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

- On approval of the report a printed and bound hard copy, and a digital .pdf file, will be lodged with SCCAS for submission to the Suffolk HER, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the Historic England Science Advisor if it contains the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments or other scientific analyses.

5.6. Project archive

- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service.
- An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the SACIC Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition, within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, with the SCCAS Archaeological Store within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. If SACIC is engaged to carry out any subsequent stages of fieldwork then deposition of the evaluation archive may be delayed until the full archive is completed. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2017b).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the finds archive to SCCAS will be completed on the client/landowners behalf by SACIC and will be included in the project archive.
- The client and/or landowner will have the opportunity to request retention of part/all of the material finds archive prior to deposition. In such circumstances they

will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis.

- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk PAS Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers etc present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SACIC, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- SACIC will retain copyright of all documentation and records but a form granting SCCAS a perpetual, royalty free, licence will be included in the archive.

6. Project Staffing

A summary of project staff is presented below.

6.1. Management

SACIC Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Finds Manager	Richenda Goffin
SACIC Outreach Officer	Alex Fisher

6.2. Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be led by a Project Officer derived from the following pool of SACIC staff

Name	Role	CifA level	First Aider	Other skills
Rob Brooks	Project Officer	MCIfA	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Cass	Project Officer		Yes	Surveyor
Catherine Douglas	Project Officer	ACIfA	Yes	Surveyor
Linzi Everett	Project Officer		Yes	
Michael Green	Project Officer	ACIfA	Yes	Surveyor /Metal-detectorist
Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	MCIfA	Yes	
Tim Schofield	Project Officer	MCIfA		Surveyor /Geophysics
Mark Sommers	Project Officer		Yes	

6.3. Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report will be carried out by the fieldwork Project Officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SACIC specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics and illustration	Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery and general finds	Dr Ioannis Smyrniaios
Small Finds	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Environmental sample processing/assessment	Anna West
Finds quantification/assessment	Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians
Archiving	Dr Ruth Beveridge

SACIC also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
Kristina Krawiec	Palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating	Archaeology South-East
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

Submission of the report will be managed by John Craven. The project archive will be submitted by Ruth Beveridge.

7. Bibliography

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- SCCAS, 2017b, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*.
- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 2. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-301882

Project details

Project name	Land south of Union Road
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land south of Union Road, Onehouse, Suffolk in advance of development of the site. The southern part of the site has previously been subject to partial evaluation by SACIC in January 2017, during which twenty trenches were excavated, eight of which contained archaeological features. A further fifty-one trenches were excavated during this second phase of work. The evaluation has identified Bronze Age domestic activity, characterised by five pits displaying evidence of burning, and Iron Age agricultural activity in the form of several ditches. A total of twenty-eight features were identified in twelve trenches, although some of the features are likely to represent different sections through the same ditch, where ditches crossed through multiple trenches. Most of the ditches were oriented north-south, or northeast-southwest, with the majority located in the north-east part of the site, however a few others were scattered sporadically across the site. The depth of the archaeological horizon was at 0.30-0.80m in the north field (becoming deeper further south), and as deep as 1.38m in the southern field, therefore any groundworks taking place at this level are likely to impact upon the archaeological horizon.
Project dates	Start: 03-01-2017 End: 19-01-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	274223 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	4455/16 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ONS 007 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL - DAUB? Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK ONEHOUSE Land south of Union Road
Postcode	IP14 3EW
Study area	15 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0321 5885 52.189888667376 0.973283056885 52 11 23 N 000 58 23 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35m Max: 58m
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	John Craven
Project supervisor	Catherine Douglas
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Media available	"Database","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land South of Union Road Phase 2
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Douglas, C.
Other bibliographic details	2018/002
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Suffolk
Description	One A4 paperbound report

