

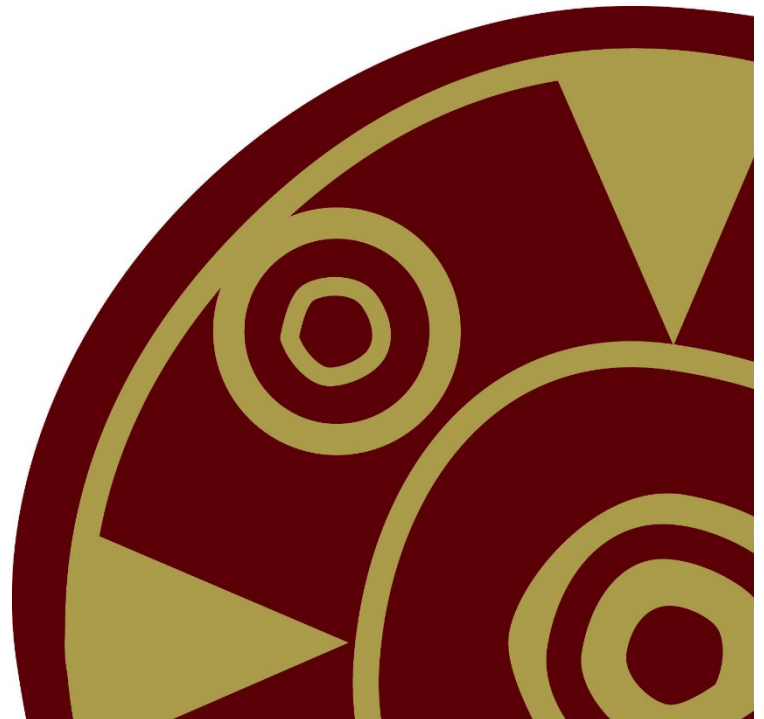


## Land at Church Road Stowupland, Suffolk

**Client:**  
Property 192 Ltd

**Date:**  
October 2018

SUP 036  
Archaeological Evaluation Report  
SACIC Report No. 2018/090  
Author: Timothy Schofield HND BSc MCifA  
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# Land at Church Road Stowupland, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018/090

Author: Timothy Schofield

Contributions By: Richenda Goffin

Illustrator: Ryan Wilson

Editor: John Craven

Report Date: October 2018





## HER Information

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**Site Code:** SUP 036

**Site Name:** Land at Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk

**Report Number** 2018/090

**Planning Application No:** 0117/17

**Date of Fieldwork:** 8th - 10th October 2018

**Grid Reference:** TM 0693 5977

**HER Search Reference:** 9216106

**OASIS Reference:** Suffolka1-321530

**Curatorial Officer:** Rachael Abraham

**Project Officer:** Timothy Schofield

**Client/Funding Body:** Property 192 Ltd

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: Timothy Schofield

Date: October 2018

Approved By: John Craven

Position: Project Manager

Date: October 2018



# Contents

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Summary

Drawing Conventions

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Location, geology and topography</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3. Archaeology and historical background</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1. HER Search	3
3.2. Historic mapping	5
<b>4. Methodology</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1. Management	7
4.2. Project preparation	7
4.3. Fieldwork	7
4.4. Post-excavation	8
4.5. Project archive	8
<b>5. Results</b>	<b>11</b>
5.1. Introduction	11
5.2. Stratigraphic sequence	11
5.3. Trench results (Figs. 3 - 6)	16
<b>7. Discussion and Conclusion</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>8. Archive deposition</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>9. Acknowledgements</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>10. Bibliography</b>	<b>44</b>

## List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	Trench list
Appendix 2.	Context list
Appendix 3.	Suffolk HER monuments summary
Appendix 4.	Bulk finds catalogue
Appendix 5.	OASIS form
Appendix 6.	Written Scheme of Investigation

## List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location (red) showing 1250m radius for HER information	2
Figure 2. HER entries (green and orange) with in a 1250m radius around site (red)	6
Figure 3. Trench plan showing archaeological features (black) and modern (blue)	10
Figure 4. Plans of Trenches 1 and 4 alongside feature and representative sections	13
Figure 5. Plans of Trenches 5 and 11 alongside feature and representative sections	14
Figure 6. Collection of blank trench representative sections	15

## List of Tables

Table 1. Summary of HER entries	3
Table 2. Finds quantities	37

## List of Plates



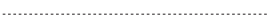
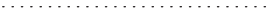





Plate 1. Trench 1, Ditch 010, Section 12, looking southwest (2 x 1m scales)	16
Plate 2. Trench 1, post-excavation, looking northwest (2 x 1m scales)	17
Plate 3. Trench 2, representative section, looking southwest (1m scale)	18
Plate 4. Trench 2, post-excavation, looking northwest (2 x 1m scale)	18
Plate 5. Trench 3, representative section, looking southwest (1m scale)	19
Plate 6. Trench 3, post-excavation, looking southeast, Ditch 007 in foreground (2 x 1m scales)	20
Plate 7. Trench 4, Ditch 005, post-excavation, looking southwest (0.20m and 1m scales)	21
Plate 8. Trench 4, representative section, looking southeast (0.40m and 1m scales)	22
Plate 9. Trench 4, post-excavation, looking southwest (2 x 1m scales)	22
Plate 10. Trench 5, posthole group shot, looking southwest (1m scale)	24
Plate 11. Trench 5, Posthole 011, looking southeast (0.40m scale)	24
Plate 12. Trench 5, Posthole 013, looking southwest (0.40m scale)	25
Plate 13. Trench 5, Postholes 015 and 017, looking southwest (0.40m scale)	25
Plate 14. Trench 5, representative section, looking northwest (1m scale)	26
Plate 15. Trench 5, post-excavation, looking northeast (2 x 1m scales)	26
Plate 16. Trench 6, representative section, looking southeast (1m scale)	27
Plate 17. Trench 6, post-excavation, looking northeast (2 x 1m scales)	27
Plate 18. Trench 7, representative section, looking southwest (1m scale)	28
Plate 19. Trench 7, post-excavation, looking northwest (2 x 1m scales)	28
Plate 20. Trench 8, representative section, looking northeast (1m scale)	29
Plate 21. Trench 8, post-excavation, looking southeast (2 x 1m scales)	29
Plate 22. Trench 9, representative section, looking southeast (1m scale)	30
Plate 23. Trench 9, post-excavation, looking southwest (2 x 1m scales)	30
Plate 24. Trench 10, representative section, looking southeast (1m scale)	31
Plate 25. Trench 10, post-excavation, looking northeast (2 x 1m scales)	31
Plate 26. Trench 11, Gully 020, looking north (0.40m scale)	32
Plate 27. Trench 11, Gully 022, looking east (2 x 1m scales)	33
Plate 28. Trench 11, post-excavation, looking southwest (2 x 1m scales)	33
Plate 29. Trench 12, representative section, looking southwest (1m scale)	34
Plate 30. Trench 12, post-excavation, looking southeast (2 x 1m scales)	34
Plate 31. Trench 13, representative section, looking northwest (1m scale)	35
Plate 32. Trench 13, post-excavation, looking northeast (2 x 1m scale)	35

## **Summary**



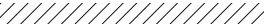


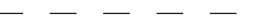


On the 8th to the 10th October 2018, Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation within the footprint of a proposed housing development on land at Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk. Thirteen trenches in total (c. 5% of the total area) were evaluated to assess the quantity, quality and extent of any surviving archaeological deposits. Three medieval ditches, four post-medieval postholes and an undated gully were recorded.

**Drawing Conventions**

**Plans**

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number **0008**
- Archaeological Feature 

**Sections**

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Uncertain 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Uncertain 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number **0088**
- Deposit Number 0089
- Ordnance Datum 

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# 1. Introduction

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An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by SACIC in October 2018 to assess the impact of a proposed housing estate on agricultural land at Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk.

The project was requested by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) the Archaeological Advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), as a condition of planning application number 0117/17. The scope of the project was detailed in a Brief (dated 16/07/2018) produced by the archaeological adviser to the LPA, Rachael Abraham of SCCAS, which was subsequently addressed by a SACIC Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 6). Suffolk Archaeology were commissioned by Property 192 Ltd.

The aim of the evaluation was to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource, so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets could be made. To achieve this aim, the evaluation would:

- Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to those 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.

## **2. Location, geology and topography**

---

The proposed development, an area of c.0.8ha, is located just to the southeast of the surviving medieval green (SUP 022) in Stowupland, on land set aside for agriculture at TM 0693 5977. It lies on the edge of an area of clay upland that gently slopes from 60m AOD in the west, to 57m AOD in the east and is bounded along its northern boundary by Church Road (the A1120) which is thought to have medieval origins.

Bedrock geology is described as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, consisting of chalk-bearing clay till with outcrops of sand, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Overlying a sedimentary bedrock of Crag Group sands, formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods (British Geological Survey, 2018).



