



# Klondyke/Land between Bourne Hill and A137 Wherstead, Suffolk

**Client:**

Pigeon Investment Management

**Date:**

March 2018

WHR 093

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018/005

Author: Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIFA

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018/005

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Editor: Rhodri Gardner

Report Date: March 2018



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** WHR 093

**Site Name:** Klondyke/Land between Bourne Hill and A137,  
Wherstead, Suffolk

**Report Number** 2018/005

**Planning Application No:** DC/18/00706.

**Date of Fieldwork:** 25<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> January

**Grid Reference:** TM 1597 4173

**Oasis Reference:** suffolka1-306872

**Curatorial Officer:** Hannah Cutler

**Project Officer:** Martin Cuthbert

**Client/Funding Body:** Pigeon Investment Management

**Client Reference:** n/a

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

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

### Disclaimer

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.

Prepared By: Martin Cuthbert

Date: 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2018

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner

Position: Director

Date: 5<sup>th</sup> March 2018

Signed:



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



## Summary




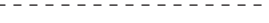







In January 2018 a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on a piece of land between Bourne Hill and the A137, Wherstead, Suffolk to inform proposals for the development of the site for housing. Seventeen archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. The trenches were positioned systematically to sample all areas of the site and in order to effectively sample results identified in a geophysical survey. The works revealed that an area at the eastern end of the site had been used in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century for the quarrying of sand or brickearth, with a large quarry pit identified within trenches 8,9 & 11. Two undated ditches were recorded in the southwest corner within trench 3 and a single late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pit, containing worked flint and pottery, was identified within trench 7.

# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

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

## Sections

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

# 1. Introduction

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In January 2018 Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) carried out an archaeological evaluation on a piece of land between Bourne Hill and A137, Wherstead, Suffolk. The project was commissioned by Pigeon Investment Management, and was undertaken according to a Brief (dated 27/01/2016) produced by the Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/ Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), and then addressed by a SACIC Written Scheme of Investigation (Brooks, 2018; Appendix 1).

The works entailed a 3.5% evaluation of a c.2.5ha area and has been undertaken pre-determination. The site itself covers 3.3ha, but only 2.5ha was evaluated to exclude an area of flood zone, but to include a SUDs basin.

This evaluation was required under the terms of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), in order to inform proposals for the development of the site for housing. A geophysical survey was carried out prior to the evaluation (SUMO report 11036, 2017).

The site is located in the Babergh District of Suffolk, in the civil parish of Wherstead on the southern edge of Ipswich, centred on NGR TM 1597 4173. The site comprises a sub-rectangular shaped field encompassing 3.3 hectares, which is bounded to the north by the A137 and Belstead Brooks, to the west and east by residential development and to the south by a private road, Bourne Terrace, and woodland known as 'Camp Yard' (Fig. 1).

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The geology of the site varies from Thanet Formation and Lambeth Group clay, silt and sand along the north-western edge of the site, with the rest of the site having Thames Group clay, silt and sand bedrock. There are no recorded superficial geological deposits (British Geological Survey, 2018), due to the built-up location of the site. The site slopes from 12m along the southern boundary to 5m AOD to the north.

### **3. Archaeological and historical background**

---

The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods, as identified in the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (HER).

Within the site boundary a cropmark identified from aerial photography (WHR 056); and a cluster of flints recovered from monitoring works for Anglia Water may indicate a prehistoric barrow. The monitoring works over the cropmark did not reveal it as a feature, although the excavations did not go below 0.6m and did not reach archaeological/'natural' layers (WHR 064).

An archaeological excavation, 420m to the south of the site, recorded Iron-Age enclosure ditches and two Roman pottery kilns (WHR 003 and WHR 037). A further possible kiln was recorded in 1849, reportedly in the garden of the Ostrich Inn (now the Oyster Reach) 150m to the northeast of the site (WHR 049).

The parish of Wherstead is formed of a dispersed scatter of houses, the northern parish boundary is located just to the north of the development site. The present settlement of Wherstead may have originated during the Saxon period, but little is known of the early development of the village. Wherstead was included in the Domesday survey (1086) as Weruesteda (Williams 2003), translated as a "place by a wharf or shore" (Mills 2003, 494). The development site is 1km north of the parish church of Wherstead, which is located away from the village itself. The church has been modernised in recent times but the Norman south doorway still exists suggesting a 12<sup>th</sup> century date (Pevsner 1991, 486).

Modern mapping suggests that areas around the development site have been used for the quarrying of sand or brickearth in recent times. The 1904 OS map shows a brickyard c.150m to the west (WHR 045), and a possible quarry pit within the site bounds. The 1927 OS map shows the brickyard and in addition to this a brick kiln is also noted. On the 1882 OS map a group of trees 320m southeast of the site is called Brick Yard (WHR 043).

The site has been subject to geophysical survey (SUMO report 11036, 2017). Features in the geophysical survey are striking and may relate to quarrying, particularly given the post-medieval brick works to the west and southeast (Fig. 2).

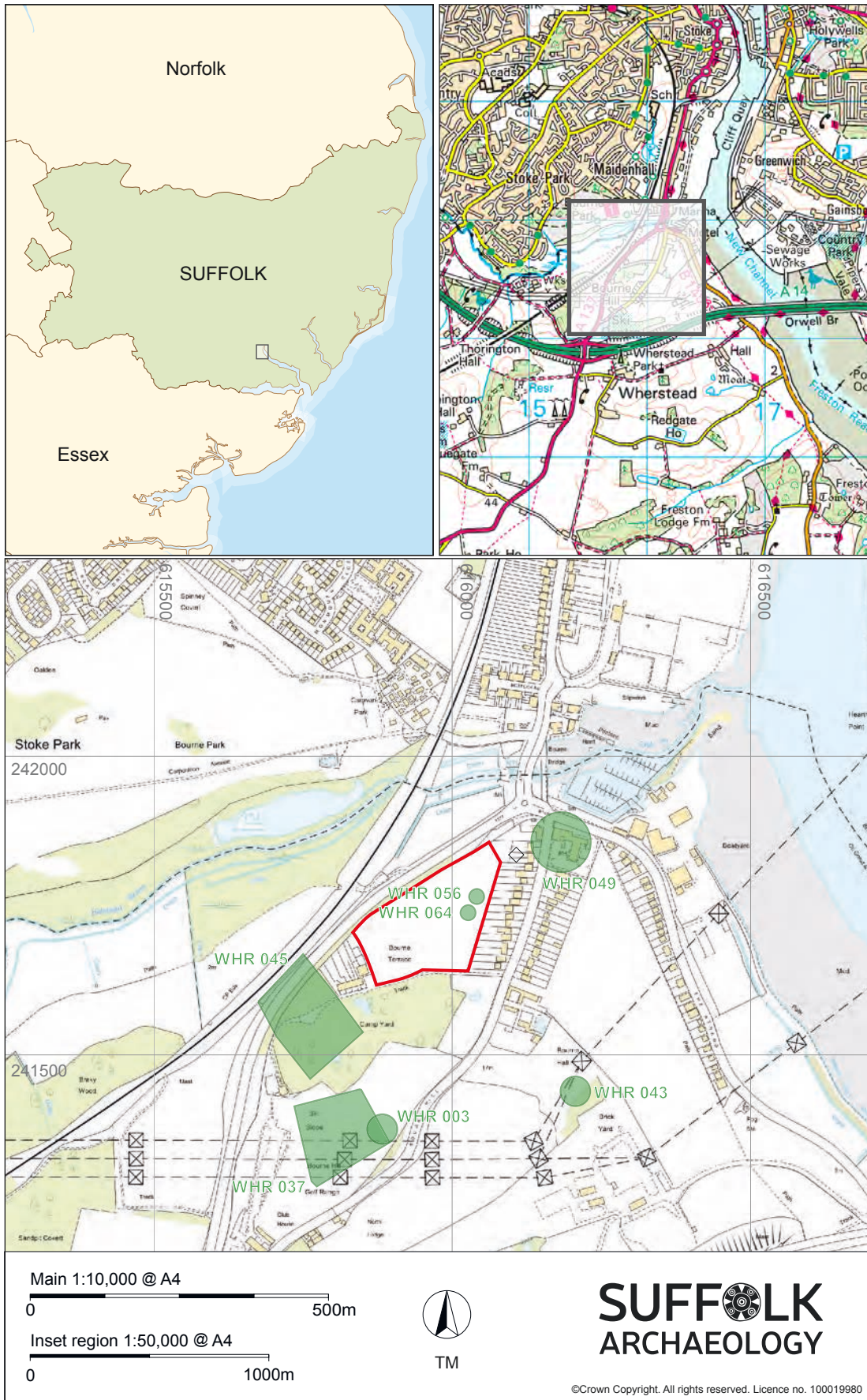


Figure 1. Location of site (red) showing selected HER entries (green)