Appendix 3. Trench list

Trench Number	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural (m)	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
21	40	E to W	clay	0.26	Mid-yellow clay with frequent chalk inclusions. Large patches of orange silt, with occasional flint inclusions. No subsoil	Pits [0075] and [0077] truncated by a modern field drain	0075, 0076, 0077, 0078, 0079
22	40	N to S	clay	0.28	Mid yellow orange silty clay, with patches of yellow clay with frequent chalk inclusions. No subsoil	No archaeology	
23	40	E to W	clay	0.49-0.85	Subsoil depth: 0.36m Mid-yellow brown clay with patches of greyer clay; contains moderate flint and frequent chalk inclusions. No subsoil at either end of trench but is present in the centre where the field has a dip in it and the trench is deeper.	No archaeology	
24	40	N to S	clay	0.26	Pale yellow clay with abundant chalk and flint inclusions to the north and orange silty clay to the south.	No archaeology One modern field drain	
25	40	N to S	clay	0.55-0.86	Subsoil depth: 0.25-0.56m Mid yellow orange brown slightly silty clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions. Lies in same depression as trench 23, running downhill from north to south, getting deeper.	No archaeology	
26	40	E to W	clay	up to 0.79	Trench sits across the same depression as trench 23, and has a similar profile. No subsoil at either end of the trench but with some in the middle where it gets deeper, where there is also a modern land drain cutting across. Natural is a pale-yellow clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions.	Ditch 0073	0073, 0074

Trench Number	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural (m)	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
27	40	N to S	clay	0.29	Mid-yellow clay with frequent flint and chalk inclusions, with occasional small patches of orangey silt.	No archaeology	
28	40	E to W	clay	0.27	very mixed/patchy yellow clay with frequent chalk inclusions and orange silty clay with frequent large flint inclusions. No subsoil	No archaeology	
29	40	N to S	clay	0.30	Orange silty clay with moderate flint and chalk inclusions No subsoil	No archaeology	
30	40	E to W	silt	0.30	Mid-orange silt with patches of yellow clay, containing frequent chalk inclusions. No subsoil	No archaeology	
31	40	N to S	clay	0.28	Mid-orange silty clay with moderate flint inclusions, with patches or yellower clay that contain frequent chalk inclusions. No subsoil	Modern ditch [0071] started to investigate, but there was hazardous material present.	0071, 0072
32	40	E to W	clay	0.28	Mid yellow clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions. No subsoil	Ditch [0083]	0083, 0084
33	40	N to S	clay	0.25	Mid yellow clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions, patches of dark orange silt.	No archaeology	
34	40	E to W	clay	0.48	Subsoil depth: 0.20m Very mixed mid-orangey brown silty clay with orange patches. Frequent large and medium sub-angular flint inclusions and frequent small sub-rounded chalk inclusions.	Ditch [0085]	0085, 0086
35	40	N to S	clay	0.24-0.97	Trench is shallow at the north end, gradually sloping down the hill before getting very deep at the southern end. As such there is no subsoil at extreme north end but a lot of subsoil at the extreme south end. Mid greyish yellow silty clay, firm compaction, very frequent medium sized chalk and flint inclusions at the	No archaeology	

Trench Number	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural (m)	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
					northern end. Mid yellowish brown silty sand, moderately compacted with occasional gravel inclusions at the southern end.		
36	40	E to W	clay	0.28	Light yellowish brown, silty clay with firm compaction and frequent chalk and flint inclusions (moderate, sub-rounded). No subsoil	No archaeology	
37	40	N to S	clay	0.29	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, firmly compacted. Frequent small and medium sub-rounded chalk and flint inclusions. No subsoil	No archaeology	
38	40	E to W	clay	0.23	Light yellowish brown, silty clay with firm compaction. Frequent chalk and flint inclusions (sub-rounded, small). No subsoil	No archaeology	
39	40	N to S	clay	0.25	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, firmly compacted, frequent small and medium sub-rounded chalk and flint inclusions. No subsoil	Continuation of modern ditch seen in Trench 31. Not excavated or numbered in this trench.	
40	40	E to W	clay	0.23	Mid yellowish grey, silty clay with some orange patches. Firmly compacted. Frequent small and medium sub-angular chalk and flint inclusions. No subsoil	No archaeology	
41	40	N to S	clay	0.26	Mid-yellowish grey, silty clay with frequent small and medium sub-angular chalk and flint inclusions, firmly compacted. No subsoil	No archaeology	
42	40	E to W	clay	0.25	Mid yellowish grey, silty clay with frequent small and medium chalk and flint inclusions. Firmly compacted. No subsoil	No archaeology	
43	40	N to S	clay	0.31	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay with frequent small, sub	No archaeology	

