SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Land off Chapel Road,
Old Newton, Suffolk

Client:
Whitworth Chartered Architects & Building Surveyors

Date:
July 2018

ONW 036
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/062
Author: Simon Cass

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HER Information

Site Code:	**ONW 036**
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Prepared By:	Simon Cass
Date:	13/07/2018
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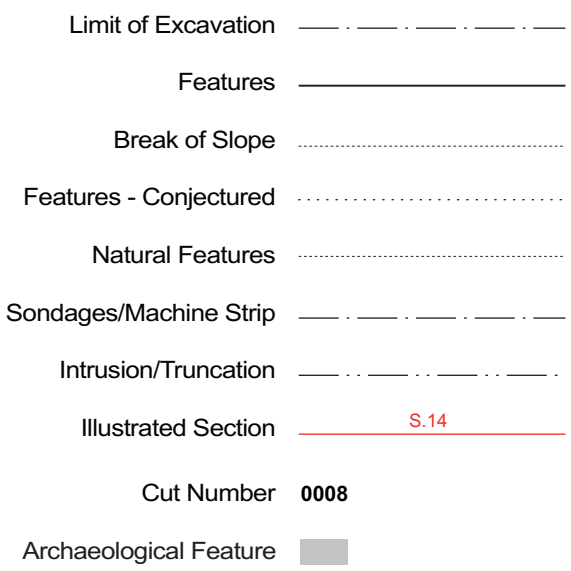
Summary

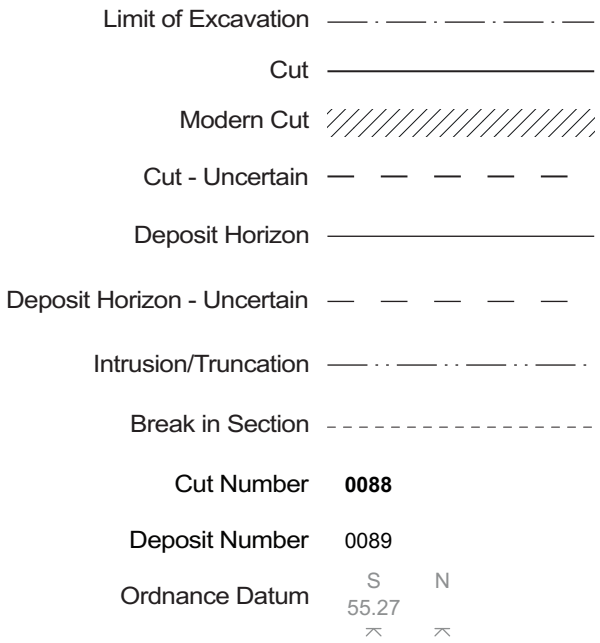
An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land off Chapel Road, Old Newton on the 11th and 12th June 2018 in advance of the proposed construction of two new dwellings in a small field area. Archaeological remains relating to medieval (13th century) occupation were encountered, consisting of a single pit, a small gully terminus and a large possible linear feature, relating to a spread of material across much of the trench (possibly a manured/dumped deposit extending into a field boundary).

Drawing Conventions

Plans



Sections



1. Introduction

A program of archaeological evaluation was required to assess the site of residential development on land at Chapel Road, Old Newton with Dagworth, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by two conditions on planning application DC/17/05761, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The work required was detailed in a Brief (dated 07/03/2018), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dr Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).

2. Geology and topography

The site comprises of a pasture/scrub field, enclosed by mature trees/hedging, on the eastern side of Chapel Road and on the northern edge of the smaller of two settlement cores that form the village, based around the parish church and Nether Hall.

The site is broadly flat, at a height of *c.*53m above Ordnance Datum, but lies on a broad west facing slope which overlooks a tributary drain, 300m to the west, of the River Gipping which lies 1.2km to the south. The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton overlying bedrock of Crag Group sand (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The Brief states that the site *'lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, near the medieval church of St Mary (ONW 009) and the site of the medieval Nether Hall moated enclosure (ONW 006). Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area…'*

The site is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1885 (Fig. 2) as being in open farmland, occupying the south-western corner of a single large field which extends east to Sandford Road. At this time the site lay opposite a small isolated row of cottages but is otherwise separated from the historic settlement core between the parish church of St Mary (270m to the southwest) and Nether Hall (170m west of the site).

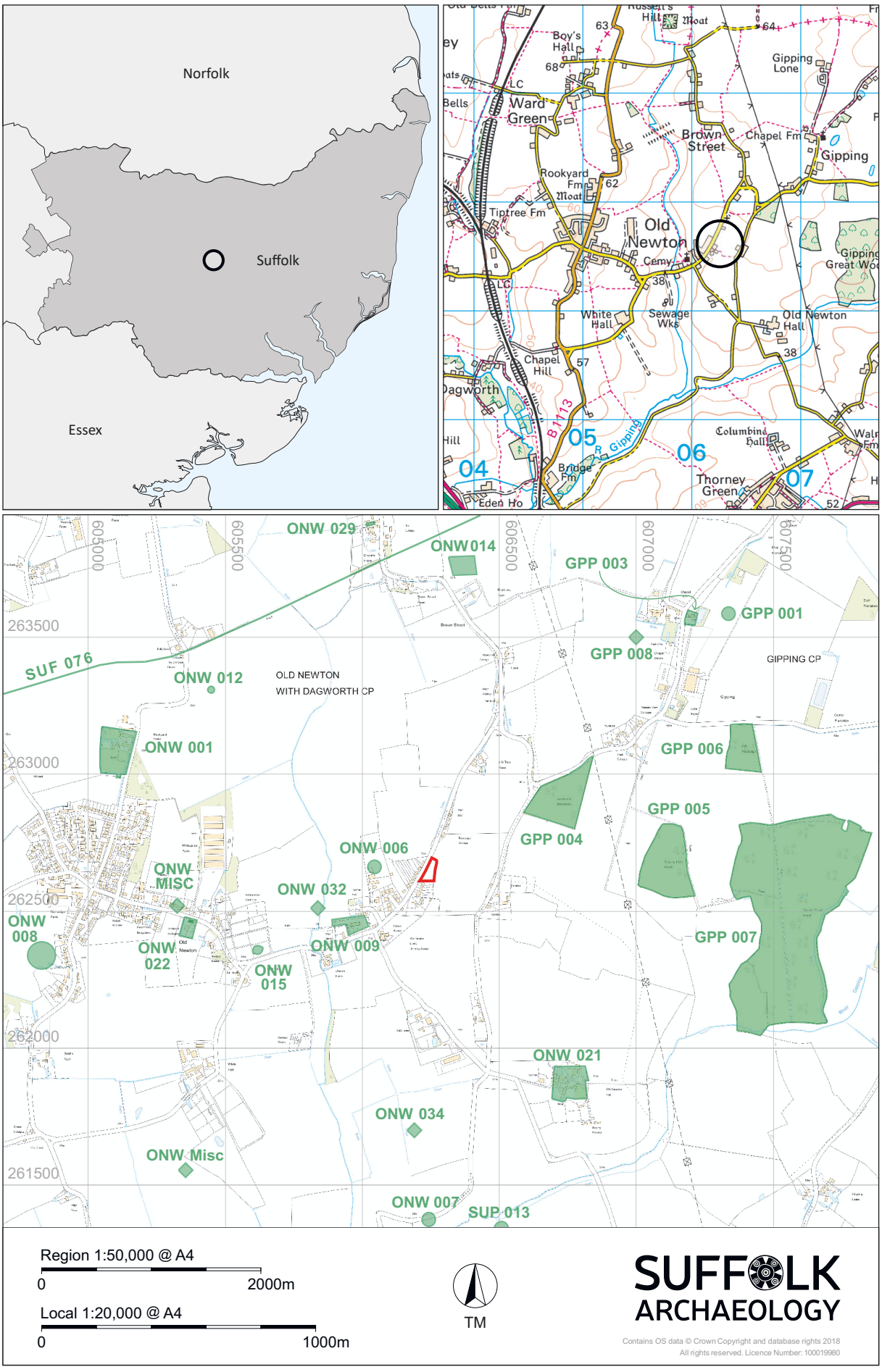


Figure 1. Location map, showing site (red) and selected local HER entries (green)