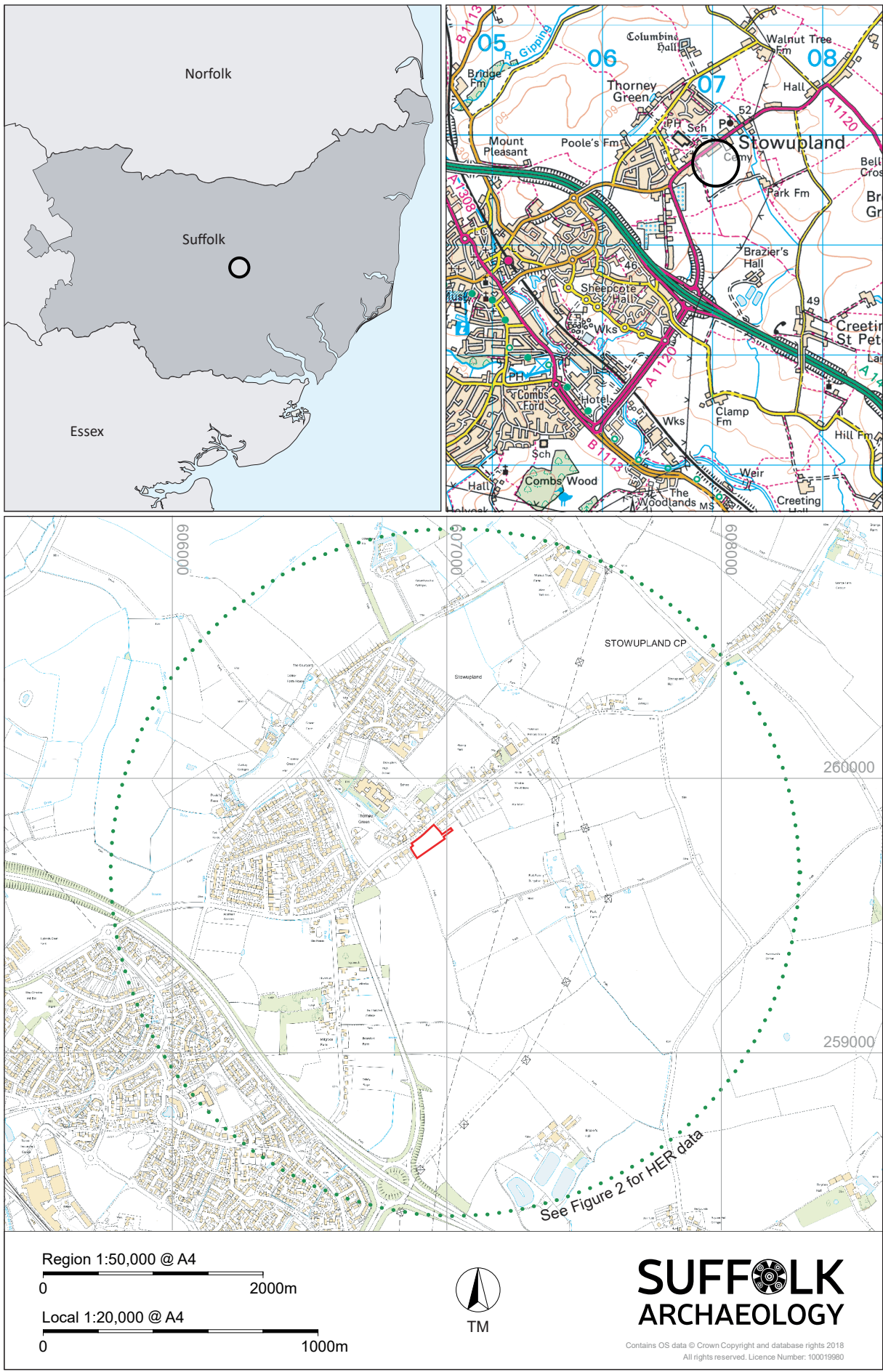


Figure 1. Site location (red) showing 1250m radius for HER information

### 3. Archaeology and historical background

#### 3.1. HER Search

A 1250m search radius, centred on the site, was undertaken of records contained within the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (HER), collating event, monument and building records. As stated in the Brief the results of the search demonstrate that the site '*lies in an area of high archaeological potential*', being in the vicinity of a series of archaeological sites that have recorded multi-period deposits. Only those search results that are relevant to the period of features recorded during the current evaluation are included in the table below and on Figure 2; the full HER search results are included in the project archive.

HER No.	NGR	Date	Nature of Evidence
FSF 34995 ESF 20814 CRP 009 CRP 010	TM 0654 5812 & TM 0931 5582	Late Iron Age, medieval, 19th century boundary.	Artefact scatter of Late Iron Age pottery worked flints and medieval pottery, recovered whilst fieldwalking and during monitoring of groundworks.
ESF 19923 SKT 036	TM 06114 58989	Iron Age and medieval	Small Iron Age pits, parallel ditches of 10th-13th century date, 13th-15th century rectangular structure associated with field systems, medieval large boundary ditch, a large pond-like feature with associated cobbled surface and a sequence of probable quarry pits.
ESF 21888 SKT 036	TM 0600 5891	Iron Age and Post-medieval	Iron Age and post-medieval features were recorded during an evaluation.
ESF 21894 SKT 031	TM 0589 5936	Post-medieval	Two parallel ditches recorded, one with post-medieval pottery.
ESF 21239 SKT 048	TM 0628 5890	Prehistoric, early medieval and post-medieval.	Shallow gullies tentatively assigned to prehistoric date, late Saxon features and post-medieval field boundaries.
ESF 21553 SKT 063	TM 0625 5882	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Roman, Medieval	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features. Four Roman ditches, two ditches and three ponds of medieval derivation,
ESF 25455 SUP 034	TM 0607 5965	Medieval	Medieval settlement ditches and pits.
ESF 20805 SKT 059	TM 0630 5890	Medieval	Ditches, pits and postholes of 12th to 14th century date.
ESF 21111 SUP 023	TM 0660 5850	Medieval	Later medieval clay extraction pits dated from the 13th to 14th century and residual 12th century pottery, drainage gully's of medieval date.
ESF 25544 SUP 035	TM 0715 6037	Medieval and post-medieval	12th – 13th century features include a square enclosure ditch, a flint cobbled surface and pits, a ditch system was further present as well as post-medieval pits.
SUP 002	TM 0690 5087	Medieval	A medieval moat is located at Crown Farm.

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

#### 3.1. Prehistoric

A low degree of prehistoric activity is recorded in the 1250m search radius, no results were returned within the current site boundary. Bronze Age features (SKT 048, SKT 063) were recorded on Phases 4A, 4B and 4D of the Cedars Park development 1200m to the

southwest. An Iron Age pottery scatter (SUP 009) was recorded at Park Farm, 100m to the southeast during a fieldwalking exercise. Iron Age pits and ring ditches of thought to be roundhouses (SKT 036) were recorded 1240m to the southwest on the Cedars Park development. A Late Iron Age pottery scatter (CRP 009 and CRP 010) is recorded 1250m to the south.

### 3.2. Roman

Roman pottery and tile (SUP 009) were recovered during fieldwalking at Park Farm, 1000m to the southeast. Roman strip fields were recorded on Phases 4A, 4B and 4D (SKT 048, SKT 063) of the Cedars Park development.

### 3.3. Saxon

Late Saxon to early medieval features (SKT 048) were recorded on the Cedars Park development during an evaluation, 1150m to the southwest.

### 3.4. Medieval, post-medieval and modern

A medieval pottery scatter of 13th century date, is recorded on the former footprint of The Croft (SUP 004), 30m from the western boundary of the current site. A medieval moat (SUP 002) is located at Crown Farm, on the northern side of Church Road opposite the proposed development. A square enclosure ditch, flint cobbled surface, pits and a ditch system of 12th – 13th century date were recorded 740m to the northeast, along with post-medieval pits (SUP 035).

Ten metres to the west of the north-western corner of site lies Thorney Green (SUP 022), the site of the medieval village green and causeway. Medieval enclosure ditches and pits (SUP 034) were recorded during an evaluation 830m to the west at Thorney Green Road. On Phase 4D of the Cedars Park development, 1200m to the southwest, medieval ponds and ditch boundaries (SKT 063) were excavated. Medieval ditches, pits and postholes (SKT 059) dating from the 12th and 13th century were also present 860m to the southwest. Later medieval quarry extraction pits and gullies (SUP 023) have been excavated 1200m to the south.

Two parallel post-medieval boundary ditches (SKT 031) were recorded on the Cedars Park development 1250m to the west, one of which may be the parish boundary. Post-medieval field boundaries (SKT 036, SKT 048) were excavated c.1200m to the southwest.

### **3.2. Historic mapping**

The recent history of the site is shown shown by an examination of historic Ordnance Survey mapping held by SACIC (Appendix 6). From the 1880's through to the late 1950's a 20m wide strip along the roadside frontage was sub-divided from the main field and contained a rectangular feature marked as a 'saw pit' and several small structures. From the 1960's the whole of the site is shown as belonging to one large field.

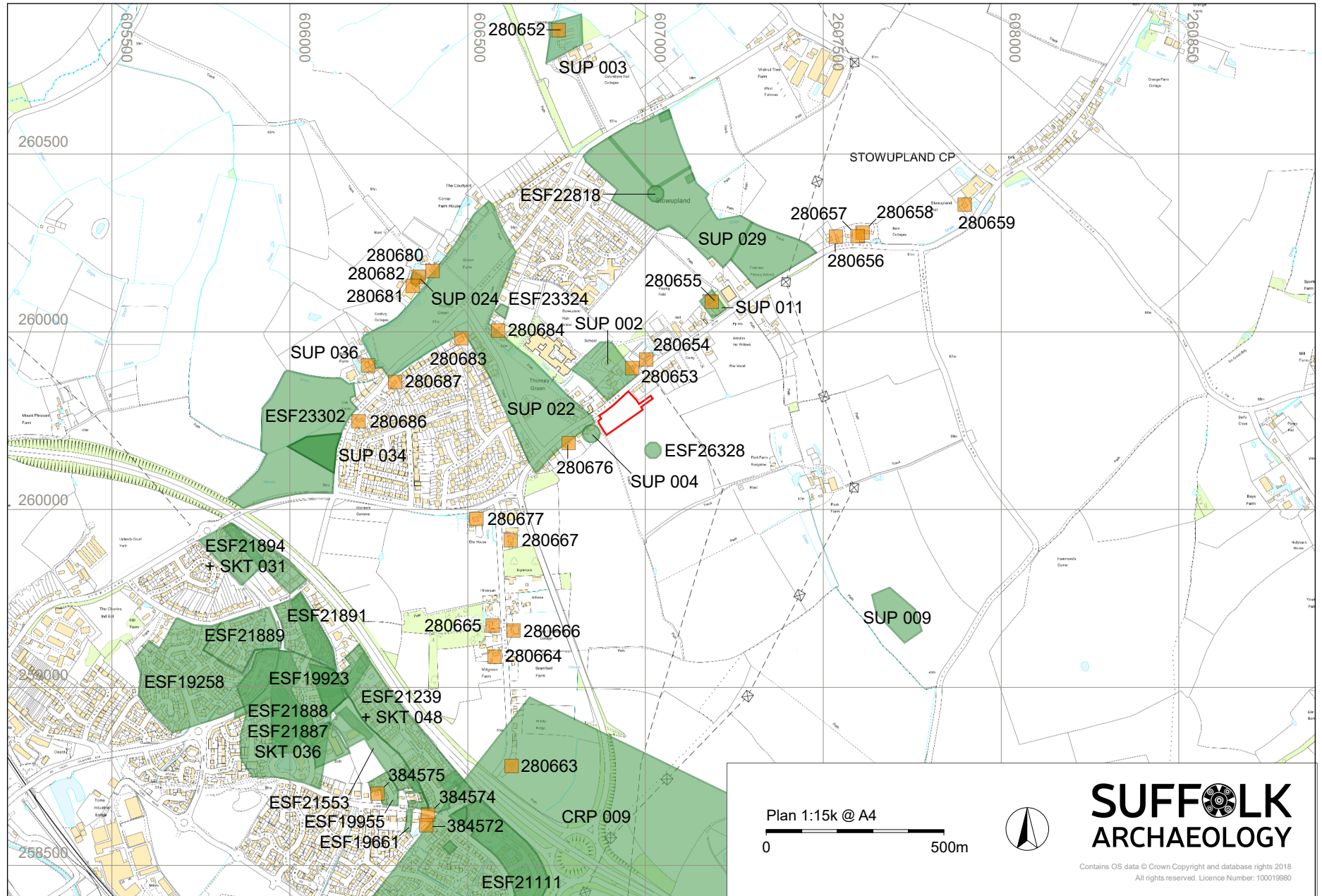


Figure 2. HER entries (green and orange) with in a 1250m radius around site (red)

## **4. Methodology**

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### **4.1. Management**

The project was managed by John Craven in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).

### **4.2. Project preparation**

A Parish code was obtained from the SHER (SUP 036) that will be included on all project documentation. An OASIS online record (321530) was initiated, with key fields such as site details, location and creator filled out. A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment and Method Statement was completed by Project Manager John Craven.

### **4.3. Fieldwork**

#### Introduction

Fieldwork standards were guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation' (2014).

The archaeological evaluation fieldwork was undertaken from the 8th – 10th October by Filipe Santos, Romy McIntosh and Preston Boyles, it was directed by Project Officer Tim Schofield.

#### Finds recovery and metal detecting

Topsoil and subsoil layers were visually scanned for finds during the evaluation and metal detected by an experienced detectorist. Only nails and modern farming debitage were detected in the topsoil and subsoil deposits.