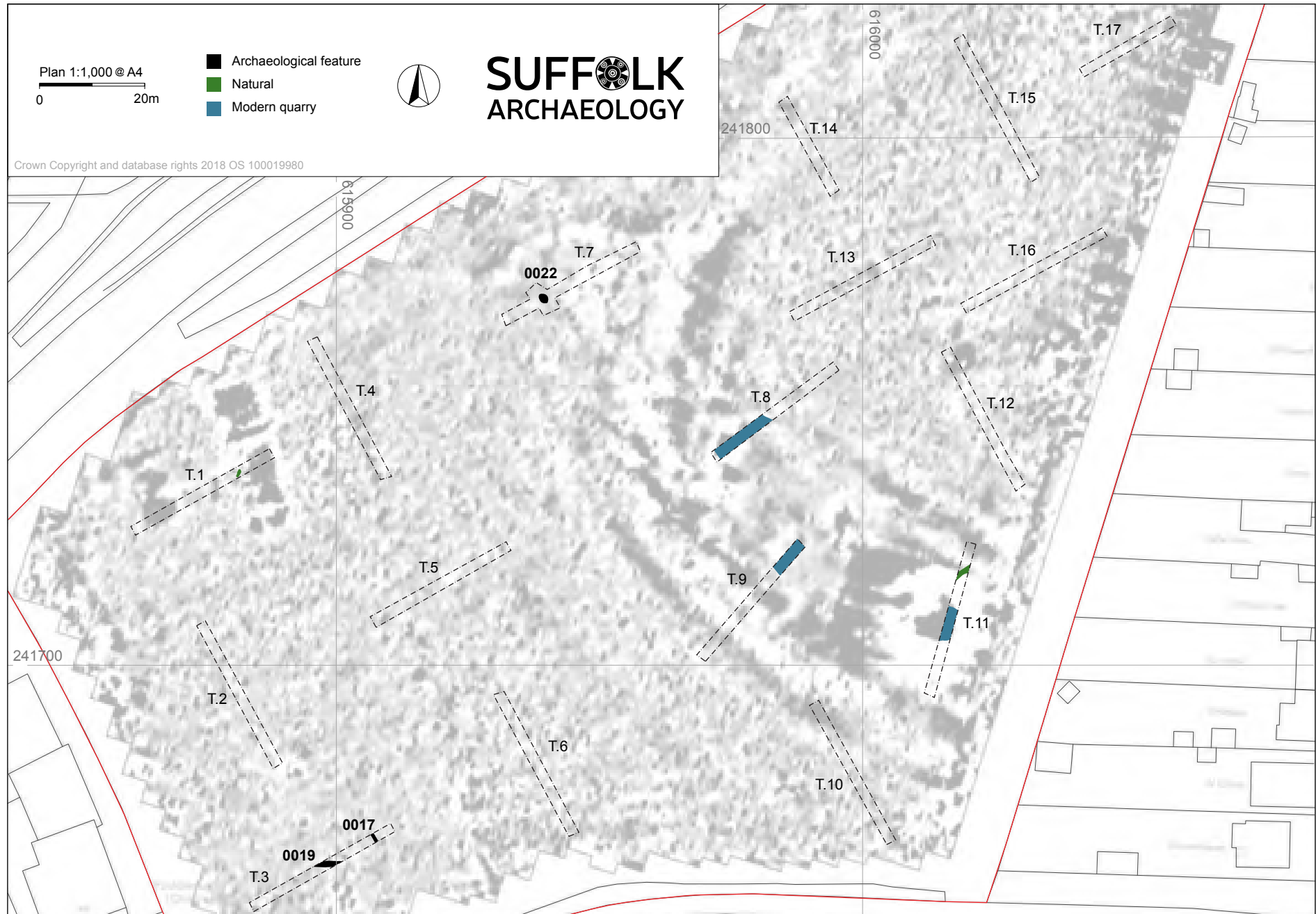


Figure 2. Feature locations overlaying geophysics results



## **4. Methodology**

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Seventeen trenches were excavated across the development area. The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision. The trenches were positioned systematically to sample all areas of the site and in order to effectively sample results identified in the geophysical survey. Topsoil followed by the subsoil (where present) were removed, exposing the superficial geological layers of the site.

The topsoil within the line of each trench was metal detected prior to machine excavation and the spoil heaps were visually scanned and metal detected looking for the presence of archaeological artefacts. A number of modern Iron objects were recovered as well as a silver (Ag) 18<sup>th</sup> century cuff link (Appendix 3).

Trenches 16 & 17 were repositioned 5m west from their original location suggested in the WSI due to the presence of a sewerage pipe.

## **5. Results**

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### **5.1 Introduction**

A total of five of the seventeen excavated trenches contained archaeological features. The majority of the archaeological deposits recorded throughout the evaluation appear to relate to quarrying and other associated activity of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This mainly takes the form of a large quarry pit, however there are also two undated linear features, which may relate to this phase of activity. A single late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pit was also identified at the north of the site.

The soil profile varied slightly but was largely consistent and is characterised as a plough soil (0001) of loose, darkish brown–grey silty clay with common flint and pebble inclusions, 0.3 – 0.4m thick overlying the subsoil (0002) of mid orange brown silty clay with rare flint and pebble inclusions, c.0.20 thick. Subsoil was not apparent in the northeastern corner of the site and the natural soil profile may have been truncated during construction of the housing fronting onto Bourne Hill or during the construction of the A137. A colluvial deposit (0014) of mid brown clayey silt, max 0.5m thick, was noted along the northern edge of site and within trench 5 at the centre of the site, underlying the plough soil and overlying the natural strata. A single fragment of middle Bronze Age pottery and an assemblage of worked flint were recovered from the colluvial deposit. The natural strata (0003) varied across the site and comprised firm, pale orange yellow silty clay with occasional areas of dark orange sand and areas of orange-red boulder clay.

### **5.2 Trench results**

#### **Late Bronze Age / early Iron Age activity**

Pit 0022, observed at the western end of trench 7, contained worked flint and early Iron Age pottery (Appendix 3). The pit was not identified by the geophysical survey most likely due to the depth of overburden of plough soil and subsoil. The pit was sub-oval in plan located 7.8m from the trenches western end. The pit lay directly beneath the subsoil cutting the natural and measured 2.20m x 1.60m and 1.30m deep with a steep sided northern edge and an undercutting western and southern edge and a concave base (Fig. 3; Plate 1). Three distinct fills were present within the pit. Primary fill, 0023, comprised firm mid yellow grey silty clay and probably represents slumping whilst the pit was open, small fragments of late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pottery and an

assemblage of worked flint were recovered. The second fill, 0024, comprised firm mottled orange yellow and grey brown silty clay with rare flint and pebble inclusions, two small fragments of late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pottery and a fragment of intrusive post medieval roof tile were recovered. The upper fill, 0025, comprised firm mid grey brown clayey silt with rare flint and pebbles and probably represents a gradual backfill deposit from colluvial action, three small fragments of medieval pottery and two fragments of post medieval roof tile were recovered.