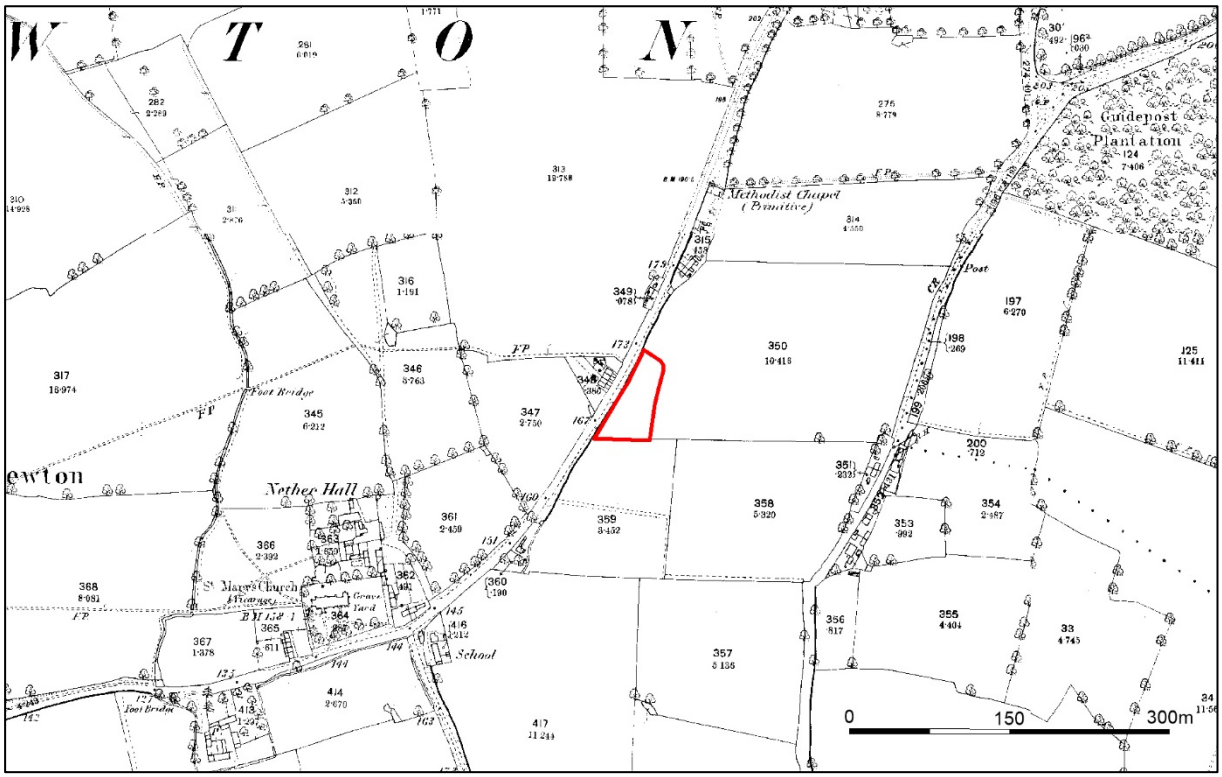


Figure 2. Site as depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1885

A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record has been commissioned (Search Ref. 9213900) for an area extending 1.5km from the site centre and a summary of results is presented in Table 1 overleaf. Occasional findspots of material of prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date are recorded, but the bulk of the entries are related to areas defined as Ancient Woodland and to a range of medieval or post-medieval structures and moated enclosures. An undated penannular ring ditch (ONW 015) lies 650m to the south-west and there is a record of undated human remains (ONW 007) being found 1.2km to the south.

The search demonstrates that little archaeological work has been undertaken within the parish, being limited to monitoring work undertaken at the school to the south in 2014 and an evaluation undertaken in 2005 at Cross Green off Church Road to the west of the site. Neither produced significant archaeological remains.

HER code	Period	Name	Summary
ONW 008	Neolithic	Findspot of a Neolithic part polished flint axe.	Part polished flint axe, 12.
ONW Misc	Roman	Findspot of a Roman bronze 4-way strap. (Rom)	Bronze 4 way ?strap separator/junction in form of hollow cross with tubular arms and open back.
ONW 009	Medieval	Church of St Mary	Church of St.
GPP 003	Medieval	Chapel of St Nicholas	Chapel of St.
ONW 012	Post Medieval	Post Medieval windmill mound.	Wind mill mound marked on 1839 Tithe map of Old Newton (S1) and named as The Mount on the accompanying apportionment; the surrounding field is named Mill Mount.
ONW 014	Unknown	Mayhews Farm	Rectangular enclosure shown on 1971 vertical aerial photograph (S1).
SUP 013	Roman	Metal detector find	Metal detector find, corroded bronze coin probably an As, pierced with two holes for suspension.
SUP 013	Early Medieval/Dark Age	1993: Metal detector finds	1993: Metal detector finds: bronze brooch square-headed type, C6, drawn; bronze brooch fragment, arched bow of cruciform or small-long type, drawn; knob from a cruciform brooch, C5?, drawn.
SUP 013	Medieval	Med metal detected finds	Med metal detected finds.
SUP 013	Medieval	Med metal detected finds.	Med metal detected finds.
GPP 004	Unknown	Crossroads Wood/Guidepost Plantation	Ancient Woodland.
GPP 005	Unknown	Gipping Little Wood	Ancient Woodland.
GPP 006	Unknown	Gate Farm Wood / Ash Plantation	Ancient Woodland.
GPP 007	Unknown	Gipping Great Wood	Ancient Woodland.
ONW MISC	Post Medieval to Modern	Newton Meadows, Church Rd	W/B 2000: No features visible, Pmed finds only
ONW 015	Unknown	Penannular ring ditch	Cropmark: penannular ring ditch of unknown date, visible as a cropmark.
ONW 022	Medieval	Burnhams Cottage, Church Road	Parts of a former rectangular moat around Burnhams Cottage on South side of Church Road. Most of West and South arms survive plus South-East corner.
ONW 021	17th century	The Barn, Old Newton Hall,	17th C barn.
GPP 008	17th century to IPS: Post Medieval	Dovecote, Chapel Farm, Gipping	Timber framed dovecote from 17th century. Inner brick structure built after 1784, octagonal-shape cach face 8.5 ft across, 11 ft high
ONW 023	15th C to 19th C	Barn at Burnham Cottage	17th C barn in the grounds of a 15th C open-hall house
ONW 029	17th C to 18th C	The Black Barn, Brown's Place Farm	18th century neathouse in the grounds of a 17th century farmhouse
ONW 032	Undated	Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age Adze	Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age Adze
SUF 076	20th century to Cold War	Mid Suffolk Light Railway	Mid Suffolk Light Railway. Opened in 1908 and closed in 1952.
ONW 034	Undated	OUTLINE RECORD: Iron Age gold Gallo-Belgic E stater (PAS)	Included in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History annual round up of individual finds and discoveries for 2016
GPP 001	18th C to 19th C	Gipping Hall	Site of Gipping Hall, E of Church.
ONW 001	Medieval	Rookery Farm	Large, sub-rectangular double moat, with spur, occupied (Listed farmhouse and associated farm buildings), isolated, wet
ONW 003	Medieval	Old Newton Hall; Newton Hall (1880s)	Part/s of former moat around Newton Hall.
ONW 006	Medieval	Nether Hall	Moated square enclosure, named Nether Hall on OS 1st edition map
ONW 007	Unknown	Stonebridge Ford	Human remains, sword hilts and bones of animals found

Table 1. Local HER entries within 1.5km of the site centre.

4. Methodology

The trial trenches (Fig. 3) were machine excavated down to the level of the natural geological layers or first surviving archaeological deposit using a toothless 'ditching' bucket fitted to a 360^0 tracked mechanical excavator (5 ton).