#### Trial trenching

Approximately 5% of the application area was evaluated employing thirteen trenches, five measured 20 x 1.80m and eight were 15 x 1.80m, positioned to provide a suitable sample coverage of the proposed development area.



The trench locations were accurately set-out employing a 0.03m accurate RTK GPS. A 14-tonne 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket (measuring 1.80m wide) was employed to cut the trenches, under the control and supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist.

Spoilheaps were created adjacent to each trench, with topsoil and subsoil deposits stored separately to enable sequential backfilling.

A post-excavation site plan accurately recording the trench and feature locations, sections and levels was completed using the RTK GPS. All representative sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20.

The trench and archaeological feature and deposits were recorded using standard *pro forma* SACIC registers, recording sheets and numbering systems. A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images was made throughout the evaluation.

Excavated trench deposits were backfilled in order of excavation, subsoil followed by topsoil, compacted to ground-level by the mechanical excavator's bucket and tracks after approval by SCCAS.

#### **4.4. Post-excavation**

The post-excavation stage was managed by John Craven. All hand drawn site plans and sections were scanned. Raw data from the GPS survey was uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and will be kept as part of the project archive. All plan drawings have been digitised and combined with the results of the digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS and AutoCAD software. All hand-drawn sections were digitised using AutoCAD software.

#### **4.5. Project archive**

On approval of this report a printed and bound hard copy will be lodged with SCCAS. A hard copy and digital .pdf file will also be supplied to the Suffolk HER, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application and excavation area with trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.

The online OASIS form for the project has been completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A copy of the form is included as Appendix 5.

The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record and ownership transferred within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. It will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), and ICON guidelines; and will also meet the requirements of SCCAS, as detailed in their 'Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition' (SCCAS 2014).





Figure 3. Trench plan showing archaeological features (black) and modern (blue)

## **5. Results**

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### **5.1. Introduction**

Trenches 1 and 3 contained what is thought to be the same large medieval ditch, orientated southwest to northeast (Figure 3). On a similar alignment in Trench 4, was a narrower and shallower medieval ditch, thought to be a smaller boundary subdivision. Running on a perpendicular course (northwest to southeast) in Trench 11 was a medieval ditch that could form an enclosure with the larger ditch present in Trenches 1 and 3. A narrow undated gully was further recorded in Trench 11. Four post-medieval postholes were recorded in Trench 5 which is located close to Church Road. Post-medieval to early modern agricultural (hand excavated) land drains, constructed with either gravel or ceramic pipes were recorded in three of the trenches (4, 9 and 11). A full trench and context list can be found at Appendix 1 and 2.

### **5.2. Stratigraphic sequence**

The stratigraphic sequence was relatively uniform across the site, with the exception of what is thought to be a backfilled modern saw mill pit (004), present within the footprint of Trench 10, and Subsoil 024 in Trench 1.

#### **Ploughsoil 001**

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was ploughsoil 001, comprising dark orange brown, loose silty clay with frequent angular and rounded flint stones and nodules, present to a maximum thickness of 0.40m in northeastern Trenches 10 and 11. Post-medieval and modern ceramic building material (CBM) and some animal bone were found in this layer but were not retained. Ploughsoil 001 overlay subsoil layer 002.

#### **Subsoil 002**

Subsoil 002 lay below ploughsoil 001 in all but Trench 10 where it was not present. It lay above natural superficial geology 003 and comprised mid orange yellow, compact silt with occasional rounded flint stones and nodules, present to a maximum thickness of 0.40m in Trench 9. All archaeological features, with the exception of medieval ditch 010, were sealed by the layer.

#### **Natural superficial geology 003**

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was natural superficial geology 003, comprising

light yellow white/orange, compact clay with chalk and silt patches, with occasional flint nodules, good clarity between subsoil, topsoil and natural layers was witnessed in all of the trenches. Plough scars were present on its surface and modern land drains were seated in the very top of its horizon. All archaeological features cut the natural drift geology.

#### **Backfill layer 004**

Backfill layer 004 was mixed orange grey, very compact clay chalk and silt with frequent flint, chalk. Large lumps of modern concrete and Tarmacadam were present throughout the layer that was excavated to a depth of 1.20m below ground level, the base was not reached. It was overlain by ploughsoil 001. This layer is thought to be the backfill deposit of the saw pit recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

#### **Subsoil 024**

Subsoil 024 was only recorded only in Trench 1, it was similar in character to subsoil layer 002, was overlain by ploughsoil 001 and overlay the natural superficial deposit 003. Ditch 010 cut the deposit. It was composed of mid orange yellow, compact silt with occasional rounded flint stones and nodules, present to a maximum thickness of 0.25m.

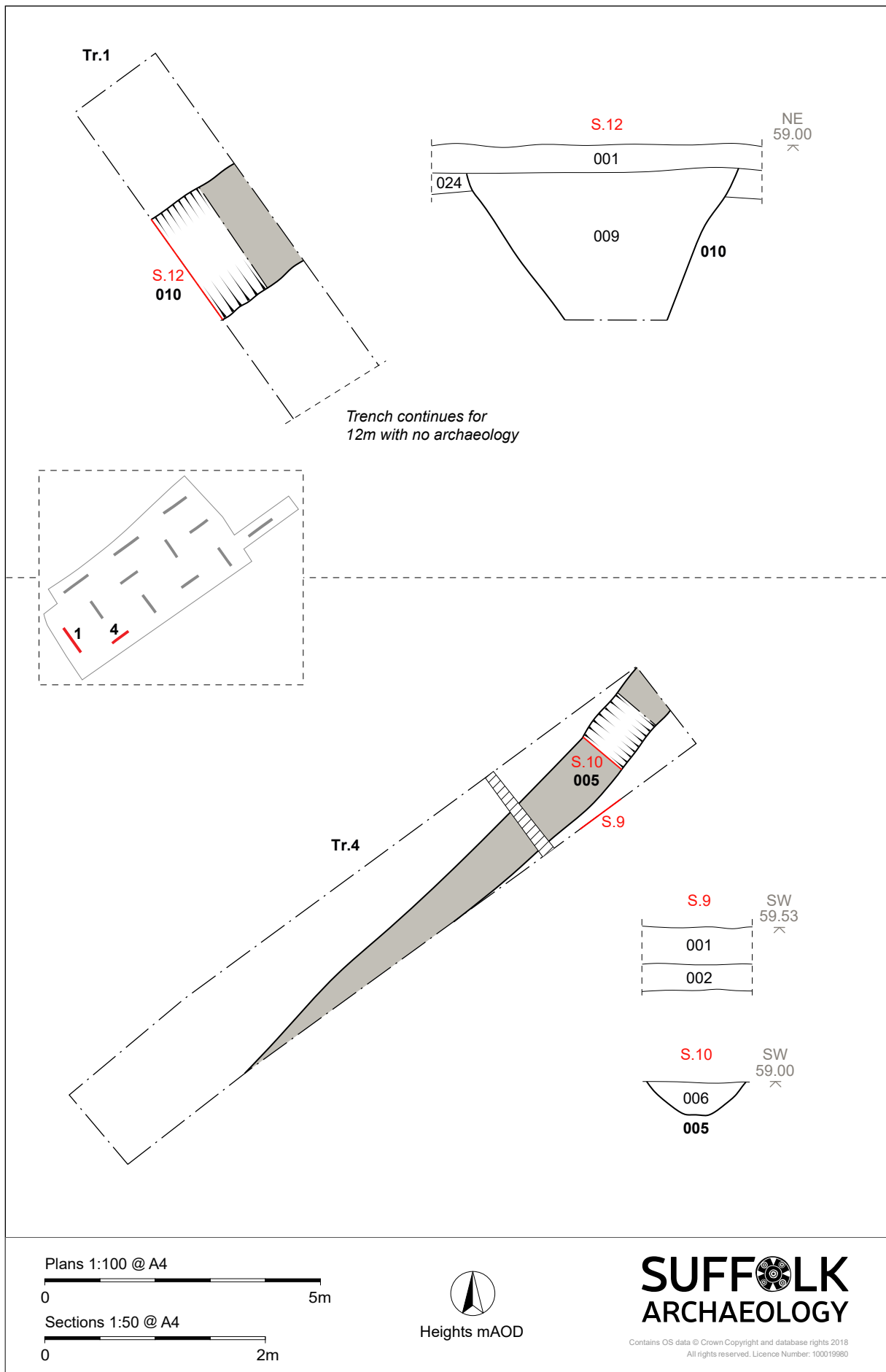


Figure 4. Plans of Trenches 1 and 4 alongside feature and representative sections

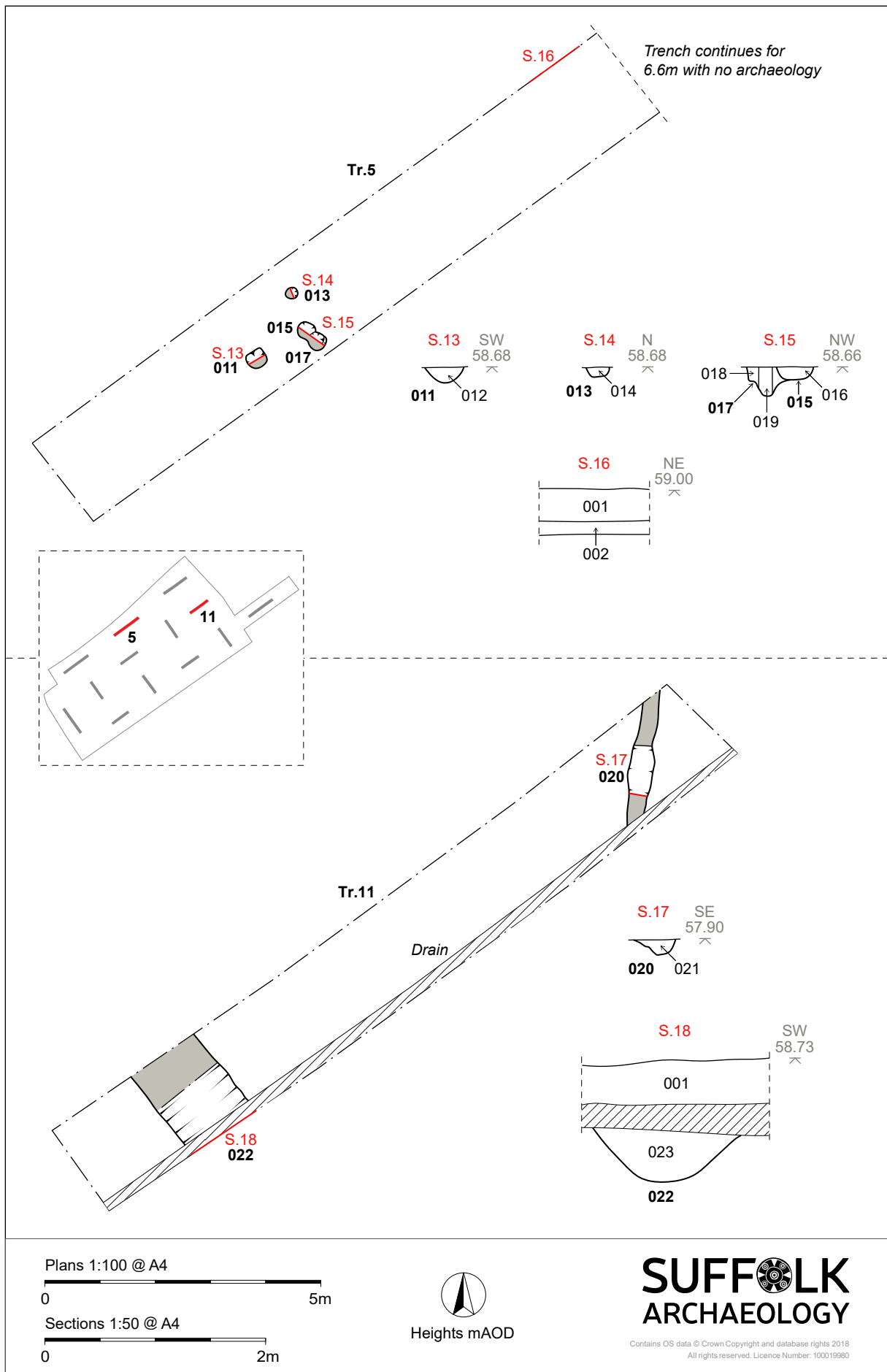


Figure 5. Plans of Trenches 5 and 11 alongside feature and representative sections