Trench Number	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural (m)	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
					rounded chalk and flint inclusions. Firmly compacted. No subsoil		
44	40	E to W	sand	0.4-0.78	Subsoil thickness: 0.12-0.50m Trench deepens slightly at east end. Mid-greyish brown, silty sand with rare sub-rounded small stones. Patches throughout of mid greyish brown clay, with very frequent chalk flecks.	No archaeology	
45	40	N to S	clay	0.54	Subsoil thickness: 0.24m Mid greyish brown with orange patches. Silty clay with frequent medium flint inclusions. Firmly compacted, sloping down-hill.	No archaeology	
46	40	E to W	clay	0.28	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with very frequent chalk inclusions, more brownish orange towards the west end. Firmly compacted. No subsoil	No archaeology	
47	40	N to S	clay	0.28	Mid yellowish-brown, silty clay with frequent small and medium chalk inclusions. Firmly compacted. No subsoil	No archaeology	
48	40	E to W	clay	0.27	Mid yellow clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions, with occasional siltier patches. No subsoil	No archaeology	
49	40	N to S	clay	0.24	Mid yellow clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions with occasional orange-brown silt patches.	No archaeology	
50	40	N to S	clay	0.27	Mid-yellow clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions, and patches of orange silt. Flooded at the southern end. No subsoil	No archaeology	
51	40	E to W	clay	0.25	Mid yellow clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions, with occasional siltier patches. No subsoil	Five ditches.	0092, 0093, 0094, 0095, 0099, 0100, 0109, 0113, 0114, 0115, 0116, 0117

Trench Number	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural (m)	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
52	40	N to S	clay	0.24	Mid yellow clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions, plastic compaction, with patches of orange silt. No subsoil	No archaeology	
53	40	E to W	clay	0.84	Subsoil thickness: 0.16 Mid yellow clay with chalk and flint inclusions at the east end, changing to an orange brown silt, and getting deeper at the west end. Colluvium deposit (0087) below subsoil. No subsoil at east end.	Ditches [0103] and [0109], pits [0105] and [0107]	0087, 0090, 0091, 0103, 0104, 0105, 0106, 0107, 0108
54	40	N to S	clay	0.25	Mixed yellow clay with abundant chalk and flint inclusions. No subsoil	Ditch [0088] sec 52, plan 21	0088, 0089
55	40	E to W	clay	0.27	Yellow clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions, also bands or orange silt. No subsoil	Ditches [0101] and [0111] Pit [0096]	0096, 0097, 0098, 0101, 0111, 0112
56	40	N to S	clay	0.24	Bright yellow clay, with frequent chalk/flint inclusions, with patches of yellow-orange silt. No subsoil	No archaeology	
57	40	E to W	clay	0.29	Mid yellow clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions, with patches of orange silt. No subsoil	No archaeology	
58	40	NW to SE	sand	0.30	Mixed yellow and bright orange/red loose sand with occasional patches of flint. No subsoil	Modern pipe truncation	
59	40	E to W	sand	1.55	Subsoil thickness: 0.46m Very deep trench containing colluvium deposits (0047) and (0048) below the subsoil. Natural is a pale-yellow grey sand with large patches of darker brown. Contains frequent stone/flint inclusions. Loose compaction.	Ditch [0080] sec 49	0048, 0049, 0080, 0081, 0082, 0047
60	40	SW to NE	sand	1.38	Subsoil thickness: 0.47m	Ditch [0052]	0050, 0052, 0053