The machining of the trench was closely observed throughout to identify possible archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed during machining. Metal-detecting was carried out prior to and during the machining. Spoilheaps and trenches were scanned visually and with a metal detector to look for any upcast finds.

Identified features were then sampled through hand excavation to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts. Where relevant, scale plans and sections of each recorded feature were drawn in pencil on permatrace sheets and *pro-forma* context sheets were used to record individual features as standard SACIC procedure.

A photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled using a high-resolution digital camera and is included in the project archive.

Following excavation of the trench, the nature of the overburden was recorded and the depths noted. The trench location was recorded using a Leica GS08+ GPS system to sub-centimetre accuracy. All finds have been labelled and stored according to SACIC standard methodologies and will be retained with the site archive for deposition with the SCCAS store in due course.

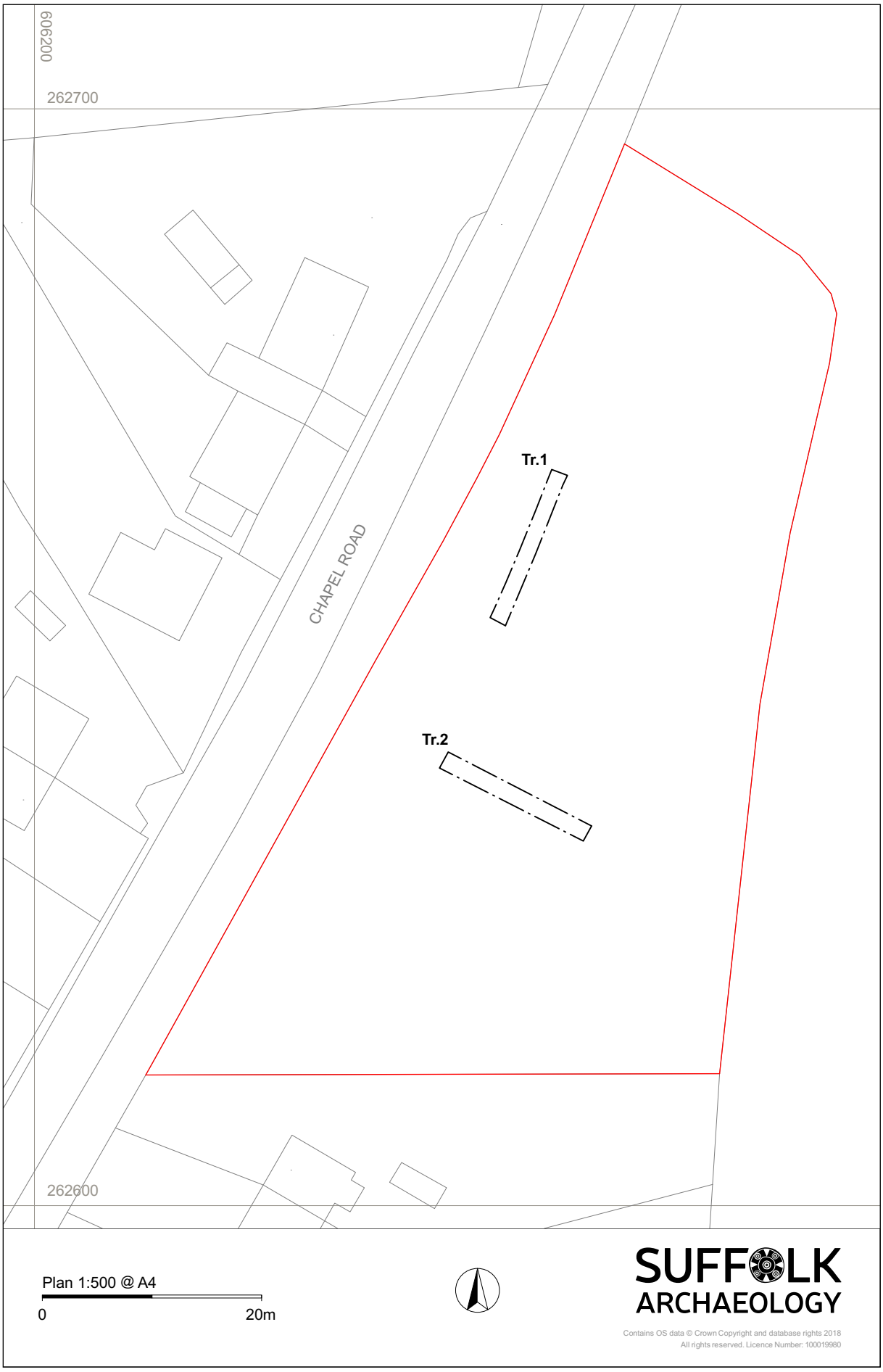


Figure 3. Site plan showing trench locations

5. Results

5.1 Trench results

Trench 1

This trench, which was 14.8 m long, 1.7m wide and up to 0.9m deep (Fig. 4), was orientated northeast/southwest and sited to investigate the footings of the northern of the two proposed dwellings. Three archaeological features were encountered, as well as a possible manuring/dumping deposit across much of the length of the trench (related to deposit 0004 in ditch 0003). The trench had a topsoil deposit (0001) approximately 0.4m thick (likely including redeposited material from elsewhere forming a levelling deposit to flatten the field for ease of farming) which sealed subsoil (0002) up to 0.3m thick. This subsoil lay over deposit 0004 which extended out of ditch 0003 (discussed below) to the north and was approximately 0.15m thick across the north-eastern extent of the trench. No features were visible cutting through this deposit.

Ditch 0003 was up to 2.8m wide and visibly cut through the natural geology to a depth of 0.45m. Four deposits (0004, 0011, 0012, 0013) were noted in the section excavated through this feature, interpreted as a mix of natural silting and intentional dumped deposits during the lifetime of the feature, including deposit 0004 which appears to merge with a spread deposit across the northern end of the trench and may be a result of field manuring or burial of large quantities of burnt waste material (whether primarily domestic or industrial waste was unclear). A sample (1) taken from deposit 0004 included both charred cereal grain and a small amount of spheroidal hammerscale.

Pit 0007 was an ovoid feature situated towards the centre of the trench and measuring 0.7m long, 0.55m wide and 0.38m deep. It contained a dark greyish silty clay deposit (0008) which had frequent charred material flecks as well as medieval pottery fragments and CBM/heat-altered clay fragments and lumps. A single fragment of abraded late Saxon pottery from this feature is believed to be residual as the majority of the pottery was of medieval (13th century) date. Environmental sampling of this feature collected a relatively sparse flot of plant macro remains.

Plate 1. Ditch 0003, section 3, facing northwest (2 x 1m scales)

Plate 2. Pit 0007, facing southeast (1 x 0.3m scale)

Gully terminus 0009 was encountered at the north-eastern end of the trench, orientated northeast/southwest and extending out of the trench to the northeast. It measured 0.46m wide and 0.14m deep and was in excess of 0.5m long. It had a dark grey silty clay fill, and also contained charred material. Pottery recovered from this feature indicates a 13th century (medieval) date, in common with the other features from this trench.

Plate 3. Gully Terminus 0009, facing northeast (1 x 0.3m scale)

Trench 2

This trench, which was 14.7m long, 1.7m wide and up to 0.7m deep, was orientated approximately northwest/southeast and sited to investigate the footings of the second dwelling on the plot. No archaeological finds or features were observed within this trench, with the exposed stratigraphy comprising 0.3m of stiff clayey silt topsoil (0005) over 0.3m of mid greyish brown firm silty clay subsoil (0006). Natural grey clay with chalk (Lowestoft Diamicton) was encountered at 0.6m below surface level. The trench encountered a rise in the level of the natural geology towards the eastern side of the

site (from 52.2m above OD at the north-western end to 52.7m above OD at the south-eastern end) but no archaeological finds or features were encountered.