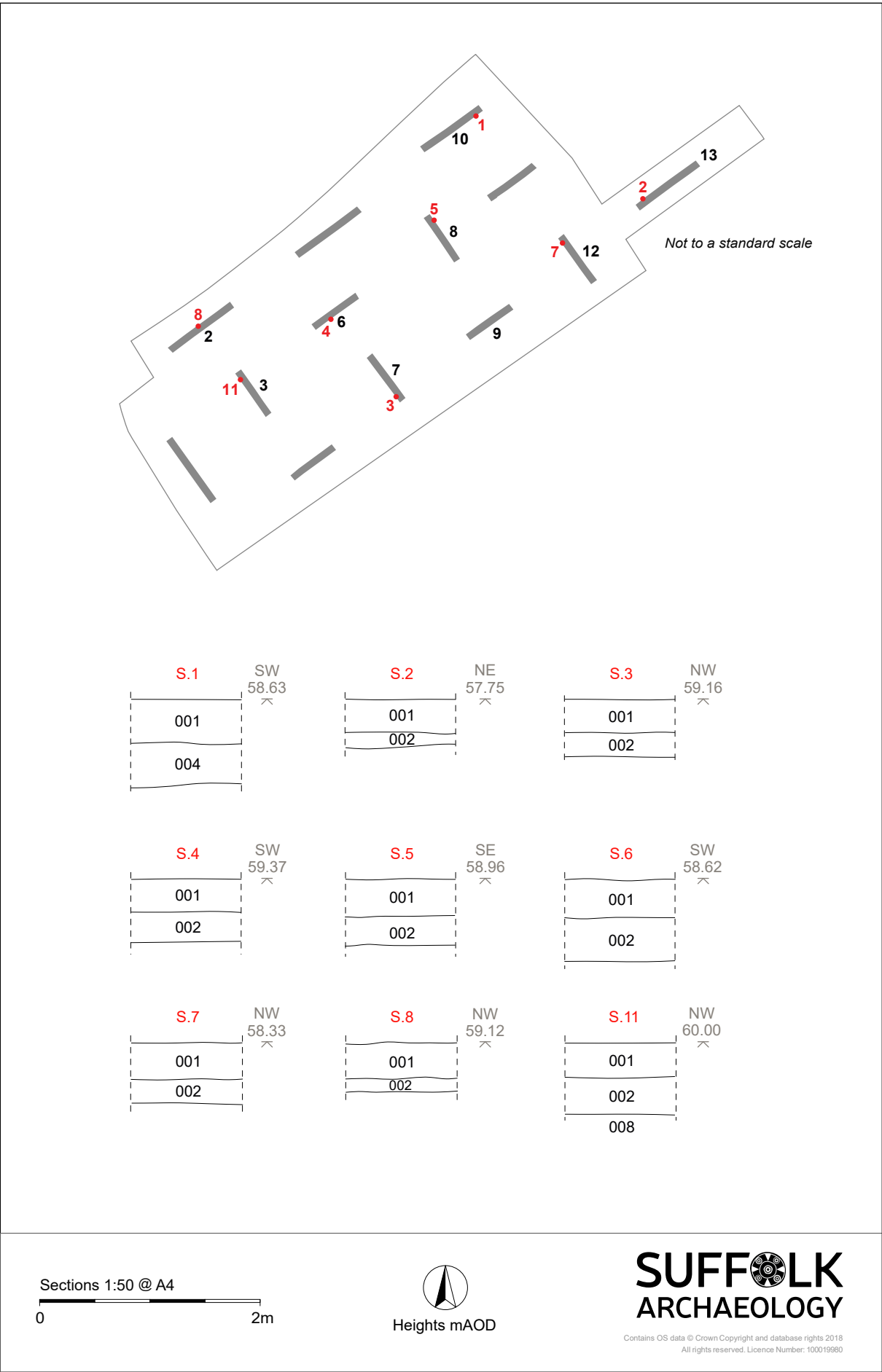


Figure 6. Collection of blank trench representative sections

### 5.3. Trench results (Figs. 3 - 6)

#### Trench 1 (Pl. 1-2)

Trench 1 was 20m in length, located close to the western boundary of the site and orientated northwest to southeast. One large medieval ditch was excavated in its northwestern end and is on a similar alignment and has comparable dimensions to the medieval ditch present in parallel running Trench 3. Subsoil layer 024 was only present in Trench 1, overlying the natural geology and cut by Ditch 010.

#### Ditch 010 (Pl. 1)

Ditch Cut 010 was linear in plan (orientated northeast to southwest) with very steep sides. It was 2.30m wide and ran beyond the bounds of the trench, its base was not reached due to its depth being greater than 1.20m. Its single fill 009 was light grey brown, very compact silty clay and chalk with moderate charcoal flecks and angular and rounded flint stones. Early medieval pottery (94g), CBM (12g), animal bone (1g) and snail shells (1g) were recovered.



Plate 1. Trench 1, Ditch 010, Section 12, looking southwest (2 x 1m scales)





Plate 2. Trench 1, post-excavation, looking northwest (2 x 1m scales)



## Trench 2 (Pl. 3-4)

Trench 2 was 20m in length, orientated southwest to northeast in the northwestern corner of the proposed building plot. No features were present within the trench, modern brick (not retained) was found in the ploughsoil near its southwestern end.



Plate 3. Trench 2, representative section, looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 4. Trench 2, post-excitation, looking northwest (2 x 1m scale)



### Trench 3 (Pl. 5-6)

Trench 3 was 15m in length and lay adjacent to Trench 1, orientated northwest to southeast. One medieval ditch was present in its northwestern end that was similar in character to the medieval ditch recorded in Trench 1.

### Ditch 007 (Pl. 5-6)

Ditch Cut 007 was linear in plan (orientated northeast to southwest), 1.84m wide and ran beyond the bounds of the trench. Believed to a continuation of ditch 010 it was recorded but not excavated. Its fill 008 was a light grey brown, very compact silty clay and chalk with moderate charcoal flecks and angular and rounded flint stones. Early medieval pottery (7g), and some animal bone (102g) were collected from the top of the fill.



Plate 5. Trench 3, representative section, looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 6. Trench 3, post-excavation, looking southeast, Ditch 007 in foreground (2 x 1m scales)



## Trench 4 (Pl. 7-9)

Trench 4 was 15m in length and lay perpendicular to Trench 3, orientated southwest to northeast. One early medieval ditch was excavated, which was narrower and shallower than the ditch sections recorded in Trenches 1 and 3.

### Ditch 005 (Pl. 7, 9)

Ditch Cut 005 was linear in plan and orientated northeast to southwest with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was 0.90m wide and ran for a total length of 10.20m in the trench, single fill 006 was contained within it.

Ditch Fill 006 was mid yellow brown, very compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones and charcoal flecks, early medieval pottery (2g), flint (1g), animal bone (61g) and shell (1g) were collected from the fill that was 0.30m thick.



Plate 7. Trench 4, Ditch 005, post-excavation, looking southwest (0.20m and 1m scales)



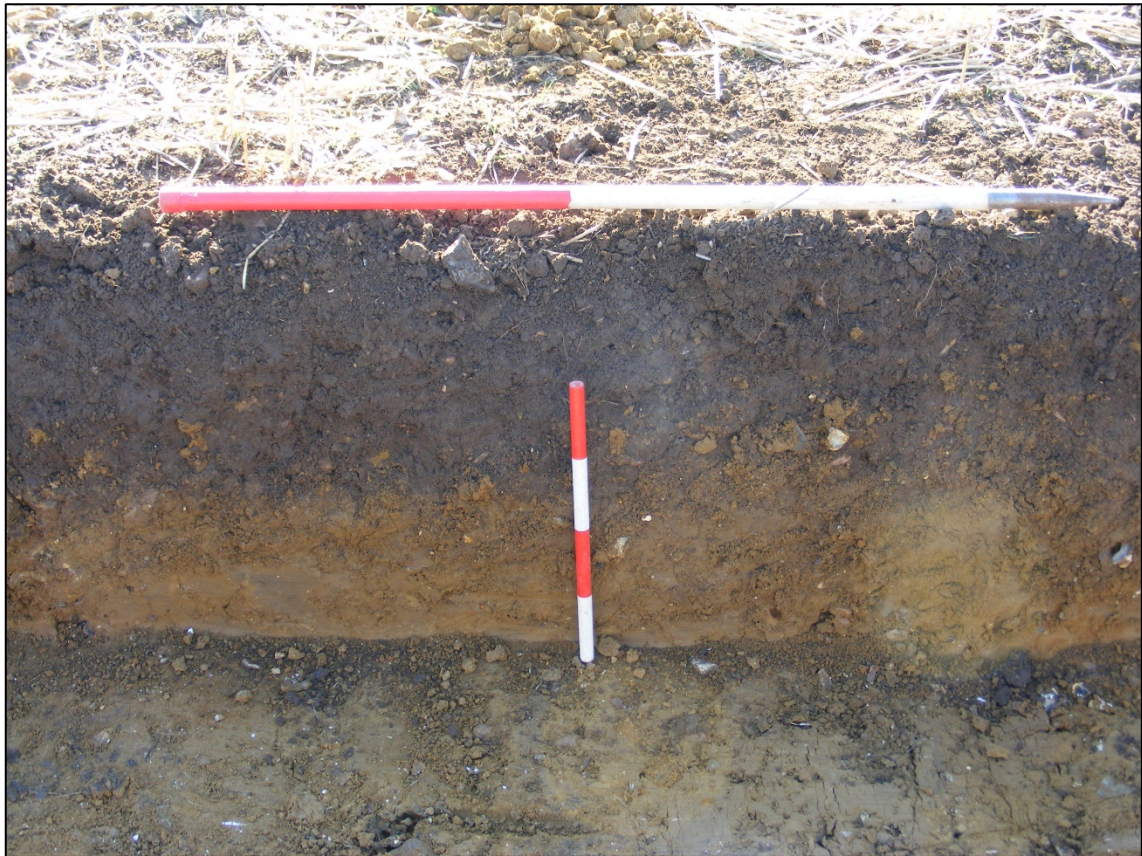


Plate 8. Trench 4, representative section, looking southeast (0.40m and 1m scales)



Plate 9. Trench 4, post-excavation, looking southwest (2 x 1m scales)

## Trench 5 (Pl. 10-15)

Trench 5 was 20m in length and lay parallel with Church Road, orientated southwest to northeast. Four postholes thought to be post-medieval in date were recorded.