There were no other archaeological features identified in the trench.



Plate 1. Southwest facing section through pit 0022 within trench 7, looking northeast (1m scale)

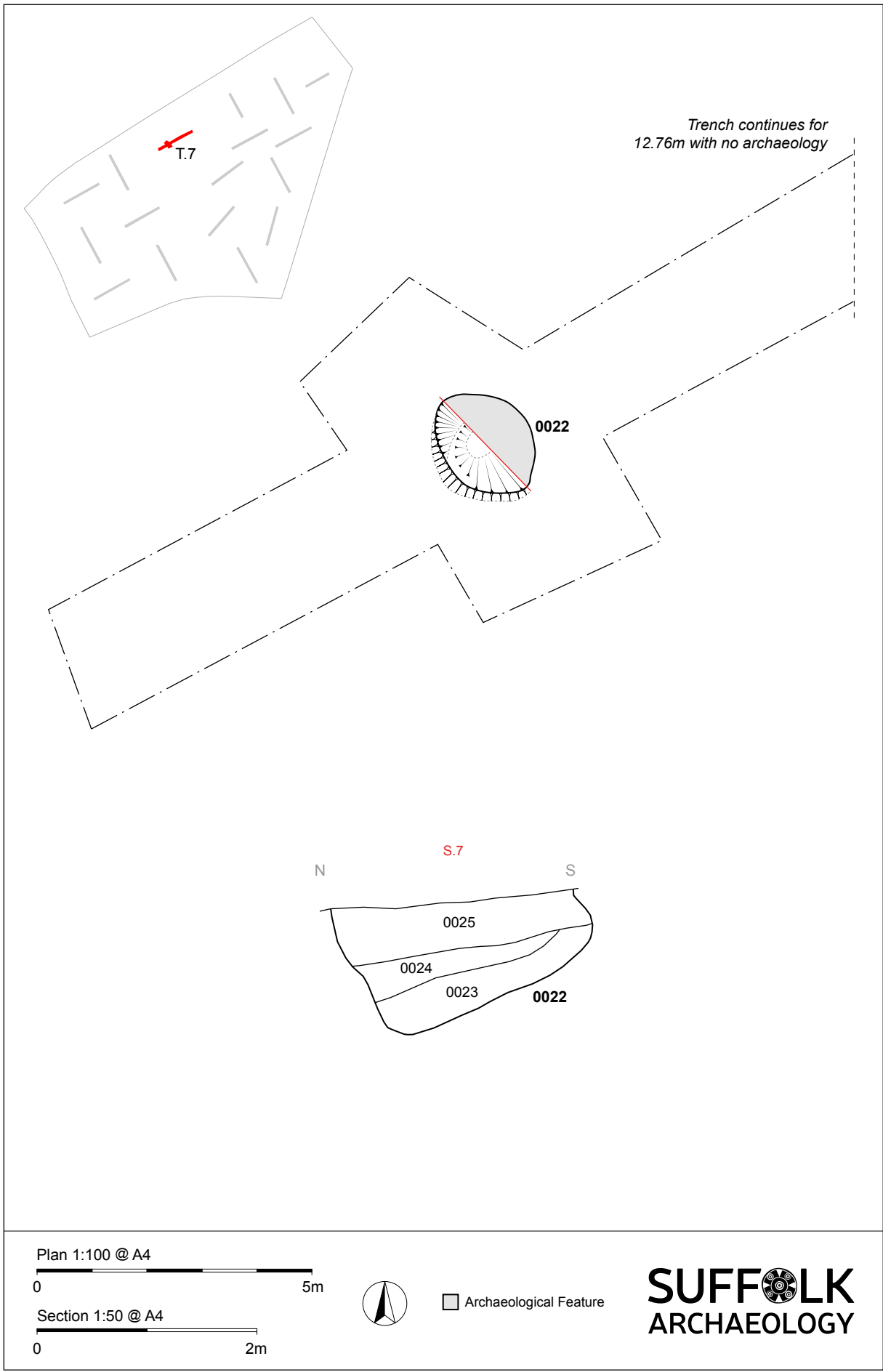


Figure 3. Trench 7, plan and section

## 20<sup>th</sup> century quarrying

Features identified within trenches 8, 9 & 11 likely relate to the same feature and represent a quarry pit. The features are marked as a large area of magnetic disturbance on the geophysical survey and are in the vicinity of a quarry pit identified on the 1904 OS map. The pit fills were hand dug within trench 11 and machine dug within trench 9 and were over 1m deep (Plate 2). The excavated fills within trench 9 & 11 comprised layers of soft mid grey clayey silt, yellow fine sand and dark grey dark grey charcoal rich slightly clayey silt. Fragments of coke, glass, whole glass bottles and early 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered from the fills (Plate 3).



Plate 2. Northwest facing section through quarry pit 0004 within trench 9, looking east (1m scale)



Plate 3. Collection of finds from quarry pit 0010 within trench 11.

### Undated features

An E-W aligned shallow concave ditch, 0019, was present at the centre of trench 3. The ditch was located 11.6m from the trenches eastern end and measured 1.10m wide and 0.45m deep. Two distinct fills were present within the ditch. Primary fill 0021 comprised firm mid brown grey silty clay with orange-red clay mottling and the upper fill, 0020 comprised soft mid brown-grey silty clay (Fig. 4; Plate 4). The feature was not identified by the geophysical survey most likely due to the depth of overburden of plough soil and subsoil.



Plate 4. East facing section through ditch 0019 within trench 3, looking west (1m scale)

A NW-SE aligned shallow concave ditch, 0017, was present at the eastern end of trench 3. The ditch was located 3.7m from the trenches eastern end. The ditch measured 0.85m wide and 0.30m deep. The ditch contained a single fill 0018 comprising a mid-orange brown silty clay (Fig. 4; Plate 5). The feature was not identified by the geophysical survey most likely due to the depth of overburden of plough soil and subsoil.



Plate 5. Southeast facing section through ditch 0017 within trench 3, looking northwest (1m scale)