Trench Number	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural (m)	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
					Mid yellow-grey brown sand, loose compaction, occasional flint/stone inclusions. Colluvium deposit (0050) below subsoil.		
61	40	N to S	sand	1.17	Subsoil thickness: 0.24m Mid yellow grey brown sand, loose, with abundant flint inclusions. Colluvium deposit (0051) below subsoil.	Five pits: Pits [0054], [0056], [0058], [0060] and [0062]	0051, 0054, 0055, 0056, 0057, 0058, 0059, 0060, 0061, 0062, 0063
62	40	E to W	sand	1.10	Subsoil thickness: 0.22m Mid yellow grey brown sand, with loose compaction, containing moderate stone/flint inclusions. Colluvium deposit (0064) below the subsoil.	No archaeology	0064, 0110
63	40	N to S	sand	1.02	Subsoil thickness 0.72m Mid yellow grey brown sand, loose compaction, occasional flint/stone inclusions.	No archaeology	
64	40	E to W	sand	0.48	Subsoil thickness: 0.22m Very mixed yellow, orange and brown loose sand with large patches of gravel, with frequent other stone/flint inclusions.	No archaeology	
65	40	WSW to ENE	sand	0.56	Subsoil thickness: 0.38m Mixed yellow and grey brown sand with patches of gravel. Loose compaction with frequent other stone/flint inclusions.	Ditches [0066] and [0068]	0066, 0067, 0068, 0069
66	40	E to W	sand	1.04	Subsoil thickness: 0.76m Mid orange brown sand with loose compaction, containing moderate flint/stone inclusions.	No archaeology	
67	40	NW to SE	sand	0.60	Subsoil thickness: 0.30m Mixed/patchy yellow brown and orange sand with frequent gravel/stone and flint inclusions. Loose compaction.	No archaeology	
68	40	NW to SE	sand	0.50-1.02	Subsoil depth: 0.18 to 0.25m	No archaeology	0070

Trench Number	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural (m)	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
					Mid yellow grey brown sand, loose compaction, containing moderate flint/stone inclusions. Trench gets deeper towards the south. There is a colluvium deposit (0070) at the SE end.		
69	40	NE to SW	sand	0.25-1.27	Subsoil thickness: up to 0.24m Mixed orange brown sand, loose compaction, containing moderate flint/stone inclusions. Varies in depth, getting progressively deeper towards the southern end, where a colluvium deposit (0065) is also present. No subsoil at northern end of trench	No archaeology	0065
70	40	E to W	silt	0.31	Firm, orange silt with patches of yellow clay containing moderate flint and chalk inclusions. No subsoil	No archaeology	
71	40	E to W	clay	0.29	Very mixed/patchy yellow clay and orange silt, both containing frequent flint and occasional chalk inclusions. No subsoil	No archaeology One modern land drain	

Appendix 4. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0002	-	All	Deposit	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay ploughsoil/topsoil	Topsoil	>40.00	>1.80	0.35-0.45	0049, 0089, 0093, 0095, 0100, 0102, 0110, 0112, 0117	-
0047	0047	59	Deposit	Deposit	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with a loose compaction, containing moderate stone/flint inclusions. Clear horizon.	Upper of two colluvium (hill wash) deposits, below the subsoil and above the natural.	>40.00	>1.80	0.56	0048	0049, 0082
0048	0048	59	Deposit	Deposit	Mid to pale yellow brown silty sand with loose compaction, contains occasional stone/flint inclusions.	Lower of two colluvium (hill wash) deposits, below the subsoil and above the natural.	>40.00	>1.80	0.21	0081	0047
0049	0049	59	Subsoil	Deposit	Mid yellow brown sandy silt, with loose compaction, containing moderate flint/stone inclusions. Clear horizon. Slightly more clayey in the trenches where the natural is clay.	Subsoil	>40.00	>1.80	0.25 – 0.56	0047, 0050, 0051, 0064, 0065, 0067, 0069, 0070, 0082, 0087	0002
0050	0050	60	Deposit	Deposit	Mid yellow brown sandy silt with a loose compaction, containing occasional stone/flint inclusions. Clear horizon.	Colluvium (hill wash) deposit below the subsoil and above the natural.	>40.00	>1.80	0.69	0053	0049
0051	0051	61	Deposit	Deposit	Mid yellow brown sandy silt, with loose compaction, containing occasional flint/stone inclusions. Clear horizon.	Colluvium (hill wash) deposit below the subsoil and above the natural.	>40.00	>1.80	0.63	0055, 0057, 0059, 0061, 0063	0049
0052	0052	60	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch in trench 60. It is a linear ditch. It has a NW-SE alignment. It has moderate slopes and a concave base.	Cut of a ditch - undated.	>1.80	1.56	0.36	natural	0053
0053	0052	60	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch, it is a mid-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (small). Lightly compacted. Good clarity.	Fill likely to be slump.	>1.80	1.56	0.36	0052	0050
0054	0054	61	Pit	Cut	Sub circular shape in plan, half section along the trench side N-S. Sharp concave	A cut of a deep pit	0.68	0.36	0.48	natural	0055