### **Posthole 011 (Pl. 10-11)**

Posthole Cut 011 was oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.35m by 0.32m wide and 0.14m deep, it is thought to be related to postholes 013, 015 and 017. Its fill, 012, was a mid grey brown, firm silty clay with moderate charcoal and chalk inclusions, no finds were present.

### **Posthole 013 (Pl. 10, 12)**

Posthole Cut 013 was oval in plan, it had steep sides and a flat base and measured 0.22m by 0.21m wide and 0.09m deep. It is thought to be related to postholes 011, 015 and 017. Its fill, 014, was a mid grey brown, firm silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate chalk stone inclusions, no finds were present.

### **Posthole 015 (Pl. 10, 13)**

Posthole Cut 015 was oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base, it cut posthole 017 and was similar to 011, 013 and 017 in character. It measured 0.33 by 0.32m and was 0.12m deep. Its fill, 016, was a mid brown grey, firm silty clay, with charcoal flecks and moderate chalk stones, an Fe nail (12g) was present.

### **Posthole 017 (Pl. 10, 13)**

Posthole Cut 017 was oval in plan with steep sides and an irregular base, it was cut by posthole 015 and was similar to 011, 013 and 015 in character. It measured 0.32 by 0.30m and was 0.26m deep.

Posthole Packing Fill 018 was mid grey brown, firm silty clay with moderate chalk stone inclusions, it was 0.26m thick and contained an Fe (11g) nail.

Postpipe deposit 019 was 0.12m by 0.12m round, and was 0.26m thick, composed of dark grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks, ceramic building material (4g) was present.





Plate 10. Trench 5, posthole group shot, looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 11. Trench 5, Posthole 011, looking southeast (0.40m scale)





Plate 12. Trench 5, Posthole 013, looking southwest (0.40m scale)



Plate 13. Trench 5, Postholes 015 and 017, looking southwest (0.40m scale)





Plate 14. Trench 5, representative section, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 15. Trench 5, post-excitation, looking northeast (2 x 1m scales)



## Trench 6 (Pl. 16-17)

Trench 6 was 15m in length and orientated northeast to southwest, no archaeological finds or features were present.



Plate 16. Trench 6, representative section, looking southeast (1m scale)



Plate 17. Trench 6, post-excitation, looking northeast (2 x 1m scales)



## Trench 7 (Pl. 18-19)

Trench 7 was 15m long, orientated northwest to southeast. It contained no archaeological finds or features.



Plate 18. Trench 7, representative section, looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 19. Trench 7, post-excitation, looking northwest (2 x 1m scales)



## Trench 8 (Pl. 20-21)

Trench 8 was 15m in length and was orientated northwest to southeast, no archaeological finds or features were present in the trench.



Plate 20. Trench 8, representative section, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 21. Trench 8, post-excitation, looking southeast (2 x 1m scales)



## Trench 9 (Pl. 22-23)

Trench 9 was orientated southwest to northeast, it was 15m long and contained a modern land drain that was aligned northeast to southwest. No other archaeological features or finds were present in the trench.



Plate 22. Trench 9, representative section, looking southeast (1m scale)



Plate 23. Trench 9, post-excitation, looking southwest (2 x 1m scales)



## Trench 10 (Pl. 24-25)

Trench 10 was 20m in length, and lies parallel with Church Road, orientated southwest to northeast. It contained Backfill 004 (as described above) which is thought to have been deposited within the former 19th/20th century saw mill pit, the edges of which went beyond the bounds of the trench and the base was too deep to safely excavate.



Plate 24. Trench 10, representative section, looking southeast (1m scale)



Plate 25. Trench 10, post-excitation, looking northeast (2 x 1m scales)



### Trench 11 (Pl. 26-28)

Trench 11 was 15m in length and was orientated southwest to northeast. Contained within it were medieval ditch 022 and undated narrow gully 020, both of which were cut by a modern land drain.

### Gully 020 (Pl. 26)

Gully 020 was linear in plan, with moderately steep sides and a concave base, it was 1.80m+ long and ran beyond the limits of the trench. Its fill, 021, was composed of a firm, mid orange brown clay with chalk and charcoal flecks. Daub (8g) and snail shells (10g) were collected.



Plate 26. Trench 11, Gully 020, looking north (0.40m scale)

### Ditch 022 (Pl. 27)

Ditch 022 was linear in plan, orientated southwest to northeast, with steep sides and a concave base, it was 1.36m wide and 0.48m deep. Its fill, 023, was a mid grey brown, firm silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and angular and rounded flint stones. Medieval pottery (33g), CBM (3g), animal bone (190g) and shell (15g) were contained within the fill.





Plate 27. Trench 11, Gully 022, looking east (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 28. Trench 11, post-excitation, looking southwest (2 x 1m scales)



## Trench 12 (Pl. 29-30)

Trench 12 was 15m long, orientated northeast to southwest and contained no archaeological features or finds.



Plate 29. Trench 12, representative section, looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 30. Trench 12, post-excavation, looking southeast (2 x 1m scales)



## Trench 13 (Pl. 31-32)

Trench 13 was 20m in length, orientated southwest to northeast, no archaeological finds or features were present within its limits.



Plate 31. Trench 13, representative section, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 32. Trench 13, post-excitation, looking northeast (2 x 1m scale)

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

### 6.1. Introduction

Small quantities of finds were recovered from eight contexts in five trenches, as shown in the table below. Finds are mainly medieval in date.

Context	Pottery		Fired clay/cbm		Flint		Iron Nails		Animal Bone		Shell		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
006	1	2			1	1			10	61	2	1	11th-13th C
008	1	7							1	102			11th-13th C
009	12	94	1	12					1	1	1	1	11th-13th C*
016								1	12				?Pmed
018								1	11				?Pmed
019			2	4									?Pmed
021			5	8							11	10	Med?
023	14	33	1	3					31	190	11	15	11th-13th C
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	

Table 2. Finds quantities

\* A small amount of additional medieval pottery was present in Sample 2, 009 (not included above)

### 6.2. The Pottery

#### 6.2.1. Introduction and methodology

A total of thirty-eight fragments of pottery was recovered from eight contexts, with an overall weight of 136g. The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context was catalogued by fabric and form, together with the estimated number of vessels represented. Other characteristics such as decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and was inputted into the project database (Appendix 4).

The codes used are based on broad fabric and form types identified in the unpublished type series for Suffolk (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

### 6.2.2. The assemblage

The entire assemblage consists of hand-made body sherds of an early medieval date, spanning the period of the 11th-12th century, or more probably into the 13th century. These wares show considerable variety, but are essentially from the same ceramic tradition, being characterised by fine and medium sandy fabrics, sometimes gritty, usually with the addition of shell and chalk inclusions. Some of the variants have red clay pellets visible in the matrix, or dark organic voids where the material has leached or burnt out, whilst other sherds have limestone inclusions. A single small sherd from the upper part of a vessel in fill 009 suggests that it was part of an everted rim of a jar of 11th-12th century date. Some sherds have oxidised external margins and resemble Yarmouth-type wares, although they are slightly less sandy.

### 6.2.3. Discussion

The pottery was recovered from the fills of four ditches located in Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 11. The ceramics date to the early medieval period, being hand-made wares which contain inclusions such as chalk and shell. A variety of different fabric types are present, including those which are relatively fine but which contain coarse quartz inclusions, gritty sandy wares, and those which are medium sandy; these often have other inclusions which are predominantly shelly. The sherds show some level of abrasion and some have sooting through usage. The presence of fabrics containing shell suggests that the pottery may have been reaching the site from the east or south-eastern part of the county. The ceramics span the period of the 11th to the 13th century, before the arrival of fully wheel-turned medieval greywares and are part of a long-lived tradition of ceramics found on rural sites in East Anglia. No pottery was identified dating to the high medieval period or later.

Similar types of early medieval wares have been found consistently on recent excavations in the vicinity. A comparable range of early medieval wares, are represented in some quantity in the northern sites (Areas A, F and G) of the Cedars Park medieval settlement at Stowmarket (Anderson and Thompson, 2016, 64-85). They were also found as part of a larger medieval assemblage on the site at Land at Stowupland (Anderson 2017), and at recent work at All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary (Anderson 2018).

### **6.3. Ceramic Building Material**

A very small sliver of ceramic building material in a medium sandy fabric with grog (msg) inclusions was found in the fill 019 of posthole 017 in Trench 5. It is late medieval to post-medieval in date.

### **6.4. Fired clay**

Small quantities of fired clay were recovered from the evaluation as listed in Table 2. The material was found in the fills of ditches in Trench 1 and Trench 11. Two main fabrics are present, fine and medium sandy with chalk inclusions. These fabric types are typical of fired clay which was used to make the superstructure of oven domes during the medieval period (S. Anderson, pers. comm).

### **6.5. Iron nails**

Two nails were found as individual finds in two different postholes in Trench 5. A complete nail with a square shaft was present in fill 016 of 015, whilst a more fragmentary example was recovered from fill 018 of posthole 017.

### **6.6. Animal bone**

A total of 43 fragments of animal bone were collected from four contexts, weighing 354g. Several pieces of the proximal end of a mammalian metatarsus, probably a deer, were found in the fill 006 of ditch 005 in Trench 4. The proximal end of a combined radius and ulna from an equid was recovered from fill 008 of ditch 007 in Trench 3 (J. Curl, pers. comm.).

The largest quantity of bone was found in fill 023 of ditch 022 in Trench 11 and consisted of fragments from two of the tibiae and femur, pelvis, sacrum, vertebrae, and ribs of a medium-sized dog.

### **6.7. Molluscs**

Small quantities of terrestrial snails such as *cornu aspersum* and *cepaea nemoralis* were present in fills 021 of ditch 020 and 023 of ditch 022, which contained early medieval

pottery.

## 6.8. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

### 6.8.1. Introduction and methods

Four 40 litre bulk samples were taken from ditch fills during the evaluation. Two of the samples were selected for processing, in order to assess the quality of preservation of any plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations. Sample 2, ditch fill 009 was processed in full and 30 litres were processed from Sample 4, ditch fill 022.

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. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry.

### 6.8.2. Results

Fibrous rootlets were common within the flots; this material has been disregarded as modern and intrusive within the archaeological context.

The flots were small in volume at 10ml or less, with wood charcoal fragments being rare, the small quantities present were highly comminuted, making them unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Charred plant remains were extremely rare with only a single bread wheat (*Triticum* sp.) caryopsis being present in each flot and a small number of cereal grain fragments which were too fragmented and abraded to identify.

Terrestrial snails were common, particularly within Sample 4, ditch 022. Common garden snails *Helix aspersa* (*Cornu aspersum*, O.F. Müller, 1774) and brown lipped snails *Cepaea nemoralis* (Linnaeus, 1758) were recovered both as whole shells and fragments. Heath snails *Hellicella itala* (Linnaeus, 1758), were common and made up the majority of

the shells present. Blind snails (*Cecilioides acicula*, O.F. Müller, 1774), which live in the soil, and moss chrysalis snails (*Pupilla muscorum*, Linnaeus, 1758) were present in low numbers. All these species are catholic in their habitats or prefer open ground and grasslands (Allen 2017).