Plate 4. Trench 2, facing northwest (2 x 1m scales)

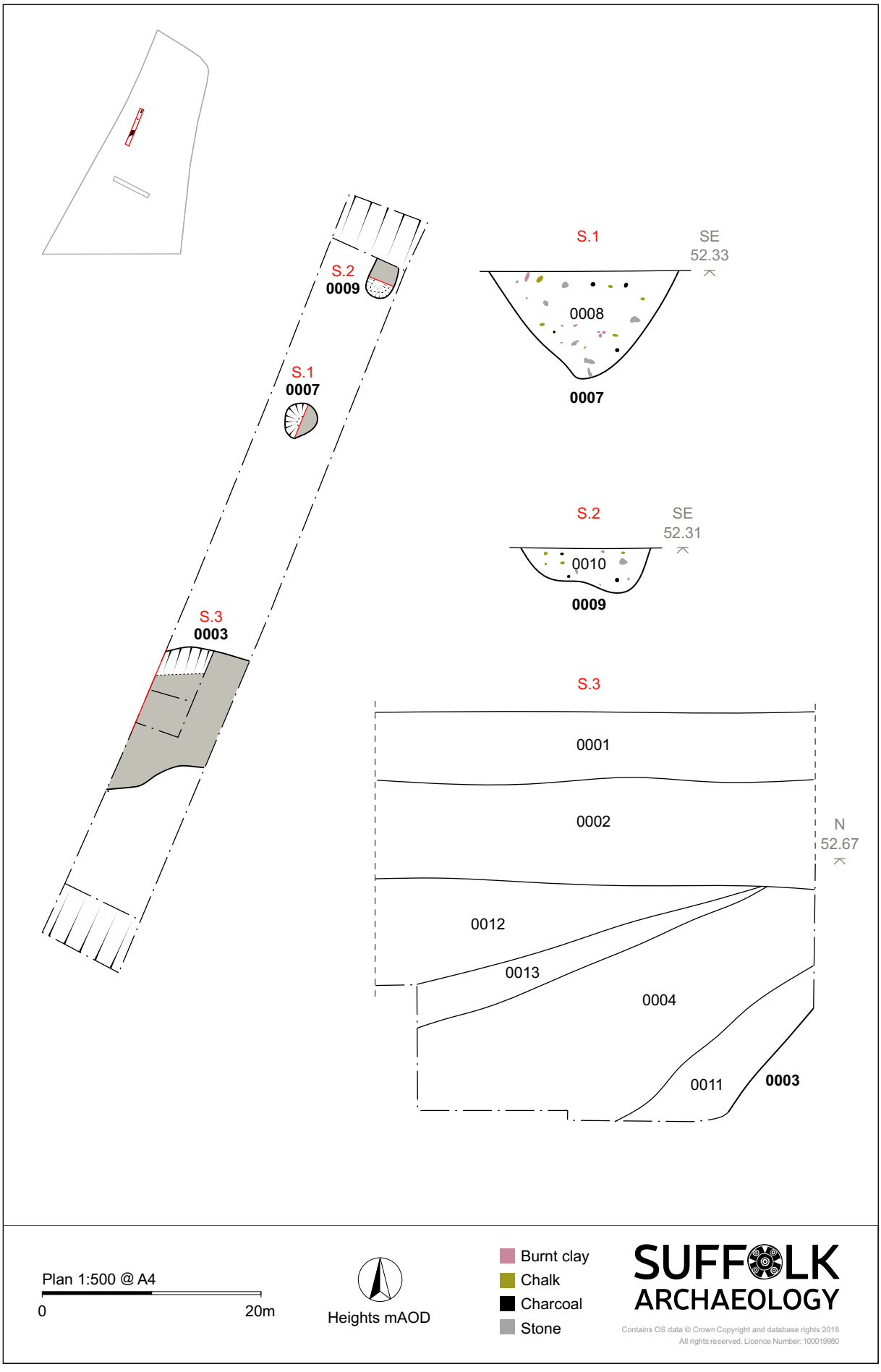


Figure 4. Trench 1 plan and sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Ioannis Smyrnaios (unless stated differently)

6.1 Introduction

The hand-collected bulk finds from the evaluation are presented in Table 2 below. The table does not include any material collected from soil samples; sampled material is discussed together with the hand-collected bulk finds in the following section of this report. The total material from the evaluation is presented in Appendix 3.

Context	Pottery		Fired clay		Animal bone		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0002	1	1					Med
0004	1	8	2	3			Med
0008	2	8	2	20	1	10	Med
0011	2	29					Med
0013	3	51					Med

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Twenty-five sherds of pottery (170g) were collected from six contexts during the evaluation. A summary catalogue is included as Appendix 4.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. A full quantification by count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), minimum number of vessels (MNV), fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a

system of letters for fabric codes. The results were input directly into an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

The assemblage

Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	1	1		1
St Neots-type ware	STNE	L.9th-11th c.	1	1		1
Early medieval ware micaceous	EMWM	11th-12th c.	1	7		1
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	11th-12th c.	2	14		1
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-13th c.	8	44		5
Early medieval ware sparse shelly	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	4	46	0.06	3
Medieval coarseware	MCW	12th-14th c.	8	57		3
Totals			**25**	**170**	**0.06**	**15**

Table 3. Pottery by fabric.

Two sherds, both abraded, were of Late Saxon date and comprised very small body fragments of Thetford-type and St Neots-type wares. These were recovered from subsoil layer 0002 and pit fill 0008 respectively.

Early medieval wares dominated the group, and included a variety of fine to coarse sandy and sparse shelly wares. Two rims were present, both early medieval shelly wares, and both thickened everted forms. One, from gully fill 0010, was probably from a jar but the diameter could not be measured. A larger fragment, from ditch fill 0013, was from a bowl with a diameter of 410mm; the inner surface of the rim was decorated with shallow incised wavy lines. Two joining sherds of a Yarmouth-type ware vessel were found in ditch fill 0013; this fabric has been found around Stowmarket previously, although chemical/petrographic analysis is needed to determine if it is from the same source as the similar wares from Norfolk and elsewhere in Suffolk.

Eight fragments were from up to three vessels of medieval coarseware. These were all in a similar reduced fabric, containing abundant well-sorted medium sand and occasional burnt-out organics. Although similar to Hollesley-type ware, the fabric is coarser and does not contain ferrous fragments. Hollesley-type wares have been found around Stowmarket and Stowupland previously, but it is possible that they were made more locally than the type site. Two sherds from pit fill 0008 were decorated with finger-tip impressions, a typical decoration on bowls from east Suffolk, but otherwise no forms

were identifiable and no rims were found.

Distribution

Table 4 shows the pottery fabrics by context, with suggested spotdates.

Context	Feature	Type	Fabrics	Spotdate
0002	-	Subsoil	THET	L.9th-11th c.+
0004	0003	Ditch	EMWG	11th-13th c.
0008	0007	Pit	STNE EMWG EMWSS MCW	13th c.?
0010	0009	Gully	EMWSS	12th-13th c.
0011	0003	Ditch	EMWM EMWG	11th-12th c.
0013	0003	Ditch	YAR EMWSS	12th-13th c.

Table 4. Pottery by context with spotdates

All pottery was recovered from contexts in Trench 1, the majority relating to ditch 0003, which contained early medieval pottery including a 12th–13th-century rim. One gully fill was of similar date, and a pit contained potentially slightly later wares.

Discussion

Very little medieval pottery has been recovered from Old Newton previously, with the only HER record being ‘13th-century sherds’ recovered from a moated site at Nether Hall (SHER No. ONW006). The limited evidence from this assemblage suggests that pottery was obtained from the same sources as those which served Stowmarket and other surrounding villages. Recent work to the east of the town (e.g. Anderson 2004; Anderson & Thompson 2016), and in Stowupland (Anderson 2018), has produced similar fabric groups and it seems likely that these would have been distributed to local villages via the market town.

6.3 Fired Clay

The site produced thirty-seven small fragments of fired clay weighing 70g. The material derived from three contexts including three soil samples and is presented in Table 5 below. In general, the only fabric noted for fired clay is coarse sandy with chalk (csc). All fragments preserve no diagnostic features and only one piece from gully fill 0010 has one flat surface. All fired clay from the site was recovered from three features in Trench 1, which produced medieval pottery.