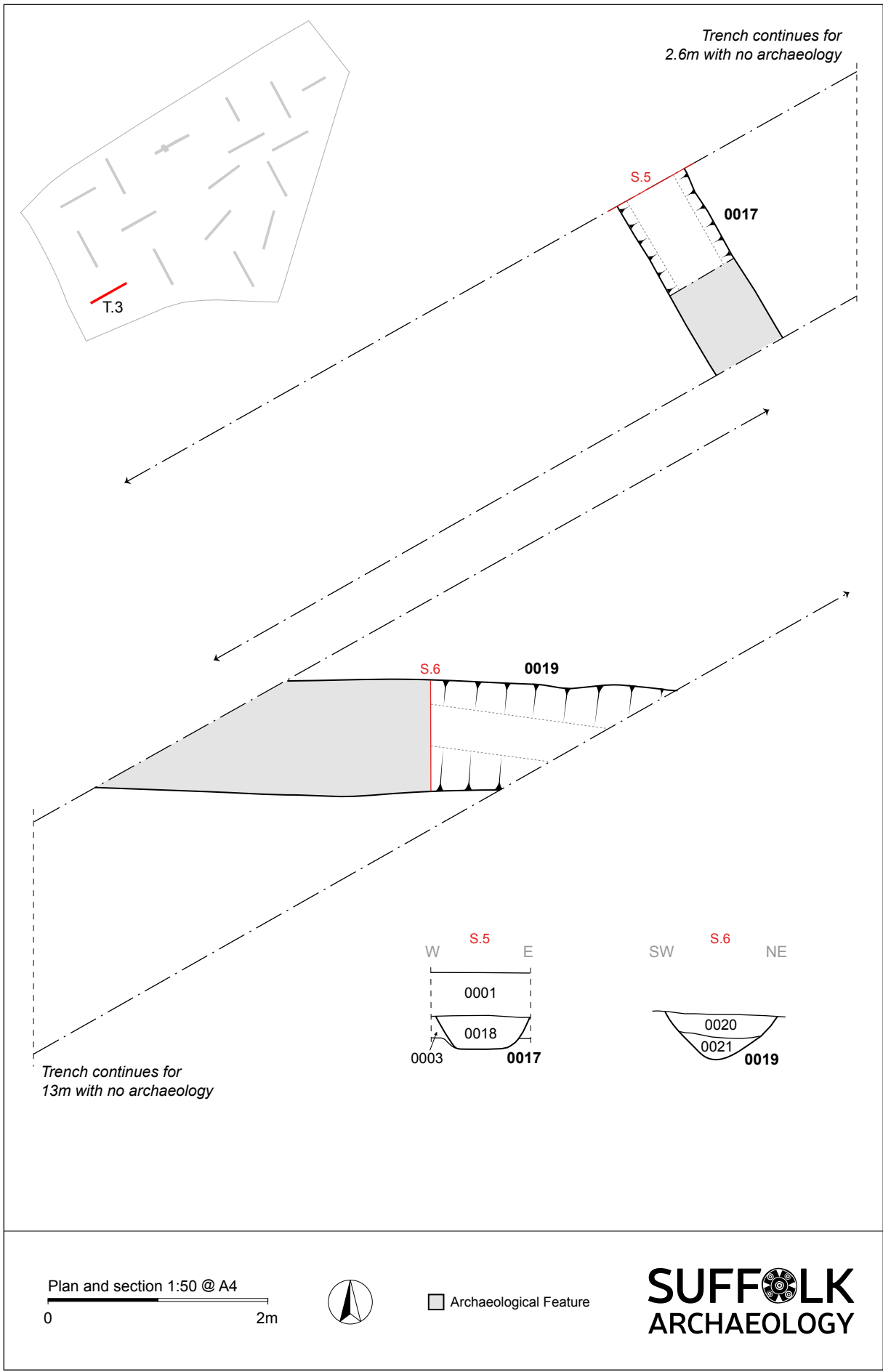


Figure 4. Trench 3, plan and sections

## 6. Finds evidence

Ioannis Smyrnaioi (unless stated differently)

### 6.1 Introduction

Hand-collected bulk finds from the evaluation are summarised in Table 1 below. No material was recovered from soil samples.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Flint		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0002					1	13	
0014	1	12			3	552	Pre
0023	5	7			36	842	Pre
0024	2	2	1	30			Pre
0025	3	13	2	17			Med

Table 1. Finds quantities

### 6.2 The Pottery

#### Introduction

The site produced eleven small sherds of pottery weighing 34 grams. The material derived from four contexts and is presented in Table 2 below.

Ctxt	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	State	Fabric date	Pottery date
0014	Preh	BF	open form	interior base and exterior wall with twisted cord impressions	b	1	12	1		BA	MBA?
0023	Preh	F			p	5	7	2	small fragments	EIA or earlier	
0024	Preh	F			p	2	2	1	flakes	EIA	
0025	Med	MCW			p	3	13	2		Med	12-14th c.

Table 2. Quantification of pottery by chronological periods

#### Methodology

The pottery was quantified by fabric groups divided in two chronological periods: prehistoric and medieval. Fabrics were identified through hand specimen examination, supplemented by the use of a x10 binocular microscope. Prehistoric fabrics were recorded according to simplified abbreviations of the Guidelines for Analysis and Publication of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2010). Medieval fabrics were

recorded based on the abbreviations of the Suffolk fabric series (unpublished). Minimum numbers of vessels (ENVs) were estimated based on distinct fabrics per each context.

## **Discussion and chronology**

### **Prehistoric pottery**

Prehistoric pottery was recovered from two features. Colluvial deposit 0014 in Trench 15 produced a base fragment of a Bronze Age open form vessel. The fabric of the pot is moderately tempered with burnt flint (BF) in a soft silty matrix. The burnt flint that was used for tempering consists of two types: medium-sized white and heavily cracked burnt flint that was fired in high temperatures, and large grains of low-fired flint red without visible cracks. The decoration of the pot was produced with a twisted cord, which characterises the decoration of Bronze Age vessels. The fragment probably comes from an open form vessel as the decoration can be found both on the interior and the exterior.

Two fills in pit 0022 in Trench 7 produced seven flint-tempered sherds (fabric F). The sherds are small and do not preserve any characteristic features that could help to their identification. Based on the moderate presence of coarse flint in their fabrics, the sherds are most likely to date to the Early Iron Age; however, some pieces from pit fill 0023 could also date earlier.

### **Medieval pottery**

Pit fill 0025 in Trench 7 produced three sherds from medieval coarse wares (fabric MCW). Such sherds date to the 12th-14th century AD. All of them were recovered from the top fill of pit 0022, which contained Early Iron Age pottery.

## **6.3 Ceramic building material**

The evaluation produced three pieces of post-medieval roof tile (RT), which derived from the same pit. More specifically, pit fill 0024 produced a relatively large piece weighing 30 grams, and pit fill 0025 produced two pieces weighing 17 grams. The former fill also produced Early Iron Age pottery, and the latter fill produced medieval

pottery. Both pieces of CBM are probably intrusive and associate with modern activities at the site.

## 6.4 Worked flint

Michael Green

### Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in Table 3 below. The material was classified by type and recorded by numbers of pieces, corticated and patinated pieces; the condition of the flint is commented on in the discussion.

### Introduction

A total of forty struck flints were recovered during the evaluation from three separate contexts.

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex (%)	Number	Weight (g)
0002	Flake (natural) (discarded)	Heavy	50	1	12
0014	Flake	None	0	1	41
0014	Core	None	55	1	106
0014	Hammerstone?	None	90	1	405
0023	Flake (large)	None	0-50	19	426
0023	Flake (small)	None	0-50	11	29
0023	Blade (denticulated)	None	25	1	8
0023	Core	None	10-40	4	339
0023	Natural (discarded)	Light	50	1	40
	<b>Total</b>			<b>40</b>	<b>1406</b>

Table 3. Flint summarised by type

The flint was mainly struck from a dark blue black glassy flint with some pieces struck from a dark grey chert mottled glassy flint with a thin brown cortex. The struck flint was generally in good condition with little edge damage seen.

### Discussion

#### Subsoil 0002

This fill contained a single flake. It was a natural glacial strike and was discarded.

#### Colluvial layer 0014, trench 15

This layer contained a large flake, a core and a large possible hammerstone. The flake was thick with five previous flake scars present. It is likely a rejuvenation flake from a prepared blade core and was struck using hard hammer techniques. The core is

irregular with two utilised platforms, it does not have a distinctive shape. The possible hammerstone is a large natural nodule with damaged edges at one end. It may be a simple hammerstone or grinding tool. Little edge damage is present on any piece and patination is low. This material likely dates to the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods.

### **Pit 0022, fill 0023, trench 7**

This pit contained the largest flint assemblage on the project. A total of thirty flakes, four cores a blade and a natural flint nodule (discarded) was recovered.