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
					sides leading down to a concave base. Being cut by deposit of (0051)						
0055	0054	61	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown silty sand of light compaction. Fill includes small to medium stones. Clear clarity with single fill. Other finds include: fired clay and heat altered stone.	The fill consists of a dark grey brown fill, with charcoal pieces. Finds from the pit suggest mid-late iron age, possible refuse pit.	0.68	0.36	0.48	0054	0051
0056	0056	61	Pit	Cut	Sub circular in plan, south facing section, irregular shape profile with sharp sides to the west but gentler to the east. Irregular shaped base, but generally concave.	Cut of a sub-circular pit, possibly a tree throw.	0.8	0.66	0.2	natural	0057
0057	0056	61	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown fill of silty sand. Light compaction with base of fill very gravelly. Diffuse clarity of single fill.	Single fill, suggests a tree throw due to irregular nature and gravelly fill.	0.8	0.66	0.2	0056	0051
0058	0058	61	Pit	Cut	Sub circular shape in plan, with NW facing section of circular pit. Steep concave sides that meet to create a concave base.	Possible pit that has been root disturbed.	0.54	0.48	0.3	natural	0059
0059	0058	61	Pit	Fill	dark grey brown fill of silty sand. Light compaction with occasional small to medium stones. Clear clarity of single fill.	Single fill with no finds.	0.54	0.48	0.3	0058	0051
0060	0060	61	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular shape in plan, NE facing section of pit. Moderately sloping sides that leads to a moderately flat base.	Sub-circular pit, or possible tree throw. Rooting to the NW and under the feature.	0.49	0.44	0.11	natural	0061
0061	0060	61	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown fill of silty sand texture. Light compaction with occasional small to medium stones. Diffuse clarity of single fill.	Single fill of a possible tree throw, no finds in fill.	0.49	0.44	0.11	0060	0051
0062	0062	61	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular shape in plan, NE facing section of pit. Sharp sides leading to concave base.	Cut of a sub-circular pit. This feature has been disturbed by possible rooting underneath the pit and the sides. This feature could be a tree throw, due to the shape and fill was filled with roots.	0.3	0.3	0.26	natural	0063
0063	0062	61	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand, of light	Single fill with no finds.	0.3	0.3	0.26	0062	0051

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
					compaction. Rare small to medium sized stones. Diffuse clarity of single fill.						
0064	0064	62	deposit	Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy silt, loose compaction, occasional flint/stone inclusions. Clear horizon. In-between subsoil and natural.	Colluvium deposit/hill wash. Same as that in trenches 60/61 (0050)/(0051)?	>40.00	>1.80	0.52	natural	0049
0065	0065	69	deposit	Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy silt, loose compaction, containing moderate flint/stone inclusions. Below subsoil and above natural.	Colluvium deposit/hill wash. Same as in trenches 60/61/62?	>40.00	>1.80	0.74	natural	0049
0066	0066	65	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch, linear with NE-SW alignment. Moderate slopes leading to a moderate concave base.	Cut of a ditch	>1.00	1.0	0.07	natural	0067
0067	0066	65	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with small flint inclusions. Good clarity, moderately compacted.	Fill is probably a slump, with prehistoric pot.	>1.00	1.0	0.07	0066	0049
0068	0068	65	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch, upper part of ditch truncated away during modern ploughing. Linear with a SE-NW alignment. Shallow slopes leading to a shallow, flat base.	Cut of a ditch	>1.00	1.10	0.31	natural	0069
0069	0068	65	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent gravel inclusions. Quite clear, lightly compacted.	Slump fill with no finds	>1.00	1.10	0.31	0068	0049
0070	0070	68	deposit	Deposit	Mid yellow grey brown, with a loose compaction, sandy silt, with moderate flint/stone inclusions.	Colluvium deposit/hill wash Same as in other trenches?	>40.00	>1.80	0.53	natural	0049
0071	0071	31	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch in 31. Linear ditch of gradual slope with base not seen.	Cut of ditch, not fully excavated as it contained modern material.	>1.00	1.8	0.53	natural	0072
0072	0071	31	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown, clayish silt. Moderately compacted, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. Quite clear	Fill of ditch, barely excavated due to the fill containing a very small piece of asbestos cement roof sheeting. Finds include small piece of probable	>1.00	1.8	>0.25	0071	0002