Ctxt	Samp	Trench	Feature Number	Feature Type	Fabric	Colour	No	Wt/g	Flat surface(s)
0004		1	0003	ditch	csc	buff	2	3	
0004	1	1	0003	ditch	csc	buff to red	4	9	
0008		1	0007	pit	csc	buff	2	20	
0008	2	1	0007	pit	csc	buff to grey	14	18	
0010	3	1	0009	gully	csc	buff to red	15	20	one piece with one flat surface

Table 5. Quantification of fired clay

6.4 Heat-altered stone

Sample 4 from ditch fill 0004 produced a single piece of heat-altered sandstone weighing 69g.

6.5 Faunal remains

The site produced seven small fragments of animal bone weighing 14g. The material derived from three contexts including three soil samples and is presented in Table 6 below. All bone was recovered from three features in Trench 1, which produced medieval pottery and fired clay.

Ctxt	Samp	Trench	Feature	Feature type	Species	Elem	No	Wt (g)	NISP	Age	Butch.	Condition
0004	1	1	0003	ditch	mammal		4	2	1			small fragments
0008		1	0007	pit	sheep/goat	tibia	1	10	1	adult	chop	good
0008	2	1	0007	pit	mammal		1	1				small fragment
0010	3	1	0009	gully	mammal		1	1	1			small fragment

Table 6. Quantification of animal bone

Most of the animal bone consists of small fragments. The only substantial piece is a butchered lower tibia from an adult sheep/goat, which was recovered from pit fill 008. This is the only sample from the site to suggest the consumption of ovicaprid meat.

6.6 Plant macrofossils

Anna West

Introduction and Methods

Three bulk samples were taken from pits and a ditch during this evaluation. These were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 7. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

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

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

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

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

Results

SS No	Context No	Feature/ cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0004	0003	Ditch	Med	charred cereal grains ### chaff fragments # charred legumes ## hazel nutshell # charred seeds # charcoal +++ rootlets ++ spheroid hammerscale #
2	0008	0007	Pit	Med	charred cereal grains ## charred legumes # charred seeds # charcoal ++ bone frags # small mammal/amphibian bones # snails # rootlets +++ spheroid hammerscale #
3	0010	0009	Gully	Med	charred cereal grains ## charred legumes # charred seeds # charcoal +++ rootlets ++

Table 7. Material recovered from flot and non-floating residues

The flots produced by the samples varied in volume from 20ml to 50ml. Fibrous rootlets were common within all the flots; these are considered modern contaminants and intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

Plant macro remains were present in all the flots, but were relatively sparse in Sample 2, from pit fill 0008. The preservation is through charring and is fair to poor. Wood charcoal fragments were frequent but were generally highly comminuted making them unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Cereal grains were present in all the samples. Many of the cereal grains recovered were fragmented, making identification difficult to impossible; fragments are included in the count recorded above, alone with whole grains. Rounded bread wheat type (*Triticum aestivum* L.) grains were observed within all the samples but were particularly common within Sample 1, from ditch fill 0004 and Sample 3, from pit fill 0009. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were rare in comparison to wheat with only low numbers of caryopses being present in Samples 1 and 3. A small number of grains within Sample 3, from gully fill 0010, appear to be the elongated grains of spelt wheat (*T. spelta* L.). Spelt was a popular crop during the late Iron Age and Roman periods, however it had fallen out of favor and been largely replaced by naked wheats by the early medieval period. This material may be intrusive within the later contexts sampled. However, the small number of grains observed within this sample could possibly indicate spelt remaining as an archaic crop or a tolerated weed within the naked wheat. If spelt is present as a weed within the harvested crop of naked wheat it may suggest that the same land has remained in cultivation over a long period of time. A single wheat (*Triticum* sp.) glume

base fragment was recovered from ditch fill 0004; unfortunately, this was too fragmented to identify in more detail. Hulled cereals such as glume wheats, often had to be processed by exposing them to heat, or parching, and then pounded to remove them from their spikelet. Chaff remains, such as glume bases and rachis fragments are biproducts of these later stages of processing. Only a single glume base fragment was observed within the samples and from these sparse remains it is difficult to say with any certainty whether or not cereal processing was taking place on site.

Charred legume fragments were present in all the samples. Fragments most likely to be of peas (*Pisum sativum* L.), were present in all the samples in low numbers. Within Sample 1, from ditch fill 0004, fragments of larger legumes were also observed. These larger fragments are likely to be celtic or broad bean (*Viva faba* L.), although most were too fragmented and abraded for positive identification. Pulses provided an important source of protein within the medieval diet, and as a fodder crop. However, as they do not require processing with heat, in the way that cereals do, they are often under-represented in the archaeological record. The presence of legumes suggests that horticulture activity was taking place in the vicinity of the site.

A single hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragment was also recovered from ditch fill 0004. It is unclear whether this material represents gathered food or material accidently incorporated within wood used as fuel.

Charred grass (Poaceae) seeds were present in low numbers in all the samples. A single possible spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) nutlet was observed in ditch fill 0004 and may indicate damp ground, such as marsh or riverbanks nearby. It is possible that rushes were utilized within flooring, roofing or bedding material.

The presence of animal bone fragments, spheroidal hammerscale, small mammal or amphibian bones and terrestrial snail shells were recorded in Table 7. All this material was observed during scanning under a microscope; although their presence is recorded here they are too fragmented or too sparse to require further work by the relevant specialist. Spheroid hammerscale is produced during smithing and the presence of this material, although only in small numbers suggests that metal working was taking place in the vicinity of the site.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were fair in terms of identifiable material, with the densest material being recovered from Sample 1, from ditch fill 0004. Although identifiable remains were present, the sparse nature of the material in general, may represent domestic detritus that has been moved across the site through the action of wind, water or trample before becoming incorporated into the contexts sampled. The remains were insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions beyond the fact that agricultural, horticultural, light industrial and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity of the site.

None of the samples from this evaluation produced sufficient material to be suitable for quantification (+100 specimens), and therefore, no further work is required. If further interventions are planned on this site, it is recommended that further bulk sampling should be carried out with a view to investigating the nature of the cereal and legume waste. Any accompanying weed seed assemblage is likely to provide an insight into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

6.7 Discussion of material evidence

With exception of single Late Saxon Thetford-type ware fragment from subsoil layer 0002 in Trench 1, the rest of the pottery from the site dates primarily to the medieval period. In general, all finds were excavated from Trench 1.

Three different fills of ditch 0003 in Trench 1 produced 11th-13th century pottery, small fragments of fired clay and animal bone. The plant macrofossils from this trench showed the strongest presence of charred cereal grains and legumes.

Gully 0009 in Trench produced 12th-13th century pottery, small fragments of fired clay and a single bone from a mammal, which could not be identified. Charred cereal grains and charred legumes were present, though in small numbers.

Pit 0007 in Trench 1 produced a mixture of medieval sherds dating between the 11th and 14th centuries, and a residual fragment from an earlier St Neots-type ware of possible Late Saxon date. The same pit produced small fragments of fired clay and

animal bone, which included an ovicaprid tibia fragment with a butchering mark. As with gully 0009, this feature produced limited charred cereal grains and legumes.

The site produced limited finds that could only assist in the dating of some features in Trench 1. The pottery shows associations with typical medieval domestic assemblages from the Stowmarket area and its date should be placed between the 11th and 13th centuries AD. Animal bone and other environmental evidence is limited and unlikely to suggest anything beyond the presence of typical domestic activities in the vicinity.

7. Discussion and conclusions

The evaluation has identified archaeological deposits relating to a phase of medieval (13th century) occupation within one trench, consisting of a single pit, a small gully terminus and a large possible linear feature, relating to a spread of material across much of the trench (possibly a manured/dumped deposit extending into a field boundary).