Two distinct raw materials were present: a mottled blue black glassy flint with an iron rich brown cortex and a lighter grey mottled chert and grey glassy flint with a chalky white cortex. This material seems to derive from two large nodules which have been reduced to create smaller cores for working; although no refits were present, it is likely that the flakes all derive from the same two nodules.

The large and small flakes were generally thick in profile, struck using both soft and hard hammer techniques. Most were primary flakes with 50% cortex present, although some were finer secondary flakes. Most flakes can be associated with core preparation and reduction.

The four cores found were crude with multiple prepared platforms and hazen cones visible. These were all small flake cores. The single blade present was finely denticulated on a single edge. It was struck using a soft hammer and was broken at one end.

The assemblage as a whole shows crude platform preparation, likely for small flake and blade production rather than tool production, and is late Bronze Age in date.

### **Conclusion**

The struck flint found in this evaluation shows that Bronze Age activity was occurring on site, but at a relatively low level. The material collected from layer 0014 shows that activity was present in the landscape and the assemblage found in fill 0023 of pit 0022 shows that knapping was occurring on site. The material found in pit 0022 most likely represents a single knapping event involving two large natural flint nodules that were locally sourced. This material was then disposed of into this pit. The material has been

fully catalogued and described within this report and no further work is recommended.

## 6.5 Small finds

Ruth Beveridge

### Introduction and recording method

A single silver object was recorded as a small find. It has been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification. A complete listing is provided in Table 4. The overall condition of the small find is fair, with only the attachment loop missing.

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Frag. No	Weight (g)	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Period
1001	0001	Cuff link	Silver	1	0.7	4	16	16	c. 1750 to 1800

Table 4. Small finds catalogue

### Silver

Incomplete button or cufflink. The object has a front plate that is hexagonal, with a lip on the reverse. The front of the plate is decorated with an incised central, floral motif that resembles a Tudor rose; this might be a heraldic motif. It has a scalloped linear border around the outer edge. On the reverse is the remains of a wire attachment loop that had been soldered in place.

SF1001, 0001, topsoil.

### Discussion

Many objects, similar to SF1001, are recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database as buttons or cufflinks, for example Byard (2015; 2016) and Noon (2017). The example retrieved from Pendleton (Noon 2017), is a pair of cuff links and demonstrates how an extra component, a single oval-shaped wire hoop, connects the plates, forming a cuff link. Further examples of this type of cuff link are illustrated in Bailey (1993, 39). During the Georgian period cuff links were popular with this particular design, dating to between c. 1750 – 1800. It represents a casual loss.

## 6.6 Discussion of material evidence

The material evidence from the site demonstrates human activities during the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, followed by later activities dating at least from the Georgian period onwards. The earliest period at the site is represented by a Bronze Age open form vessel, bearing cord-impressed decoration. This sherd is likely to date to the Middle Bronze Age, and was recovered from colluvial deposit 0014. The same fill produced a later Bronze Age to Iron Age flint assemblage, which included a possible rejuvenation flake, a core and a possible hammerstone. Pit 0022 produced Early Iron Age (or perhaps earlier) pottery deriving from fills 0023 and 0024; however, the top fill 0025 of the same pit produced medieval coarse wares, dating to the 12th-14th century AD. Pit fill 0023, in particular, produced the largest flint assemblage from the site, dating to the later Bronze Age. This material probably represented a single knapping episode, with the use of two distinctively different flint nodules. The flint from pit fill 0022 included flakes, four cores with prepared platforms and a denticulated blade fragment. In general, some of the fills of pit 0022 were probably damaged in layer periods as they also produced pieces of post-medieval CBM. A silver cuff link from topsoil layer 0001, which represented a casual loss, dated roughly between AD 1750 and 1800.

## 7. Discussion and Conclusion

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The evaluation has successfully defined the character and significance of the heritage assets present within the development site. The heritage assets at the east of the site comprised the remnant of 20<sup>th</sup> century extraction pit, most likely relating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century brick works located 150m to the west of the site.

The heritage assets of the later historic periods are of local significance and there is a low potential for the presence of similar features across the development site.

Evaluation trench 7 unexpectedly located a pit of prehistoric date. The pit contained worked flint and pottery and identified a possible extraction pit dating to the late Bronze Age / early Iron Age periods. Post medieval roof tile fragments and medieval pottery recovered from the upper fills of the pit are intrusive and have likely been deposited through natural colluvial action.

A cropmark identified from aerial photography (WHR 056), that may indicate a prehistoric barrow, was not identified by the evaluation trenching. The late Bronze Age finds recovered from the colluvial deposit and the late Bronze Age / early Iron age pit identified within trench 7 suggest activity of this period in the vicinity, however it is unclear from the results of the evaluation if the pit is an isolated example or if it is associated with a wider group of contemporary features. If other contemporary features do survive these are likely to be located at the northern periphery of the site.

The alignment and character of the undated ditches identified at the southwest of the site suggest that they are potentially part of later drainage system and a may represent an attempt at making the field agriculturally viable, however they could equally be of contemporary date to the late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pit.

The late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pit is a heritage asset of local significance. The results of the evaluation suggest that if a focus of prehistoric activity is indeed present it will be located along the northern periphery of the development site, or possibly beyond.

The evaluation took place in dry weather conditions. Full co-operation was received from the contractors and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the evaluation. The final decision on further work rests with SCCAS/CT.



## **8. Archive deposition**

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The project archive consisting of all paper and digital records will be deposited within the Suffolk County Environment Record and ownership transferred within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. Until deposition, the archive will be kept in the Suffolk Archaeology CIC office in Needham Market.

The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Site record drawings
9. List of photographs
10. Original specialist reports and supporting information
11. CDROM with copies of all digital files

## **9. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA, Diogo Matos BA (Hons), Rui Oliveira BA (Hons) PCIfA, Sara Periera BA (Hons) and Rebecca Smart BA (Hons) PCIfA. Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner PhD MCIfA who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin BA (Hons) MCIfA. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds reports were produced by Ruth Beveridge PhD, Mike Green BSc (Hons) ACIfA and Ioannis Smyrniaios PhD MCIfA.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and Ryan Wilson BA and the report was edited by Rhodri Gardner.

## 10. Bibliography

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## Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

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### **Klondyke/Land between Bourne Hill and A137, Wherstead, Suffolk WHR 093**

Written Scheme of Investigation  
for  
Trenched Evaluation v0.1

**Date:** January 2018

**Prepared by:** Rob Brooks MCIFA

**Issued to:** Abby Antrobus (SCCAS)

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## Project details

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Planning Application No:	TBC
Curatorial Officer:	Abby Antrobus
Grid Reference:	TM 159 417
Area:	2.5ha
HER Parish Code:	WHR 093
Oasis Reference:	suffolka1-306872
Project Start date	25/01/2018
Project Duration:	c.5 days

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Client/Funding Body:	Pigeon Investment Management
SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC

# 1. Introduction and Project Background

- 1.1. Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by Pigeon Investment Management to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig. 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers that trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed road scheme would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2. The works comprise trial trench evaluation of land covering 2.5ha, in advance of construction of proposed new housing. This WSI complies with the Brief by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), detailed further in 1.5.
- 1.3. The site is located on the southern edge of Ipswich, 0.6km north of the A14, immediately south-east of the A137 and Belstead Brooks and just west of the River Orwell, at NGR TM 159 417.
- 1.4. The present stage of work is being undertaken as part of pre-planning to inform an application for planning permission in accordance with paragraphs 128 and 129 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The purpose of such work is the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they might become damaged or destroyed in the course of the proposed development.
- 1.5. The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with the Brief produced for this site by Dr Abby Antrobus of SCCAS, dated 19 October 2017.
- 1.6. The site lies in an area of archaeological interest as recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER) and a geophysical (magnetometry) survey has been completed on the site (Figure 3). This evaluation will 'ground-truth' these results where possible, whilst maintaining a uniform trenching spread across the site.
- 1.7. The groundworks for the proposed housing are liable to damage or destroy any archaeological deposits that may be present within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site



prior to the commencement of construction.