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
						Modern CBM and wood					
0073	0073	26	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch in trench 29. Moderate sloping sides leading to a shallow, concave base. Linear ditch running N-S	Cut of ditch in Trench 26	>0.9	0.44	0.09	natural	0074
0074	0073	26	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish yellow, silty clay. Very frequent medium and small chalk inclusions and a very chalky fill and natural in general, Firmly compacted. Ok clarity	Fill of Ditch in Trench 26. No finds	>0.9	0.44	0.09	0073	0002
0075	0075	21	Pit	Cut	Oval shape in plan, although full shape of feature runs under the L.O.E. Elongated N-S. Sides of feature not shown in section, with a moderately flat base. Being cut by a Modern Field Drain	A possible pit/ditch in trench 21, the full shape of the profile is not shown in section due to the feature running under the L.O.E. Due to the shape of the feature there is a possibility this could be a ditch running N-S, although not shown in plan. This feature is being cut by a modern field drain.	1.84	1.1	0.34	natural	0076
0076	0075	21	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown, clay that has a firm compaction. Occasional small to medium stones in fill, clear clarity, with single fill.	A possible pit/ditch in trench 21, the full shape of the profile is not shown in section due to the feature running under the L.O.E. Due to the shape of the feature there is a possibility this could be a ditch running N-S, although not shown in plan. This feature is being cut by a modern field drain. No finds.	1.84	1.1	0.34	0075	0002
0077	0077	21	Pit	Cut	Irregular oval shape in plan, which is elongated to the NE-SW. Moderately steep concave sides leading to a moderately flat base.	A possible irregular/oval-shaped pit in trench 21. This feature is being cut by a modern field drain to the	1.98	1.14	0.42	natural	0079

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
						Southern end of the section. This pit appears to have two fills, 0078, a secondary fill and 0079 which appears to be a re-deposited natural fill.					
0078	0077	21	Pit	Fill	Mid Greyish brown, clay fill of moderate compaction, with frequent small to medium size stones found in fill. Moderately clear clarity of the top fill.	The top fill of the possible pit, no finds found in fill. This fill is being cut by a modern field drain.	1.84	1.14	0.42	0079	0002
0079	0077	21	Pit	Fill	Mid Orangey brown, clay fill, with patches of chalk. Moderate compaction. Occasional small to medium stones and chalk of diffuse clarity. Basal fill.	Possible re-deposited natural basal fill of [0077] pit. No finds in fill.	0.58	0.2	0.42	0077	0078
0080	0080	59	Ditch	Cut	Cut in linear in plan, N-S alignment, shallow profile with concave edges and gradual BOS leading to an irregular base.	Cut of possible ditch. Profile really doesn't look very convincing probably a natural feature.	>0.75	1.9	0.18	natural	0081
0081	0080	59	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey yellow sand with loose compaction, containing occasional flint inclusions, reasonably clear horizon of single fill	Fill of possible ditch. Profile really doesn't look very convincing probably a natural feature. Fill looks to be water lain.	>0.75	1.9	0.18	0080	0048
0082	0082	59	Deposit	Layer	Mid yellow sand and gravel deposit, very loose, abundant gravel inclusions, clear horizon. Looks like hill wash, wasn't present in opposing section farther up the trench recorded in the trench sheet	Colluvial/Hill wash	>15.00	>1.80	0.2	0047	0049
0083	0083	32	Ditch	Cut	Linear shape in plan, aligned N-S, with a gentle slope to West and Sharp to the East, with a moderately flat base.	Possible boundary ditch of an old field system. Could be medieval field boundary in date due an old map.	>1.00	2.82	0.36	natural	0084
0084	0084	32	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown, silty clay of moderate compaction. Occasional small to medium sized stones, of clear clarity with single fill.	Possible boundary ditch of an old field system. Single fill of no finds in it. Probable	>1.00	2.82	0.36	0083	0002