### 6.8.3. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the material from these samples as they contain insufficient identifiable plant material to provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity or economic evidence for this site.

## 6.9. Discussion of material evidence

The majority of the artefactual evidence was recovered from the fills of four ditches, and consisted of small amounts of early medieval pottery, fired clay and animal bone. The quantity of this material, together with the lack of plant macrofossil remains identified, may suggest that the ditches were not in immediate proximity to any settlement, but were perhaps mainly elements of field divisions of an early medieval date.

There is some scant evidence from ceramic building material and iron nails in Trench 5 which is of a later probably post-medieval date.

## **7. Discussion and Conclusion**

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The trial trench evaluation identified archaeological features in five of the thirteen excavated trenches (Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5 and 11). These deposits were located to the west, north and northeast of the site. No features were recorded in Trenches 2, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 13, modern land drains were present in Trench 9, 4 and 11.

Ditches were the most significant archaeological feature present within the evaluation trenches, the fills of which all contained 11th to 13th century pottery. The deep and broader ditches (010, 007 and 022) would have formed substantial enclosure boundaries, one narrow shallower ditch (005) may identify an individual plot sub-division, located within the larger enclosure.

The majority of archaeological features were sealed by a homogenous layer of redeposited natural clay subsoil, 002, created by modern ploughing and subsoiling activity. Trench 1 contains ditch 010 that cuts subsoil deposit 024, that is thought to derive from former ditch-bank material, which may indicate that the ditch may have been recut. Trench 10 contained the saw pit backfill layer 004 below the topsoil.

Ploughshare marks were present in the top of the superficial geology in many of the evaluation trenches, revealing that there has been a degree of agricultural truncation to the archaeological horizon. Hand excavated, late nineteenth to early twentieth century agricultural land drains were further recorded cutting the natural superficial deposits, which has caused a degree of localised truncation.

Four postholes recorded within close proximity to each other in Trench 5, are thought to possibly correspond with post-medieval structures recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map, fronting Church Road. Trench 10 was targeted to investigate the "Saw Pit" also depicted on the First Edition OS map, here a mixed clay and tarmac hardcore deposit (004) ran the entire length of the trench and a sondage failed to reach its base at 1.20m. A single undated gully (020) containing daub and animal bone was further recorded in Trench 11. No evidence for archaeology of a pre-early medieval date was found during the fieldwork.



The archaeological remains reveal that the site has been used for medieval agriculture, set away from the medieval settlement of Thorney Green. Some small scale post-medieval activity of a structural and industrial nature were further recorded in two of the trenches fronting Church Road.

## **8. Archive deposition**

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The project archive consisting of all finds, paper and digital records will be deposited within the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record and ownership transferred within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. Until deposition, the archive will be held by SACIC.

## **9. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was undertaken by Romy McIntosh, Filipe Santos and directed by Tim Schofield.

Project management was undertaken by John Craven.

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

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16th October 2018, Information obtained from [http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital\\_maps/data\\_625k.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html) and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.

## Appendix 1. Trench list

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
1	20	NW-SE	Chalky boulder clay with silt patches.	0.35m	Topsoil 001, over subsoil 024, over natural superficial geology 003.	Medieval ditch 010, with single fill 009.	001, 003, 009, 010, 024
2	20	NE-SW	Boulder Clay with chalk and silt patches	0.44	Topsoil 001, over subsoil 002, over natural superficial geology 003.	No archaeology present	
3	15	NW-SE	Boulder Clay with chalk and silt patches	0.65m	Topsoil 001, over subsoil 002, over natural superficial geology 003.	Medieval ditch 007, finds present in the top of fill 008, remains unexcavated	007, 008
4	15	SW-NE	Boulder Clay with chalk and silt patches	0.58m	Topsoil 001, over subsoil 002, over natural superficial geology 003. One land drain runs NW-SE, cutting the archaeological deposits and natural drift geology	Medieval ditch 005, with single fill 006, animal bone, pottery, snail shell	005, 006
5	20	NE-SW	Boulder Clay with chalk and silt patches	0.41m	Topsoil 001, over subsoil 002, over natural superficial geology 003.	Four postholes, 011, 013, 015 and 017 of probable post-medieval date.	011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019
6	15	NE-SW	Boulder Clay with chalk and silt patches	0.58m	Topsoil 001, over subsoil 002, over natural superficial geology 003.	None.	
7	15	NW-SE	Boulder Clay with chalk and silt patches	0.52	Topsoil 001, over subsoil 002, over natural superficial geology 003.	None	
8	15	NW-SE	Boulder Clay with chalk and silt patches	0.60m	Topsoil 001, over subsoil 002, over natural superficial geology 003.	None	
9	15	NE-SW	Boulder Clay with chalk and silt patches	0.74	Topsoil 001, over subsoil 002, over natural superficial geology 003.	None	
10	20	NE-SW	Not reached	Unknown	Topsoil 001, over backfill of quarry pit deposit. Natural not reached.	None	004
11	15	SW-NE	Boulder Clay with chalk and silt patches	0.64m	Topsoil 001, over subsoil 002, over natural superficial geology 003.	Ditch 020, contained single fill 021, daub, ?prehistoric pottery, animal bone, snail shell were recovered. Medieval ditch 0022 contained single fill 0023, pottery, animal bone and snail shells collected.	020, 021, 022, 023
12	15	NW-SE	Boulder Clay with chalk and silt patches	0.54m	Topsoil 001, over subsoil 002, over natural superficial geology 003.	None	
13	20	NE-SW	Boulder Clay with chalk and silt patches	0.43m	Topsoil 001, over subsoil 002, over natural superficial geology 003.	None	



## Appendix 2. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
001			1	Other	Dark orange brown, loose silty clay with frequent angular and rounded flint stones and nodules, good clarity between underlying subsoil.	Agricultural Ploughsoil			0.29m min	024, 004			
003			1	Other	Light yellow white/orange, compact clay with chalk and silt patches, with occasional flint nodules. Good clarity between subsoil and topsoil.	Natural drift geology			0.74m max		020	007, 010, 011, 013, 015, 005	
004		Pit	10	Fill	Mixed orange grey, very compact clay chalk and silt with frequent flint, chalk, concrete and tarmac. Clarity is obvious between the topsoil.	Backfill of quarry pit, no sides or base present within the trench.			0.80m+		001		
005	005	Ditch	4	Cut	Linear in plan, orientated NE-SW, with moderately steep sides and a concave base.	Medieval ditch cut, containing a single fill 006.	1.00m slot	0.90m	0.30m				003
006	005	Ditch	4	Fill	Mid yellow brown, very compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones and charcoal flecks.	Single fill of medieval ditch, containing pottery, animal bone and snail shell.	1.00m slot	0.90m	0.30m				
007	007	Ditch	3	Cut	Linear in plan, orientated northeast to southwest, remains unexcavated.	Medieval ditch, containing pottery and animal bone from the top of the feature, not excavated.	1.80m+	1.84m	Unknown				003
008	007	Ditch	3	Fill	Light grey brown, very compact silty clay and chalk with moderate charcoal flecks, angular and rounded flint stones.	Fill of Ditch, containing medieval pottery and animal bone from top of fill, remains unexcavated.	1.80m+	1.84m	unknown				
009	010	Ditch	1	Fill	Light grey brown, very compact silty clay and chalk with moderate charcoal flecks, angular and rounded flint stones.	Fill of medieval ditch, similar to 008, medieval pottery, animal bone, ceramic building material and snail shells present.	1.80m+	2.30m	1.20m+				
010	010	Ditch	1	Cut	Linear in plan, orientated northeast to southwest, with very steep sides, bottom not reached due to 1.20m excavation depth.	Medieval ditch containing a single fill, pottery, CBM, animal bone and snail shell recovered.	1.80m+	2.34m	1.20m+				003
011	011	Posthole	5	Cut	Oval in plan, steep sides, concave base, thought to relate to 013, 015 and 017.	Cut of a potential posthole, similar in size and character to 013, 015 and 017, contained a single fill.	0.35m	0.30m	0.14m				003
012	011	Posthole	5	Fill	Mid grey brown, firm silty clay with moderate charcoal and chalk inclusions.	Single fill of potential posthole, no finds.	0.35m	0.30m	0.14m				
013	013	Posthole	5	Cut	Oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base, related to similar features 011, 015 and 017.	Potential posthole, containing single fill 014.	0.22m	0.21m	0.09m				003
014	013	Posthole	5	Fill	Mid grey brown, firm silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate chalk stone inclusions.	Fill of potential posthole, no finds were present.	0.22m	0.21m	0.09m				
015	015	Posthole	5	Cut	Oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base, cuts 017, similar to 011, 013 and 017.	Cut of potential posthole with a single fill 016.	0.33m	0.32m	0.12m		016		003, 017
016	015	Posthole	5	Fill	Mid brown grey, firm silty clay, with charcoal flecks and moderate chalk stones.	Single fill of potential posthole, containing window glass and an Fe nail.	0.33m	0.32m		015			

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
017	017	Posthole	5	Cut	Oval in plan, with steep sides and an irregular base, cut by 015, contains two fills.	Cut of posthole, containing backfill 018 and postpipe 019 deposits, cut by posthole 015	0.32m	0.30m	0.26m			015	
018	017	Posthole	5	Fill	Mid grey brown, firm silty clay with moderate chalk stone inclusions.	Packing fill of posthole 017, surrounding postpipe 019, an Fe nail was collected.	0.32m	0.30m	0.26m		019		
019	017	Posthole	5	Fill	Dark grey brown, firm silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions.	Postpipe deposit within posthole 017, surrounded by post packing deposit 018, ceramic building material present.	0.12m	0.12m	0.26m	018			
020	020	Ditch	11	Cut	Linear in plan, orientated north to south, with gradual shallow sloping sides and a concave base, contains single fill 021. Cut by a modern land drain.	Ditch or gully, containing one fill, one small sherd of pottery of unknown date, daub and snail shell present within the fill.	1.80m+			003			
021	020	Ditch	11	Fill	Mid orange brown, compact clay with chalk and charcoal inclusions.	Undated ditch or gully, containing one tiny sherd of pottery, daub and snail shells.	1.80m+	0.36m	0.14m				
022	022	Ditch	11	Cut	Linear in plan, orientated northeast to southwest, with steep sides and a concave base, contained single fill 023, cut by a modern land drain.	Medieval ditch, containing a single fill 023.	1.80m+	1.36m	0.48m				
023	022	Ditch	11	Fill	Mid grey brown, firm silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and angular flint stones.	Medieval ditch fill, pottery and animal bone recovered.	1.80m+	1.36m	0.48m				
024			1	Other	Mid orange brown, very compact silt with occasional rounded flint stones and nodules.	Subsoil, only present in Trench 1, cut by Ditch 010.			0.25m	003	001		