The road forming the western boundary of the site is *c*.1m lower than the ground level within the field, and the land further west continues at that level indicating the likelihood of made up ground within the field – particularly along the western edge. This ties in to the observed depths of stratigraphy within trench 2, where there was a greater depth of topsoil towards the western end than the eastern end. The difference in observed stratigraphy within the two trenches suggests that the field was previously sub-divided, or at least was during the medieval period where the southern area appears to have been relatively undisturbed while the northern area has had an accumulation of probable manuring domestic waste and shows signs of metalworking activities somewhere nearby but not on the site itself. The boundary for this activity appears to be ditch 0003, which would have reached the adjacent road just to the north of the present field entrance (suggesting that this entrance may have been the old entrance to the southern area).

8. Archive deposition

A full quantification of the fieldwork records (digital and physical) to be archived is presented below (Table 8). The digital and physical archive (including both bulk finds and environmental remains from samples) is stored at the offices of SACIC in Needham Market, and will be passed to the SCCAS County Store for inclusion in their archive upon completion of the project.

Type	Quantity	Format
Evaluation		
Context register sheets	1	A4 paper
Context sheets (numbered 0001–0055)	12	A4 paper
Trench recording sheets	2	A4 paper
Digital image register	1	A4 paper
Environmental sample sheets	1	A4 paper
Section Register sheet	1	A4 paper
Plan/section drawing sheets	1	290 x 320mm drawing film
Digital images	13	3008 x 2000 pixel JPGs
Evaluation report (SCCAS report no. 2018/062)	1	A4 wire-bound

Table 8. Quantification of the site archive

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass and Luís Fareleira. Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Clare Wooton and Ruth Beveridge. The specialists finds report was produced by Ioannis Smyrnaios with additional specialist advice provided by Richenda Goffin and Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Ryan Wilson and the report was edited by John Craven.

10. Bibliography

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Appendix 1. Written scheme of investigation

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Land at Chapel Road,

Old Newton with Dagworth, Suffolk

Client:
Whitworth Chartered Architects & Building Surveyors

Date:
May 2018

ONW 036
Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation
Author: John Craven

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List of Appendices

Project details

Location	Site Name	Land at Chapel Road
	Parish, County	Old Newton with Dagworth, Suffolk
	Grid Reference	TM 06256265
Site details	Project type	Evaluation
	Size of Area	0.28ha
Staffing	No. of personnel (SACIC)	2
	No. of subcontractor personnel	1
Project dates	Start date	11/06/2018
	Fieldwork duration	c. 1 day
Reference codes	Site Code	ONW 036
	OASIS No.	317730
	Planning Application No.	DC/17/05761
	SACIC Jobcode	ONWLCR001
Key persons	Project Manager	John Craven
	Project Officer	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		
	Client Agent	Matthew Stearn (Whitworth)	01284 760421
	Landowner/Tenant		
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Hannah Cutler (SCCAS)	01284741229
	Consultant		
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of residential development on land at Chapel Road, Old newtin with Dagworth, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by two conditions on planning application DC/17/05761, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 07/03/2018, Appendix 1), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dr Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. 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 SCCAS.
- It should be noted that the 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. Following completion of the evaluation the decision as to whether any further archaeological work will be required in relation to the proposed development will be made by SCCAS and the LPA. Any further stages of work will be specified by SCCAS and will require new documentation (Brief, WSI, RAMS etc) and a new 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.

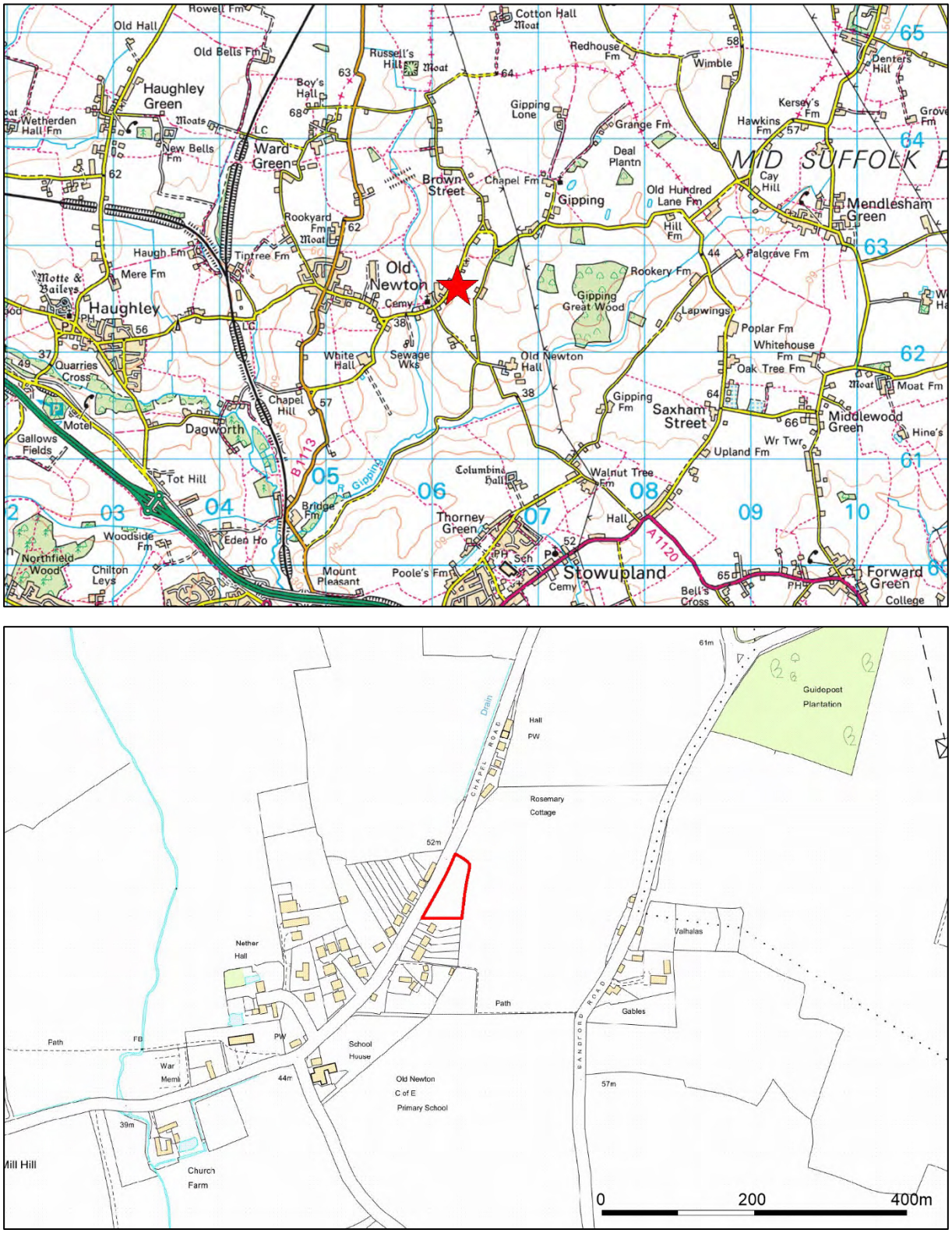

Figure 1. Site location plan

2. The Site

2.1. Location and land-use

- The site comprises of a pasture/scrub field, enclosed by mature trees/hedging, on the eastern side of Chapel Road and on the northern edge of the smaller of two settlement cores that form the village, based around the parish church and Nether Hall.

2.2. Topography and geology

- The site is broadly flat, at a height of *c.*72m above Ordnance Datum, but lies on a broad west facing slope which overlooks a tributary drain, 300m to the west, of the River Gipping which lies 1.2km to the south.
- The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton overlying bedrock of Crag Group sand (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The Brief states that the site *'lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, near the medieval church of St Mary (ONW 009 and the site of the medieval Nether Hall moated enclosure (ONW 006). Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area…'*
- An updated search of the Suffolk HER has been commissioned and results will be used to inform fieldwork and the evaluation report.
- The site is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1885 as being in open farmland, occupying the south-western corner of a single large field which extends east to Sandford Road. At this time the site lay opposite a small isolated row of cottages but is otherwise separated from the historic settlement core around the parish church and Nether Hall which lies c.250m to the south-west.

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:
  - 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.