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
						medieval in date due to an old map depicting a field boundary.					
0085	0085	34	Ditch	Cut	Cut of linear ditch in Trench 34. It has moderate slopes leading to a shallow concave base.	Cut of ditch in trench 34. Probably a field boundary ditch.	>1.15	0.66	0.25	natural	0086
0086	0085	34	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch [0085] in trench 34. It is a silty clay, moderately compacted with occasional small chalk flecks and small lump inclusions. Ok clarity.	Fill of ditch in trench 34. No finds so date unknown. Probably a slump fill of a field boundary ditch.	>1.15	0.66	0.25	0085	0049
0087	0087	53	Deposit	Layer	Dark orange brown clayey silt, moderate flint inclusions, firm compaction, clear horizon.	Deposit of colluvial/hill wash.	>20.00	>1.80	0.42	0091, 0104	0049
0088	0088	54	Ditch	Cut	Liner in plan with a slightly off E-W alignment, has a reasonably steep concave profile, with gradual BOS leading to a concave base.	Cut of a ditch - possible field system.	>1.00	0.73	0.29	natural	0089
0089	0088	52	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellow-grey brown silty clay with firm but friable compaction. Moderately flint and chalk inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	Possible field system. Filled with natural silting accumulation.	>1.00	0.73	0.29	0088	0002
0090	0090	53	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch in trench 53. Runs S-N down the hill. It has sharp slopes into a slight break of slope and a gradually sloping shallow concave base.	Cut of ditch in trench 53. Probably a medieval boundary ditch.	>1.00	1.05	0.55	natural	0091
0091	0090	53	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch [0090]. It is a mid-greyish brown, clayish silt with a moderate compaction. It has frequent small and medium sub-angular stone inclusions. Ok Clarity	Fill of ditch in Trench 53. Contains a piece of iron. Probably a medieval boundary ditch.	>1.00	1.05	0.55	0090	0087
0092	0092	51	Ditch	Cut	Linear shape in plan, running N-S, with concave sides and concave base (bowl shape profile).	A possible boundary ditch running N-S, with a single sill of a moderate shallow fill.	>1.00	0.62	0.16	natural	0093
0093	0092	51	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown of silty clay of moderate	A possible boundary ditch	>1.00	0.62	0.16	0092	0002

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
					compaction. Frequent medium to large stones. Clear clarity of single fill.	running N-S with single fill of a moderate shallow fill. No finds.					
0094	0094	51	Ditch	Cut	Linear shape in plan running N-S. Sharpe near vertical sides with moderately flat base.	A possible boundary ditch running N-S. It has a single fill of sharp steep sides.	>1.00	0.52	0.36	natural	0095
0095	0094	51	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay of moderate compaction. Frequent small to large stones in fill. Single fill.	A possible boundary ditch running N-S. It has a single fill of sharp steep sides with a single fragment of pot possible Iron Age in date.	>1.00	0.52	0.36	0094	0002
0096	0096	56	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, with a very shallow profile, very gradually sloping concave sides with imperceptible break of slope leading to a flat base.	Cut of the very basal part of a pit	0.56	0.53	0.10	natural	0097
0097	0096	55	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay, firm but friable compaction moderate large flint and chalk inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	Fill looks to be a natural silting accumulation.	0.56	0.43	0.10	0096	0002
0098	0098	55	Ditch	Cut	Linear shape in plan, running N-S, with concave sides of steep in nature with a concaved base.	A possible boundary ditch running N-S, with 2 fills, 0099 the primary fill and 0100 redeposited natural.	>1.00	1.26	0.58	0110	0099
0099	0098	51	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown clay of firm compaction. Frequent small to large stones. Clear clarity of basal fill.	Basal fill of a probable boundary ditch. No finds in fill.	>1.00	1.26	0.58	0098	0100
0100	0098	51	Ditch	Fill	Light yellowish brown, chalky clay of firm compaction. Frequent, small to medium stones.	Possibly a re-deposited natural in the boundary ditch. No finds in fill.	>1.00	0.2	0.3	0099	0002
0101	0101	55	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan with N-S alignment, steep, straight sloping profile with gradual BOS leading to a flat base.	Cut of a ditch, probably part of a field system	>1.00	0.82	0.28	natural	0102
0102	0101	58	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay, firm but friable compaction, with moderate large flint inclusions. Also had a small dense patch of charcoal near the top. Clear horizon,	Fill is probably natural accumulation.	>1.00	0.82	0.28	0101	0002