1.8. This WSI complies with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (ClfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).

1.9. The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 3.1 of the SCCAS Brief:

*RA1: 'Ground-truth' the geophysical survey results.*

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

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

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

*RA5: Establish the suitability of the area for development.*

In addition to these specific aims, the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties will be assessed (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011). The work will provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## **2. The Site**

2.1. The site lies between the A137 and Bourne Hill roads, on the southern edge of Ipswich. It is c.100m south of Belstead Brook, with woodland known as 'Camp Yard' flanking the

southern edge of the development area. The River Orwell Mean High Water line starts approximately 305m to the east.

- 2.2. The geology of the site varies from Thanet Formation and Lambeth Group clay, silt and sand along the north-western edge of the site, with the rest of the site having Thames Group clay, silt and sand bedrock. There are no recorded superficial geological deposits (British Geological Survey, 2018).
- 2.3. The work is being commissioned for Pigeon Investment Management.



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**Figure 1. Site location (red)**

### **3. Archaeological and Historical Background**

#### 3.1. The following information has been reproduced from the SCCAS brief:

'The site is topographically favourable for early occupation, overlooking Bourne Brook. Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval finds were recorded during quarrying works higher up Bourne Hill, where excavation recorded Iron-Age enclosure ditches and two Roman pottery kilns (County Historic Environment Record WHR 003 and WHR 037). A further possible kiln was recorded in 1849, reportedly in the garden of the Ostrich Inn, nearer the strand to the northeast of the site (WHR 049). On the site itself is a cropmark of a ring ditch (WHR 056) and a cluster of flints, unpatinated and possibly Bronze Age (WHR 064) – this may indicate a prehistoric barrow. Monitoring works for Anglia Water over the ring ditch did not reveal it as a feature, although the excavations did not go below 0.6m and did not reach archaeological/'natural' layers. There is a focus of activity around the site, and, given the context of the Middle Saxon Development of Ipswich as an international wic trading site, the Orwell and tributaries of it have high significance, particularly for earlier less formal trading/beaching sites. The site spans an interface between the flood zone/potentially wetter soils and the slope of the dry land, although this may have been heavily disturbed by the construction of the A137. The 1927 OS map shows a brick kiln c100m to the west (WHR 045), and in addition to an existing pond also shows a likely quarry pit within the site area.

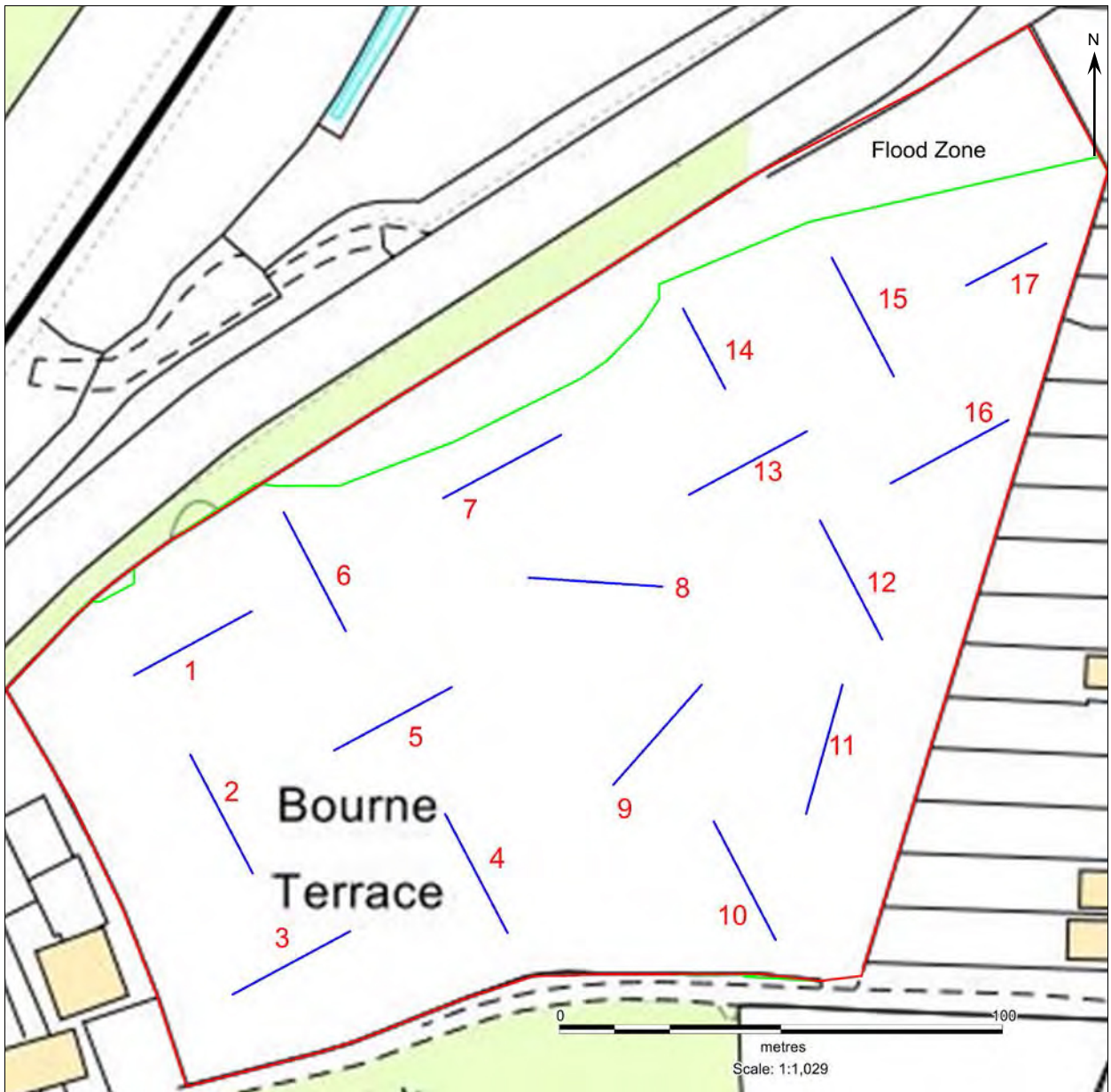
The site has been subject to geophysical survey (SUMO report 11036, 2017). Features in the geophysical survey are striking and may relate to quarrying, particularly given the post-medieval brick works to the west. Soil staining in aerial photographs is very orange. However, given the context of industrial remains and also Roman pottery kilns in the area, and perhaps the potential for saltings, the anomalies need testing. The geophysical survey also needs ground truthing to establish whether there are masking effects of colluvium – the Anglia Water works at the top of the hill suggests soils may be quite deep' (Antrobus 2017).

3.2. An up-to-date search of the HER data will be undertaken as part of the evaluation work in order to establish full baseline data and further inform any archaeological information recovered during the current project.

3.3. The geophysical survey produced some distinctive readings, with that targeted by Trench 11 (Figure 3) similar to a large 18th century Suffolk-type brick kiln recorded by both survey and excavation at Euston Estate (Brooks, 2015). Other results from the survey have also been targeted by the trenching.