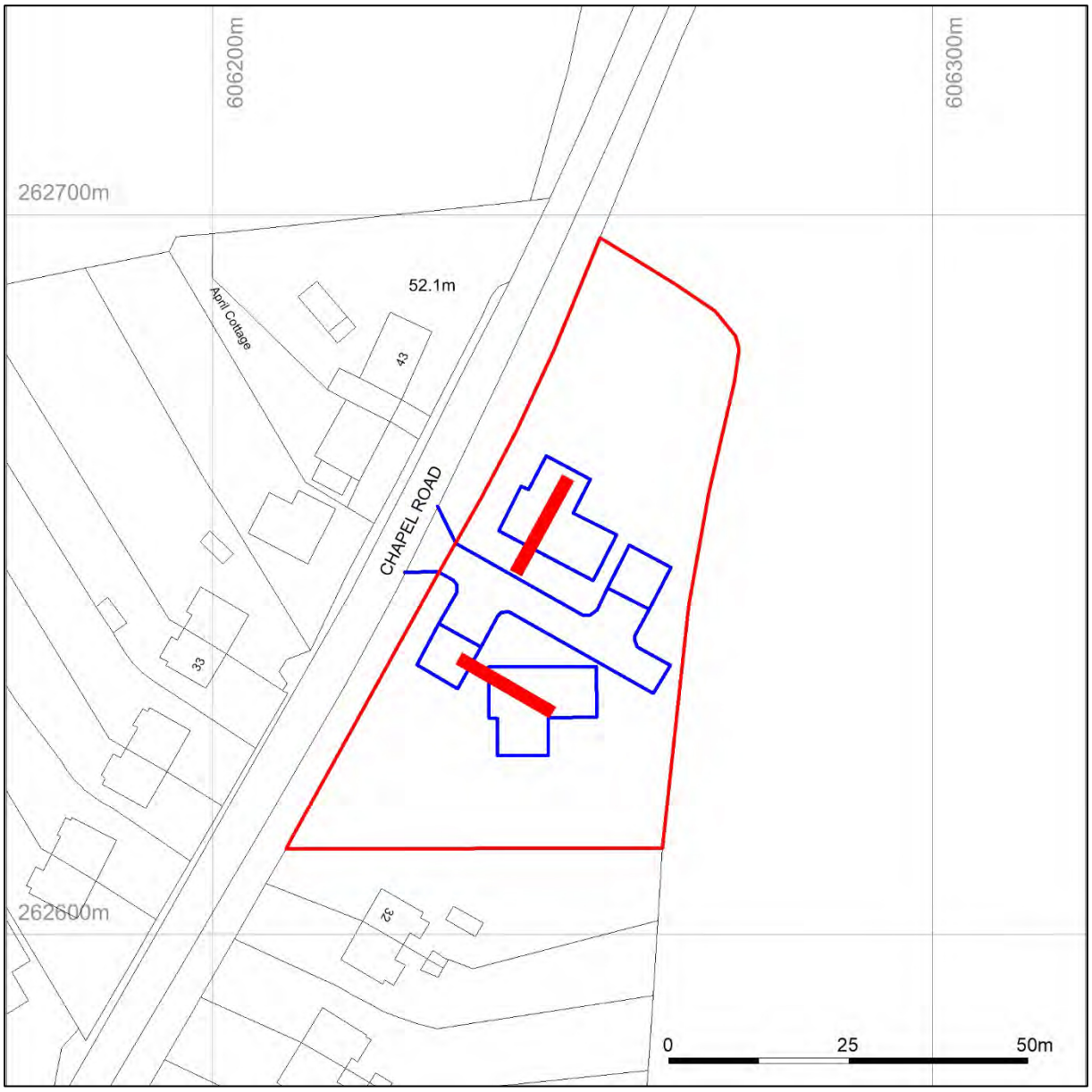

Figure 2. Proposed trench plan in relation to development (blue)

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

- A site code has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- An HER search has been requested from the Suffolk HER Officer and will 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 project Brief requires the 0.28ha application area to be evaluated through the placement of two 15m x 1.8m wide trenches across the footprints of the two proposed properties and a proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 2). 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.
- 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 at least 1.5m 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 1m 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 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.
- 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 provisons 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, the client 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 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 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 (and landowner if different) will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. SCCAS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.
    - Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
    - Upon discovery of potential treasure the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is 50% of the market value. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
    - If the landowner waives their share the British Museum and Coroner will be informed and the object returned to the project archive for deposition in an appropriate repository. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive.
  - 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

6.1. In-house staff

A summary of key project staff is presented below. Short CV's of key staff are available on request. The project will be managed by John Craven. The fieldwork team will be led by one of the listed Project Officers who will also produce the subsequent site report. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin and members of the SACIC post-excavation team will contribute to finds analysis, report production and archive preparation, and supervise junior staff as required.

Department	Role	Name	CIfA level
Management	Managing Director	Dr Rhodri Gardner	MCIfA
	Project Manager	John Craven	MCIfA
	Finds Manager	Richenda Goffin	MCIfA
	Senior Project Officer	Jo Caruth	MCIfA
	Senior Project Officer	Stuart Boulter	MCIfA
Fieldwork	Preston Boyles	Project Officer	PCIfA
	Rob Brooks	Project Officer	MCIfA
	Simon Cass	Project Officer	
	Martin Cuthbert	Project Officer	ACIfA
	Linzi Everett	Project Officer	
	Michael Green	Project Officer	ACIfA
	Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	MCIfA
	Mark Sommers	Project Officer	
Post-excavation	Ryan Wilson	Graphics Officer	
	Dr Ioannis Smyrnaios	Finds Officer	ACIfA
	Dr Ruth Beveridge	Finds Officer	
	Anna West	Environmental Officer	
Outreach	Alex Fisher	Outreach Officer	PCIfA

6.2. External specialists

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, further details are available on request.

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

7. Bibliography

Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Professional Practice Paper No 7.

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.

Campbell. G, Moffett. L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition).* Portsmouth: English Heritage.

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Gurney, D., 2003*, Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.

McKinley, J., I and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains.* IFA Technical Paper No 13.

Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.* EAA Occasional Paper 24.

SCCAS, 2017a, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (updated March 2017).*

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

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Resource Management
Bury Resource Centre
Hollow Road
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 7AY

Appendix 1. Brief

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Land at Chapel Road, Old Newton

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Mid Suffolk District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	DC/17/05761
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged with the Suffolk HER Officer (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)
GRID REFERENCE:	TM062626
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Housing
AREA:	*2760 m2*
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Hannah Cutler Archaeological Officer Tel.: 01284 229 E-mail: Hannah.Cutler@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	07/03/2018

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition relating to archaeological investigation:

7. ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS
No development shall take place on site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and: a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording. b. The programme for post investigation assessment. c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording. d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation. e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records

of the site investigation. f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation. g. Timetable for the site investigation to be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason - To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development. This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or lost due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage, there is an unacceptable risk of lost and damage to archaeological and historic assets.

8. ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE FIRST OCCUPATION OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS
No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation as may be agreed by the Local Planning Authority. Provision shall be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

Reason - To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.

1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation and should be used in conjunction with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's (SCCAS) Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2017. These should be used to form the basis of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA.

1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. <u>The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.</u>

1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS), the evaluation report may be rejected.

1.7 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

Archaeological Background

2.1 This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, near the medieval church of St Mary (ONW 009 and the site of the medieval Nether Hall moated enclosure (ONW 006). Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.

Planning Background

3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.3 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover the footprint of the two buildings. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in 2 trenches of c.15m in length at 1.80m in width.

4.4 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS before fieldwork begins.

4.5 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the evaluation by a named, experienced metal detector user, including reference either to their contributions to the PAS database or to other published archaeological projects they have worked on. Metal detecting should be carried out before trenches are stripped, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

5.4 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS ten working days' notice of the commencement of ground works on the site. The contractor should update SCCAS on the nature of archaeological remains during the site works, particularly to arrange any visits by SCCAS that may be necessary. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a parish code for the work. This number will be unique for each project and must be used on site and for all documentation and archives relating to the project.

6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.

6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.