## Appendix 3. Suffolk HER monuments summary

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
CRP 009	Cedars Park, Stowmarket to Baylham Pumping Station, Anglian Water pipeline (phase 1) MSF25044	IA	A field-walking survey identified two sherds of Later Iron Age pottery.	Centred TM 0702 5827 (574m by 320m)
SKT 029	Medieval pottery and metalwork scatter MSF21073	Med	Medieval pottery and metalwork scatter identified during metal detecting.	Centred TM 0611 5900 (66m by 72m)
SKT 030	Cedars Park, Phase 7A and 7B, Stowmarket MSF26775		evaluation and monitoring identified two undated ditches, a group of five undated post-holes and a single feature with sparse abraded pottery sherds of possible Roman date.	Centred TM 0606 5916 (121m by 203m)
SKT 031	Phase 8, Cedars Park, Stowmarket, Suffolk MSF26779	PMed	Evaluation identified two parallel ditches aligned NW/SE, one contained post-medieval pottery. These ditches are on the parish boundary.	Centred TM 0587 5939 (125m by 121m)
SKT 036	Cedar's Park phase 4A, Stowmarket, Iron Age (IA) MSF24212	IA	Excavation revealed an Iron Age enclosure two possible round houses and two groups of large pits, one of which formed a circle.	Centred TM 0599 5893 (100m by 208m)
SKT 036	Cedar's Park phase 4A (north East), Stowmarket, medieval (Med) MSF26736	Med	Excavation identified medieval features including, parallel ditches, an enclosure, a possible structures, field system ditches, quarry pits, a pond and a cobbled surface.	Centred TM 0610 5899 (98m by 147m)
SKT 041	Post Medieval field boundary ditch MSF30518	Un	Post Medieval field boundary ditch identified during monitoring at Cedars Park School	Centred TM 0608 5886 (61m by 71m)
SKT 047	Land Adjacent to Longridge Road, Stowmarket MSF24373	IA	Evaluation revealed a single boundary ditch of probable Iron Age/Romano-British date.	Centred TM 0637 5866 (13m by 3m)
SKT 048	Prehistoric features, Cedars Park phase 4B and 4C (Preh) MSF25536	Preh	The earliest activity identified during evaluation was a series of parallel gullies, assigned a tentative prehistoric date.	Centred TM 0645 5873 (66m by 59m)
SKT 048	Early medieval features, Cedars Park phase 4B and 4C (Sax-Med) MSF25537	Sax-	Evaluation revealed a small group of Late Saxon/early medieval features, indicative of domestic activity.	Centred TM 0647 5872 (20m by 19m)
SKT 048	Post medieval field boundaries, Cedars Park phase 4B and 4C MSF25538		Evaluation revealed a number of post-medieval and modern gullies and ditches, representing field boundaries.	Centred TM 0618 5903 (74m by 117m)
SKT 059	Land at Junction of Creeting Road and Mill Street, Stowmarket MSF25420	Med	Evaluation identified two ditches dating to the 12th-14 centuries and undated pits and post-holes.	Centred TM 0647 5864 (40m by 44m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
SKT 063	Cedar's Park MSF26527		Evaluation revealed a westward continuation of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity and Roman ditches observed in the adjacent area, together with three medieval ponds and a medieval ditch.	Centred TM 0625 5882 (229m by 236m)
SUP 002	Crown Farm MSF5376	Med	Moat.	Centred TM 0690 5987 (184m by 163m)
SUP 003	Columbine Hall MSF5377	Med	Trapezoidal moat including Listed house.	Centred TM 0675 6078 (102m by 136m)
SUP 004	The Croft (demolished) MSF5378	Med	C13 pottery.	Centred TM 0684 5971 (50m by 50m)
SUP 009	Park Farm (IA) MSF244	IA	Scatter of pottery includes a small proportion of grog tempered wares and other probably Belgic forms.	Centred TM 0767 5920 (139m by 155m)
SUP 011	Church of the Holy Trinity; MSF13483	Med	Church of the Holy Trinity (formerly part of Stowmarket, Church of St. Peter)	Centred TM 0720 6008 (72m by 80m)
SUP 022	Thorney Green MSF23691	Med	Thorney Green, as existing, with additional areas where likely Post Medieval encroachment within areas of original green edge ditch.	Centred TM 0629 5992 (655m by 764m)
SUP 023	Land at Creeting Road (Cedars Park Phase 10C) Stowmarket MSF25364	Med	Evaluation identified medieval clay pits and probable medieval land drains.	Centred TM 0660 5852 (239m by 315m)
SUP 024	Farm buildings at Green Farm MSF25359	17th	17th C barn and cartlodge	Centred TM 0635 6014 (50m by 47m)
SUP 026	Poole's Farmhouse MSF25632	16th-	16th C farmhouse	Centred TM 0622 5990 (13m by 17m)
SUP 028	Adjoining Sheepcote Hall (Rom) MSF16002	Rom	September 1995: Rom sherds from topsoil found in assessment of 2.18 ha field. Previously numbered SUP Misc.	TM 0645 5855 (point)
SUP 029	Post-medieval field boundary, Gipping Road, Stowupland MSF32188		Geophysical survey identified a post-medieval field boundary and a small number of positive linear anomalies.	Centred TM 0709 6041 (405m by 423m)
SUP 033	Land off B1115, Stowupland MSF34323		Geophysical survey identified rectilinear anomalies forming two separate complexes of enclosures containing further linear, rectilinear, curvilinear features.	Centred TM 0600 5969 (362m by 386m)
SUP 034	Medieval Roadside Settlement at Land west of Thorney Green Road. MSF35782		A system of ditched enclosures and associated pits indicating a medieval roadside settlement.	Centred TM 0609 5965 (82m by 96m)



<b>Ref</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Summary Description</b>	<b>NGR</b>
SUP 035	Medieval settlement activity, Land at Church Road MSF36007		Medieval settlement activity including a ditched enclosure, pits and ditches	Centred TM 0715 6037 (654m by 501m)
SUP 036	OUTLINE RECORD: Land at Church Road (SA) EVL MSF37817			TM 0702 5966 (point)



## Appendix 4. Bulk finds catalogue

Context No.	Feat. No.	Feat. Type	Pottery Count	Pottery Weight	CBM Count	CBM Weight	Fired Clay Count	Fired Clay Weight	Iron Nails Count	Iron Nail Weight	W Flint Count	W Flint Weight	A Bone Count	A Bone Weight	Shell Count	Shell Weight	Ceramic Bulk Spotdate	Sample
006	005	Ditch	1	2							1	1	10	61	2	1	Med	1
008	007	Ditch	1	7									1	102			Med	
009	010	Ditch	12	94	1	12							1	1	1	1	Med	2
016	015	Posthole							1	12								
018	017	Posthole							1	11								
019	017	Posthole			2	4	2	4										
021	020	Ditch					5	8							11	10		3
023	022	Ditch	14	33	1	3							31	190	11	15		4
			<b>28</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>		



## Appendix 5. OASIS form

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**OASIS ID: suffolka1-321530**

### Project details

Project name	Land at Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	A 13 trench archaeological evaluation undertaken on land at Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk, revealed a medieval agricultural field system, with pottery of 11th-13th century date recovered from four of the ditch fills. Post-medieval postholes and the back fill of a large pit were uncovered where structural remains and a Saw Pit are depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. One undated gully ditch was further recorded during the fieldwork.
Project dates	Start: 08-10-2018 End: 10-10-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SUP 036 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	SAW PIT Modern
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STOWUPLAND Land at Church Road
Study area	0.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0693 5977 52.196758816081 1.028192785717 52 11 48 N 001 01 41 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 57.75m Max: 60m



## Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Tim Schofield
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Property 192 Ltd

## 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","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield, T. P.
Other bibliographic details	2018/090
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4 bound report with figures
URL	<a href="http://www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk">www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk</a>

## Appendix 6. Written Scheme of Investigation

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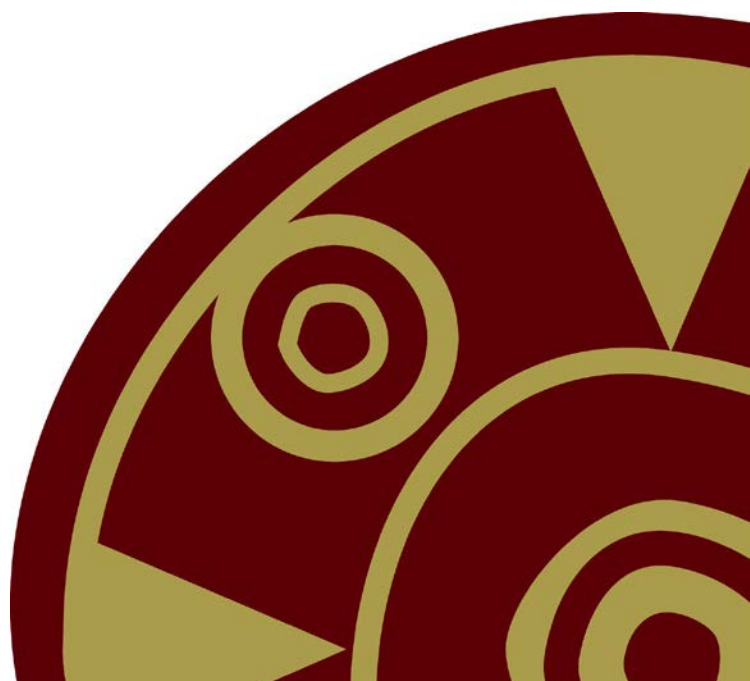


### Land at Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk

**Client:**  
Property 192 Ltd

**Date:**  
July 2018

SUP036  
Written Scheme of Investigation  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Author: Preston Boyles & John Craven  
© SACIC





# Contents

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<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. The Site</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1. Location	2
2.2. Topography and geology	2
<b>3. Archaeological and historical background</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4. Project Objectives</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5. Archaeological method statement</b>	<b>8</b>
5.1. Management	8
5.2. Project preparation	8
5.3. Fieldwork	9
5.4. Post-excavation	12
5.5. Report	13
5.6. Project archive	15
<b>6. Project Staffing</b>	<b>17</b>
6.1. Management	17
6.2. Fieldwork	17
6.3. Post-excavation and report production	17
<b>7. Bibliography</b>	<b>19</b>

## List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location plan	3
Figure 2. Site as shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey (1886)	5
Figure 3. Site as shown on Second Edition Ordnance Survey (1904)	5
Figure 4. Proposed trench plan	7

## List of Appendices

Appendix 1. Brief	
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## Project details

<b>Location</b>	Site Name Parish, County Grid Reference	Land at Church Road Stowupland, Suffolk TM 0693 5977
<b>Site details</b>	Project type Size of Area	Trial trench evaluation c.0.8ha
<b>Staffing</b>	No. of personnel (SACIC) No. of subcontractor personnel	3 1
<b>Project dates</b>	Start date Fieldwork duration	TBC c.2 days
<b>Reference codes</b>	HER Site Code OASIS No. Planning Application No. SACIC Jobcode	SUP036 Suffolka1-321530 0117/17 SUPLCR001
<b>Key persons</b>	Project Manager Project Officer	John Craven TBA

## 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	Property 192 Ltd	01359 221442
	Client Agent	David Gratton (WTD Design Ltd)	01603 389489
	Landowner/Tenant		
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	01284 41232
	Consultant EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707



# 1. Introduction

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- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of a residential housing development at Land at Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by a condition on planning application 0117/17, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 02/07/2018, Appendix 1), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. 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. Any further stages of archaeological work that are required in relation to the proposed development will be specified by SCCAS, will require new documentation (Brief and WSI) and estimate of costs. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report.
- This archaeological WSI is accompanied by a separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document which details how the fieldwork project will be carried out and addresses health and safety issues.