3.4. The 1880s OS map of the site shows the extant railway line to the north-west and the

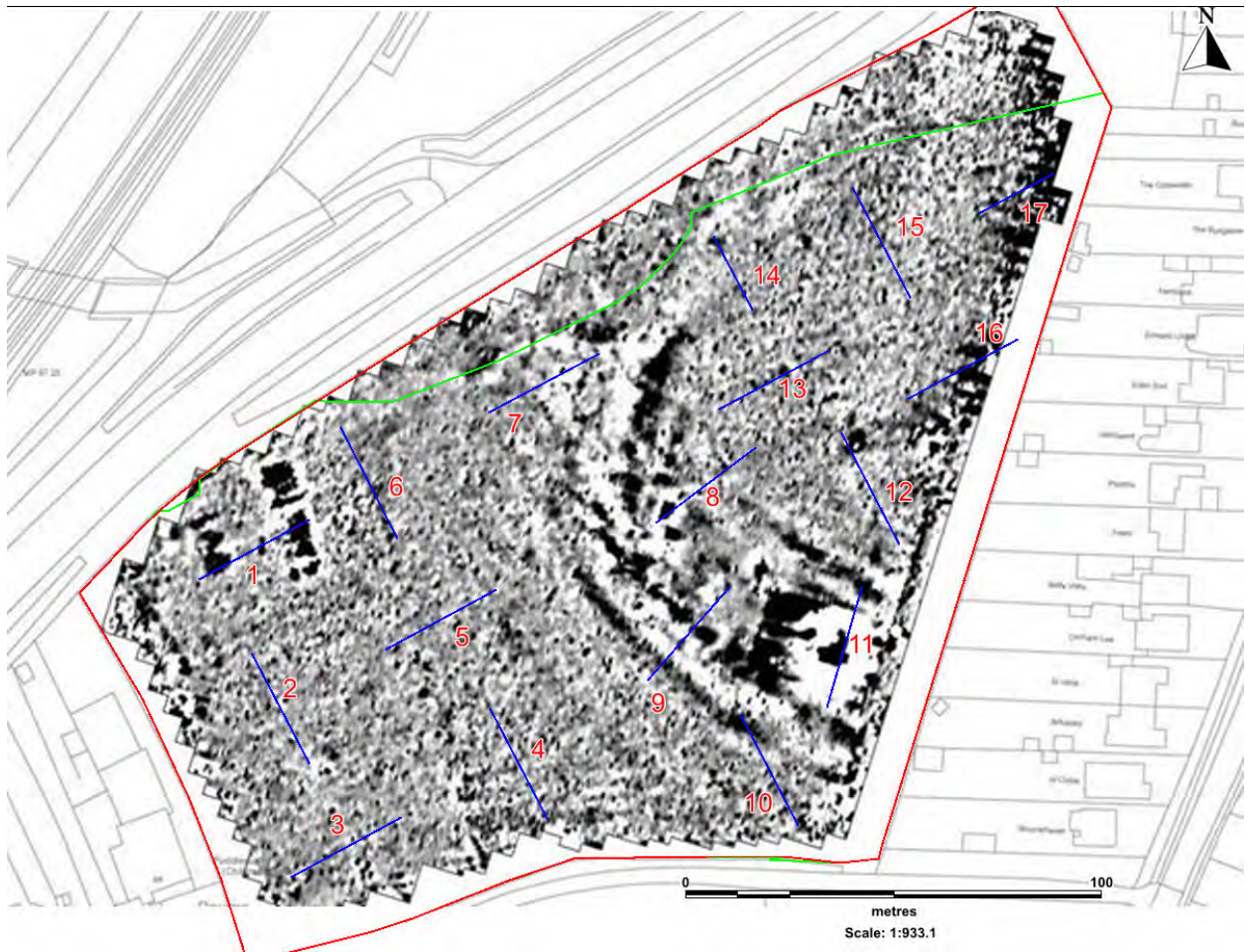
Ostrich Inn (now Oyster Reach) to the north-east, named after the ostrich featured on Sir Edward Coke's coat of arms, who once owned land at Bourne Hill. To the south-east is Grade II listed Bourn Hall, thought to be of 16th century date, which is north of a small area of woodland recorded as 'Brick Yard'. The second edition, early 20th century OS map shows what appears to be a large pit, possibly a quarry, in the centre of the site, which has partially been targeted by Trench 9 and sits within the area of significant general anomalies on the geophysical survey. The second edition map also shows a line of houses had been built since the first map, south-west of the site, beyond which there is an area recorded as 'Brick Works' approximately 170m from the site edge.



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Flood zones approximated from GOV.UK (2018)

**Figure 2. Trench locations (blue) shown in conjunction with flood zones (green)**



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Flood zones approximated from GOV.UK (2018)

**Figure 3. Trench locations (blue) shown in conjunction with geophysical greyscale results**

## **4. Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation**

- 4.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 4 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 4.2 The brief requires that 3.5% of the site be sampled via trial trenching (section 4.3), which equates to *c.*875m<sup>2</sup> of 2.5ha. The site itself covers 3.3ha, but only 2.5ha is intended for evaluation and development (to exclude an area of flood zone, but include a SUDs basin – see Figures 2-3). This equates to 487m in length of trenching at an assumed 1.8m width, or 15 trenches at 30m long x 1.8m wide and two at 20m long x 1.8m wide.
- 4.3 The trenches will be distributed as evenly as possible, while also targeting anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. They are positioned in areas currently free from obstacles and known services. The locations of the trenches are depicted on Figures 2-3, relative to the flood zone and geophysical plan.
- 4.4 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer. Therefore, if previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout may have to be amended accordingly.
- 4.5 Trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if this is required.



- 4.6 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and also to comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2017.
- 4.7 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is employed or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 4.8 All features will be investigated according to the criteria outlined in the Suffolk County Council trenched evaluation requirements (2017).
- 4.9 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be measured and recorded. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 4.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 4.11 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 4.12 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works, including of trenches prior to cutting as well as trench bases and spoil heaps.

- 4.13 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 4.14 All finds will be brought back to the Suffolk Archaeology premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in-house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 4.15 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 4.16 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 4.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site and approval for additional costs sought from the client.

## **5. Post-excavation**

- 5.1 A unique HER number will be acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 5.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 5.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.
- 5.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 5.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 5.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 5.7 Metal finds on site 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 excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

- 5.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 5.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 5.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 5.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 5.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the conclusion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.
- 5.13 A search of the Suffolk HER will be commissioned and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report. Some elements of the search may simply be tabulated and represented graphically, but results which have a direct bearing on the findings of the evaluation will be discussed in full.
- 5.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 5.15 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-

specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.

- 5.16 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval upon completion. The SCCAS terms of usage state that they undertake to comment on standard reports and determine whether further work might be required within 30 days of receipt of any report.
- 5.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 5.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 5.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the latest guidelines issued by the SCCAS. The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 5.20 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 5.21 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, acquired on a site specific basis.

- 5.22 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 5.23 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 5.24 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors, or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

## **6. Additional considerations**

### **6.1 Health and Safety**

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

### **6.2 Environmental controls**

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

### **6.3 Plant machinery**

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

### **6.4 Site security**

6.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.

6.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates *etc.* are the responsibility of the client.

### **6.5 Access**

6.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.

6.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

### **6.6 Site preparation**

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



client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

## **6.7 Backfilling**

- 6.7.1 Each trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.
- 6.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.
- 6.7.3 Backfilling will only occur after confirmation with the representatives of the LPA (the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service).
- 6.7.4 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement. If required, it could lead to a variation in costs.

## **6.8 Monitoring**

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

## 7. Staffing

7.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

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

7.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from Suffolk Archaeology's qualified and experienced staff. Suffolk Archaeology will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 7.1.

7.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require.