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
					single fill.						
0103	0103	53	Ditch	Cut	Cut of linear ditch in trench 53. Linear in shape with gradually sloping sides leading to a shallow, flat base. It is aligned N-S. It has a V-shaped profile.	Cut of ditch. Next to similar ditch [0070]. Probably medieval boundary ditch. Severely flooded trench at time of drawing section and plan.	>1.00	1.00	0.36	natural	0104
0104	0103	53	Ditch	Fill	Mid-greyish brown, clayish silt. Moderately compacted. Frequent small to large stone inclusions. Good clarity. No Finds	Fill of ditch. Next to similar ditch [0090]. No finds but probably medieval boundary ditch. Severely flooded trench at time of drawing section and plan.	>1.00	1.00	0.36	0103	0087
0105	0105	53	Pit	Cut	Cut of sub-oval pit in trench 53. It has slight, moderately sloping sides, to a very shallow flat base. Shallow profile.	Cut of pit in trench 53. Date unknown. Next to similar pit [0107]	0.5	0.26	0.05	natural	0106
0106	0105	53	Pit	Fill	Light yellowish brown, silty clay, moderately compacted with rare small sub-angular flint inclusions. Ok Clarity. No finds.	Fill of pit in trench 53. No Finds. Date unknown. Next to similar pit [0090].	0.5	0.26	0.05	0105	0049
0107	0107	53	Pit	Cut	Cut of sub-oval pit in trench 53. Steep slopes leading to a concave base, v-shaped profile.	Cut of pit in trench 53. Next to similar pit [0105]. Date unknown.	0.65	0.46	0.24	natural	0108
0108	0107	53	Pit	Fill	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay with a firm compaction. It has frequent small and medium flint and stone inclusions. Good Clarity. No finds.	Cut of pit in trench 53. Next to similar pit [0105]. Date unknown. No finds	0.56	0.46	0.24	0107	0049
0109	0109	51	Ditch	Cut	Linear shape in plan running NW-SE. Concave side and concave base (bowl shaped profile)	A bowl-shaped ditch running NW-SE possibly a boundary ditch. Although not showing in section, this ditch is being cut by [0098].	>1.00	0.42	0.12	natural	0110
0110	0109	51	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown of silty clay of moderate compaction. Frequent charcoal fleck and small to medium stones. Clear	A bowl-shaped ditch running NW-SE possibly a boundary ditch. Although	>1.00	0.42	0.12	0109	0098

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
					clarity of single fill.	not showing in section, this ditch is being cut by [0098]. No finds					
0111	0111	55	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan with a NE-SW alignment. Steep straight sides and gradual BOS leading to a flat base.	Cut of ditch - part of a field system?	>1.00	1.34	0.31	natural	0112
0112	0111	55	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay, firm but friable compaction, moderate large flint and chalk inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	Fill is natural silting accumulation.	>1.00	1.34	0.31	0111	0002
0113	0113	51	Ditch	Cut	Linear north-south aligned Ditch Steeply slumping on East, more gradual break of Slope on West flat base. Containing four fills: (0114), (0115), (0116), (0117).	N-S ditch in centre of Trench 51. Old boundary ditch?	>1.8	2	0.94	natural	0114
0114	0113	51	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay (firm/compact) Occasional small chalk nodules, rare flint Clear primary fill	Primary Clay compact file of Ditch [0113]	1.08	>1.80	0.30	0113	0115, 0116
0115	0113	51	Ditch	Fill	Yellow brown silty sandy clay Frequent chalk inclusions Firm/compact Secondary fill	Slumping in of 'natural' sandy clay geology, after/at a similar time to being filled with silty clay [0113]	0.75	>1.00	0.20	0114	0117
0116	0113	51	Ditch	Fill	Yellow brown silty sandy clay Frequent chalk inclusions Firm/compact Tertiary fill	More redeposited natural clay. Evidence of slumping (similar to fill 0115) within ditch 0113.	>1.00	0.30	0.10	0114	0117
0117	0113	51	Ditch	Fill	Reddish Brown sandy silty clay Firm/compact Occasional small chalk nodules Top fill Clear clarity	Upper fill of Ditch 0113 Natural infilling	1.20	>1.00	0.32m	0115, 0116	0002

Appendix 5. Bulk finds catalogue

Ctxt	Pottery		Heat-altered Flint		Heat-altered Stone		Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
0055	8	40		179	1	178	Pre
0067	2	5					Pre
0089	2	1					Pre
0095	1	3					Pre
0097	1	1					Pre

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