6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological

information held in the Suffolk HER, and an HER search should be commissioned. In any instances where it is felt that an HER search is unnecessary, this must be discussed and agreed with the relevant Case Officer. **ANY REPORTS WHICH DO NOT INCLUDE AN UP TO DATE HER SEARCH WILL NOT BE APPROVED. ALL REPORTS MUST CLEARLY DISPLAY THE INVOICE NUMBER FOR THE HER SEARCH, OTHERWISE THEY WILL BE RETURNED.**

6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

6.10 **This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.**

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2017.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2014) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (http://www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446).

The Historic Environment Records Data available on the Heritage Gateway and Suffolk Heritage Explorer is **NOT** suitable to be used for planning purposes and will not be accepted in lieu of a full HER search.

ONW 036

Appendix 2. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Period
0001	0001	1		Deposit	Trench 1 topsoil, mid greyish brown firm (sun-baked and not ploughed for some time (20+years) clayey silt with occasional flints and chalk flecks. Top 0.1m is biologically active, remaining depth has not been disturbed by ploughing for some time and possibly also includes redeposited topsoil from elsewhere as the site appears to have been levelled up along the western side of the plot.	Topsoil deposit in Trench 1.			0.6m	
0002	0002	1		Deposit	Trench 1 subsoil deposit in trench 1, mid orangey brown firm silty clay with occasional small/medium flint inclusions.	Subsoil deposit seen at south-western end of trench 1.			0.30m	Medieval
0003	0003	1	Ditch	Cut	Large ditch (or possible pit feature) situated towards the southen end of Trench 1., aligned approximately NW-SE. the excavated side was a convex, moderately steep slope and the base of the feature was not reached at a depth of 1.5m below surface level. The feature was approximately 2.8m wide.	This feature is probably a large ditch, with several large sloped deposits extending into the cut feature appearing to enter from the north-eastern side, with undisturbed clean subsoil deposits seen to the southwestern side of the ditch. This may reflect an old field boundary wth different land-use on either side of the ditch.	1.7	2.8m	1.5m	
0004	0003	1	Ditch	Fill	Dark brownish grey firm silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, intermittent burnt clay/CBM flecking and fragments and moderate small angular flints with clear horizons with both deposits above and below. It was not fully excavated.	Delilberate backfill/dumping deposit extending out of the cut feature towards the north (visible in the side of the trench as a thinning layer along the entire length of the trench). Charcoal flecking and fired clay/CBM suggest this material may have originated in domestic hearth debris or possibly kiln waste.	>1.7m	>1.2m	0.55	Medieval
0005	0005	2		Deposit	Topsoil deposit in trench 2. Mid greyish brown firm clayey silt with occasional small/medium flints and chalk flecking.	Topsoil deposit in Trench 2.			0.3	
0006	0006	2		Deposit	Subsoil deposit in Trench 2. Mid orangey brown firm/plastic silty clay with moderate small/medium flints and chalk flecks/fragments.	Subsoil deposit within Trench 2.			0.3	
0007	0007	1	Pit	Cut	Irregular ovoid pit in the centre of Trench 1, orientated approximately NE-SW with very steep sloped sides to a concave base. No intercutting features. Pit not visibly cut through any overlying deposits.	Isolated pit, containing a charcoal-flecked fill and thus potentially a hearth debris/domestic waste pit, though fired clay could indicate a different origin for the burnt material.	0.7	0.55	0.38	Medieval
0008	0007	1	Pit	Fill	Dark grey firm (but flakey) clayey silt with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks and fragments, with some lumps of apparent redeposited natural clays, occasional medium-small sub angular flints, CBM and/or heat-altered clay fragments. Single fill of Pit 0007.	Intentional backfill deposit within pit 0007. possible domestic hearth waste or local kiln-debris (environmental sampling may resolve this).	0.7	0.55	0.38	Medieval

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Period
0009	0009	1	Gully	Cut	Linear gully terminus, extending out of the north-eastern end of the trench. Feature survives at 0.46m wide and 0.14m deep, extending into the trench 0.35m with steep sloped concave sides to a shallow flattish base with a slight step to the north-western side at the section.	Small gully terminus of uncertain purpose.	0.35	0.46	0.14	Medieval
0010	0009	1	Gully	Fill	Dark grey silty clay with mid orangey brown silty clay flecks, frequent small charcoal fragments and flecks, occasional small chalk and CBM/heat-altered clay flecks.	Fill of Gully 0009. Probable intentional backfilling deposit at end of life of the gully.	0.35	0.46	0.14	Medieval
0011	0003	1	Ditch	Fill	Firm light greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions, this deposit is the apparent basal/primary fill within the exposed feature and appears to be a result of natural silting.	The apparent basal/primary fill of ditch 0003, probably the result of natural silting.	>1.0m	0.25	0.18	Medieval
0012	0003	1	Ditch	Deposit	Firm brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and fragments and small angular flints/stones. It has a clear horizon and is interpretted as the upper fill of ditch 0003.	Probable natural hollow infilling of slight depresssion caused by the presence of softer layers within ditch 0003 or could be intentional deposition of stiffer ground over the depression to consolidate or level up the area.	>1.0	>1.4	0.4	Medieval
0013	0003	1	Ditch	Fill	Firm light greyish brown silty clay with frequent small angular flints and stones with a clear horizon.	This deposit appears to be a natural silting event, suggesting that a slight depression formed by the softer fills of ditch 0003 settling, was left open for some time or thepartially backfilled ditch was still utilised as a boundary during this period.	>1.0	>1.25	0.15	Medieval

Appendix 3. Bulk finds catalogue

Ctxt	Pottery		Fired Clay		Animal Bone		Spotdate	Samples	Sample Finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g			
0002	1	1					Med		
0004	1	8	2	3			Med	1	Pottery, fired clay, heat-altered stone, animal bone
0008	2	8	2	20	1	10	Med	2	Pottery, fired clay
0010							Med	3	Pottery, fired clay
0011	2	29					Med		
0013	3	51					Med		

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date
0002		THET	U	1	1	1	L.9-11
0004	<1>	EMWG	B	1	4	1	11-13
0004		EMWG	U	1	8	1	11-13
0008	<2>	EMWG	U	3	5	1	11-13
0008	<2>	EMWG	U	2	4	1	11-13
0008	<2>	EMWSS	U	1	2	1	11-13
0008	<2>	MCW1	U	1	5	1	12-14
0008	<2>	MCW1	U	5	44	1	12-14
0008		MCW1	U	2	8	1	12-14
0008	<2>	STNE	U	1	1	1	L.9-11
0010	<3>	EMWSS	RU	2	8	1	11-13
0011		EMWG	U	1	23	1	11-13
0011		EMWM	U	1	7	1	11-12
0013		EMWSS	R	1	36	1	11-13
0013		YAR	U	2	14	1	11-12

Type U – undecorated body sherd, B – base, R - rim

Appendix 5. OASIS form

Project details

Project name	ONW 036 Land at Chapel Road, Old Newton
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land off Chapel Road, Old Newton on the 11th and 12th June 2018 in advance of the proposed construction of two new dwellings in a small field area. Archaeological remains relating to medieval (13th century) occupation were encountered, consisting of a single pit, a small gully terminus and a large possible linear feature, relating to a spread of material across much of the trench (possibly a manured/dumped deposit extending into a field boundary).
Project dates	Start: 11-06-2018 End: 12-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ONW 036 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2018/062 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/05761 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	HAMMERSCALE Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches"","Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK OLD NEWTON WITH DAGWORTH ONW 036 Land at Chapel Road, Old Newton
Postcode	IP14 4PP
Study area	0.28 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0625 6265 52.222873966422 1.020011235046 52 13 22 N 001 01 12 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 52.2m Max: 52.7m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Hannah Cutler
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Whitworth Chartered Architects & Building Surveyors

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Chapel Road, Old Newton, Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cass, S.
Other bibliographic details	2018/062
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A short report in house style, A4, wire-comb bound and card covered (70 pgs)

Entered by	Simon Cass (Simon.cass@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	13 July 2018

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