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Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0001			Topsoil	Deposit	Dark Grey Brown silty clay with common flint and pebble inclusions	Topsoil across the site			
0002			Subsoil	Deposit	Mid orange brown silty clay with rare small flints and pebbles inclusions	Subsoil across site			
0003			Natural	Deposit	Natural across site is mixed see individual trench sheets for natural descriptions.	Natural across site			
0004	0004	9	Pit	Cut	Shape and alignment unclear due to trenching.  Gradually sloping sides down to a fairly flat base. Full profile not excavated.  Feature excavated by machine in Trench 9, unexcavated in trench 8 and Same as [0010] in Trench 11	Cut of large post medieval Quarry pit. Most likely 20th Century from finds recovered.	10 +	2+	0.9 EX
0005	0004	9	Pit	Fill	Mid Orange brown, firm clayey silt with rare small flints and pebbles. Clear horizon basal fill of excavated slot.	Basal (known) fill of late post med quarry pit. This fill was formed by deliberate backfilling.	10+	2+	0.2
0006	0004	9	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown, soft slightly clayey silt with common charcoal and coke flecks, flint and pebble inclusions, and glass fragments. Clear horizon, middle fill of feature.	Middle dumped deposit of Late postmed quarry pit [0004]	10+	2+	0.3
0007	0004	9	Pit	Fill	Mid yellow orange fine sand with no visible inclusions. This could be brick earth. Top fill of feature with a very clear horizon	Top fill of late postmed quarry pit [0004], deliberate deposit.	10+	2+	0.12
0008					VOID				
0009					VOID				
0010	0010	11	Pit	Cut	Feature is not visible in its entirety and so shape and alignment are not known. SE edge's profile is regularly concave with around 45 degree angle. Base was not reached.	Cut of Late Postmed (20th Century) Quarry pit, most likely for extraction of sand/gravel.	1.32 EX	0.68 EX	0.48 EX
0011	0010	11	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown friable very slightly clayey silt with moderate presence of small roots and occasional pebbles. Last excavated fill of feature [0010] with a clear horizon.  Fill also contained large quantities of Fe, and Glass bottles.	Dumped deposit in Late post med quarry pit [0010]	1.18 ex	0.58 ex	0.28 ex
0012	0010	11	Pit	Fill	Very Dark Grey charcoal rich friable slightly clayey silt with inclusions of what may be degraded CBM in small proportion. Clear horizon, middle fill of [0010],  Finds include Glass bottles.	dumping deposit in quarry pit [0010]	1.18 ex	0.58 ex	0.2
0013	0010	11	Pit	Fill	Mottled deposit of grey friable silt and light orangey loose sand with inclusions of small roots, and moderate inclusions of pebbles. Clear horizon, top fill of [0010] Finds include Fe and Glass and Coke fragments,	possible the final dumping deposit in Late postmed quarry pit [0010]	1.32 ex	0.68 ex	0.41

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0014		15	Colluvial	Deposit	Firm, mid yellow brown clayey silt with rare small flint and pebble inclusions, with frequent chalk flecks on the interface with topsoil (0001), Clear horizon  Present in trenches 5,6 and 15	Colluvial deposit seen in trenches 5,6,15			0.36+
0015					VOID				
0016					VOID				
0017	0017	3	Gully	Cut	Linear Running Roughly N - S across trench. Moderately steep sides down to a flat base, the East side is slightly concave. No visible relationships.	Cut of small gully, most likely a field boundary.	2m	0.85	0.3
0018	0017	3	Gully	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay with rare small flint and pebble inclusion, clear horizon, single fill of feature.	Single accumulation fill of probable boundary gully [0017]	2	0.85	0.3
0019	0019	3	Ditch	Cut	NW-SE aligned ditch in trench 3, gradual sides 45 degree to concave base, cuts subsoil (0002)		3.8	1.1	0.45
0020	0019	3	Ditch	Fill	upper fill of ditch [0019] mid grey-brown, soft silty 40% clay 60% rare pebbles - rounded 0.08m No finds	Upper fill, gradual backfill		1.1	0.22
0021	0019	3	Ditch	Fill	Lower fil of ditch [0019] firm mid brown grey with orange red clay mottling no finds	lower fill of ditch, gradual backfill with slumping		0.7	0.23
0022	0022	7	Pit	Cut	Sub oval pit in trench 7 Steep northen egde 80 degree Undercutting Western and southern edge Concave base.	Large extraction pit, possibly IA with pottery and flint finds.	2.2 N-S	1.6 E W	1.3
0023	0022	7	Pit	Fill	Firm mid yellow grey silty clay with rare flint and pebble inclusionswith iron panning flecks. Clear horizon, Basal fill of feature.	Slumping deposit in base of possible IA extraction pit	2.2	1.6	0.44
0024	0022	7	Pit	Fill	Mottled orange yellow and grey brown silty clay with rare flints and pebbles. Clear horizon, middle fill of feature.	Slumping of natural material in extraction pit [0022]	2.2	1.6	0.3
0025	0022	7	Pit	Fill	Firm Mid grey brown clayey silt with rare flint and pebble inclusions, frequent chalk flecks at base of fill at the interface with (0024). Clear horizon, top fill of feature.	Top silting of extraction pit [0022]	2.2	1.6	0.5

## Appendix 3. Finds Catalogues

Context	Pottery		CBM		Flint		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0002					1	13	
0014	1	12			3	552	Pre
0023	5	7			36	842	Pre
0024	2	2	1	30			Pre
0025	3	13	2	17			Med

Table 1: Bulk finds catalogue

Ctxt	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	State	Fabric date	Pottery date
0014	Preh	BF	open form	interior base and exterior wall with twisted cord impressions	b	1	12	1		BA	MBA?
0023	Preh	F			p	5	7	2	small fragments	EIA or earlier	
0024	Preh	F			p	2	2	1	flakes	EIA	
0025	Med	MCW			p	3	13	2		Med	12th-14th c.

Table 2: Pottery catalogue

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Frag. No	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Period
1001	0001	Cuff link	Silver	1	0.7	Incomplete button or cufflink. The object has a front plate that is hexagonal, with a lip on the reverse. The front of the plate is decorated with an incised central, floral motif that resembles a Tudor rose; this might be a heraldic motif. It has a scalloped linear border around the outer edge. On the reverse is the remains of a wire attachment loop that had been soldered in place.	4	16	16	c. 1750 to 1800

Table 3: Small finds catalogue





## Appendix 4. Oasis Form

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# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

**OASIS ID: suffolka1-306872**

### Project details

Project name	WHR Klondyke Evaluation, Wherstead
Short description of the project	In January 2018 a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on a piece of land between Bourne Hill and the A137, Wherstead, Suffolk to inform proposals for the development of the site for housing. Seventeen archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. The trenches were positioned systematically to sample all areas of the site and in order to effectively sample results identified in a geophysical survey. The works revealed that an area at the eastern end of the site had been used in the early 20th century for the quarrying of sand or brickearth, with a large quarry pit identified within trenches 8,9 and 11. Two undated ditches were recorded in the southwest corner within trench 3 and a single late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pit, containing worked flint and pottery, was identified within trench 7.
Project dates	Start: 25-01-2018 End: 29-01-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WHR 093 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	2018/005 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	EXTRACTIVE PIT Modern
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age

Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches"" , ""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH WHERSTEAD WHR Klondyke Evaluation, Wherstead
Postcode	IP2 8NG
Study area	2.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 159 417 52.031071528727 1.147789738161 52 01 51 N 001 08 52 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5m Max: 12m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dr Abby Antrobus
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Martin Cuthbert
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Pigeon Investment Management

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	WHR 093
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	WHR 093

Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	WHR 093
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Klondyke/Land between Bourne Hill and A137
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Cuthbert, M.
Other bibliographic details	2018/005
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4 ring bound report with A4 colour photos and figures
Entered by	martin (martin.cuthbert@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	2 March 2018

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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