## **2. The Site**

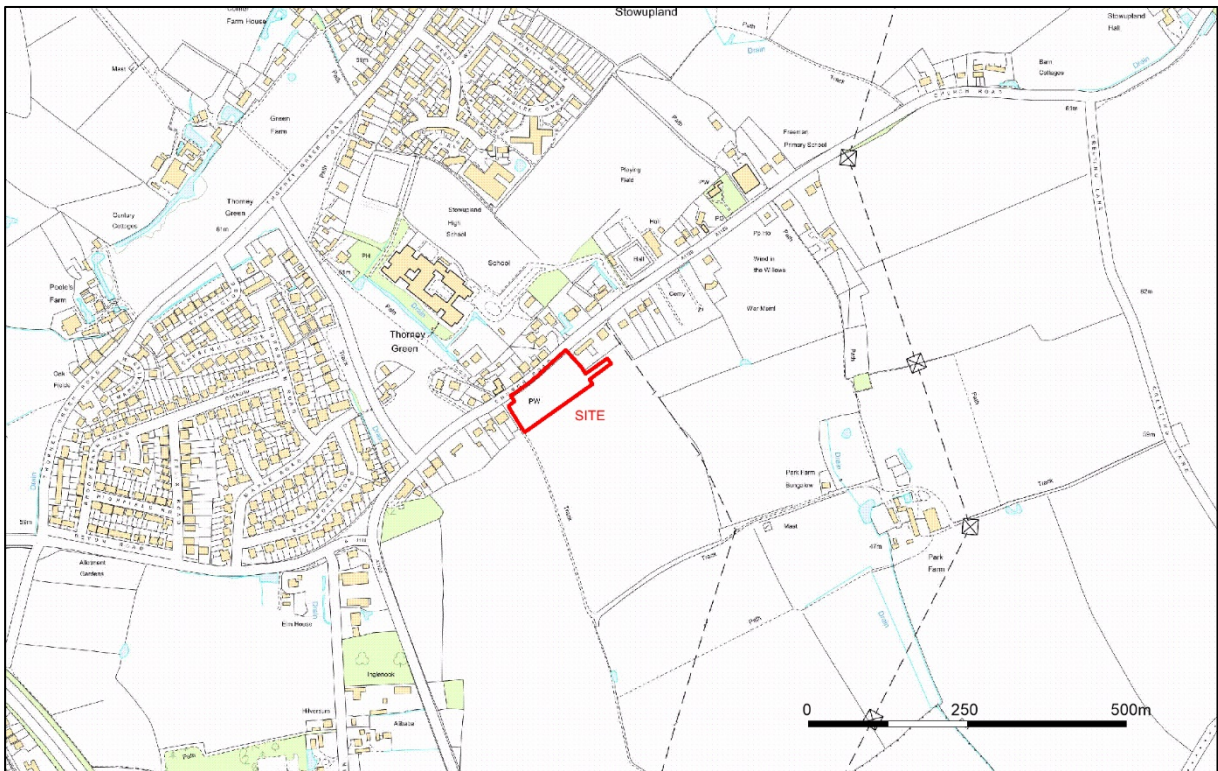
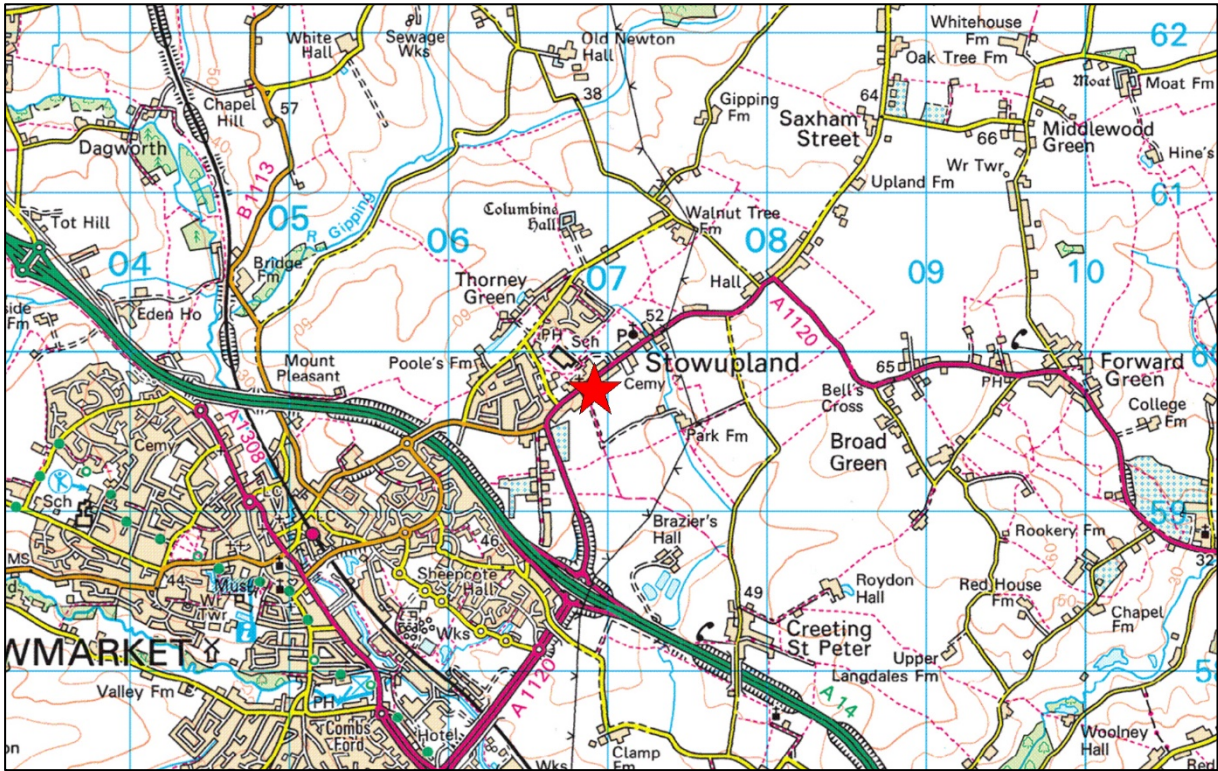
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### **2.1. Location**

- The site, an area of c.0.8ha, lies on the south-eastern edge of Stowupland village, along the southeast side of Church Road at TM 0693 5977
- The site consists of part of a large arable agricultural field, bounded to the northwest by Church Road, and to the southwest by a paved trackway. Residential dwellings bound the site on northeast corner. Open agricultural fields bound the site to the south and southeast.

### **2.2. Topography and geology**

- The site is broadly flat on the southeast edge of an area of high ground occupied by Stowupland, and lies just to the north of the 55m contour at the top of a gentle broad slope that descends southeast to a tributary drain of the River Gipping.
- The underlying geology consists of Lowestoft Formation diamicton deposits, consisting of chalk-bearing clay till with outcrops of sand, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. This sits over a sedimentary bedrock of Crag Group sands, formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.



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Figure 1. Site location plan

### 3. Archaeological and historical background

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- The Brief states that the site *'lies in an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, on the edge of the medieval Thorney Green (SUP 022) and opposite to a medieval moated site (SUP 002). Scatters of medieval pottery have also been recorded immediately adjacent to the proposed development area (SUP 004). As a result, there is a 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'*.
- An updated search of the Suffolk HER has been commissioned and results will be used to inform fieldwork and the evaluation report.
- Initial examination of historic Ordnance Survey mapping held by SACIC shows that from the 1880's through to the late 1950's the northwest edge of the site, running alongside Church Road, consisted of several narrow enclosures (Figs. 2 and 3). These had a common southeast boundary which lay parallel to and c.20m back from the edge of Church Road. The north-easternmost of these enclosures contained a rectangular feature marked as a 'saw pit' until the early 20th century, after which it is marked as a depression in the ground. This saw pit is shown as c.24m long, and orientated northeast-southwest. Several small structures are depicted within the centre of the enclosure group, which do not appear on Ordnance Survey maps after the turn of the 20th century. From the 1960's onwards these enclosures are no longer depicted, and the whole of the site is shown as belonging to one large field.



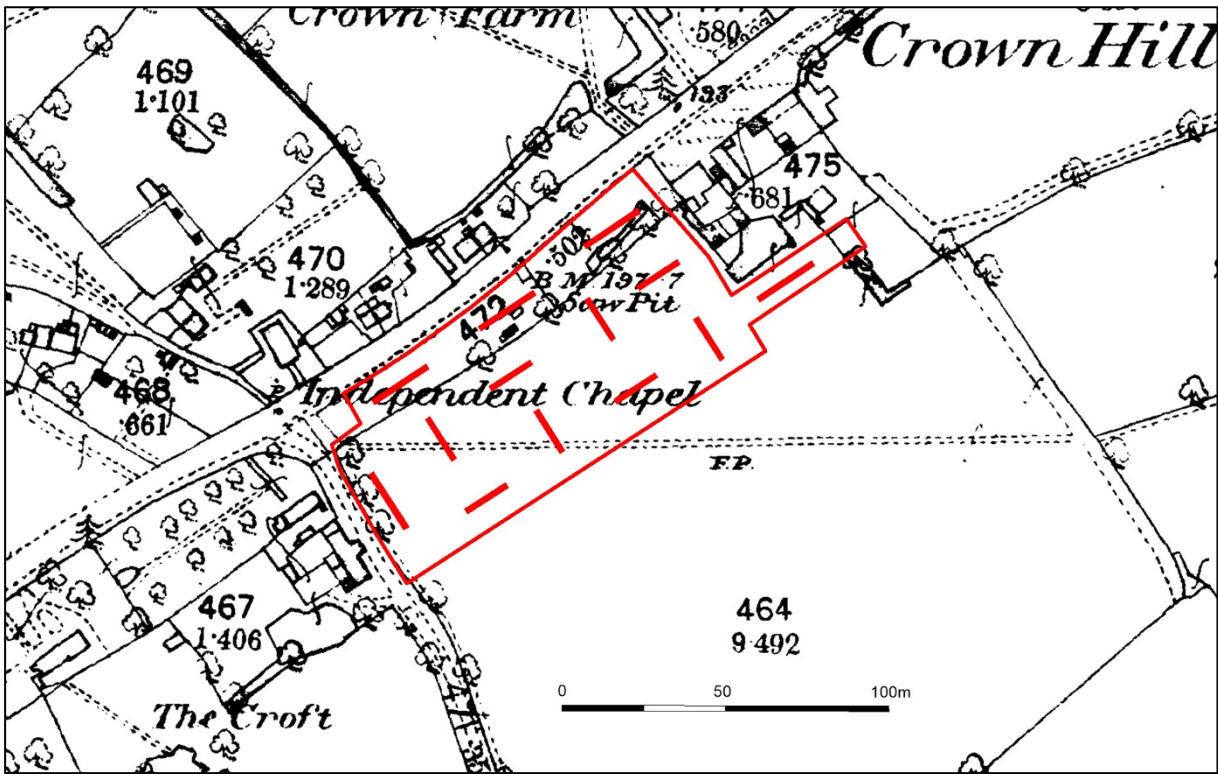


Figure 2. Site as shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey (1886)

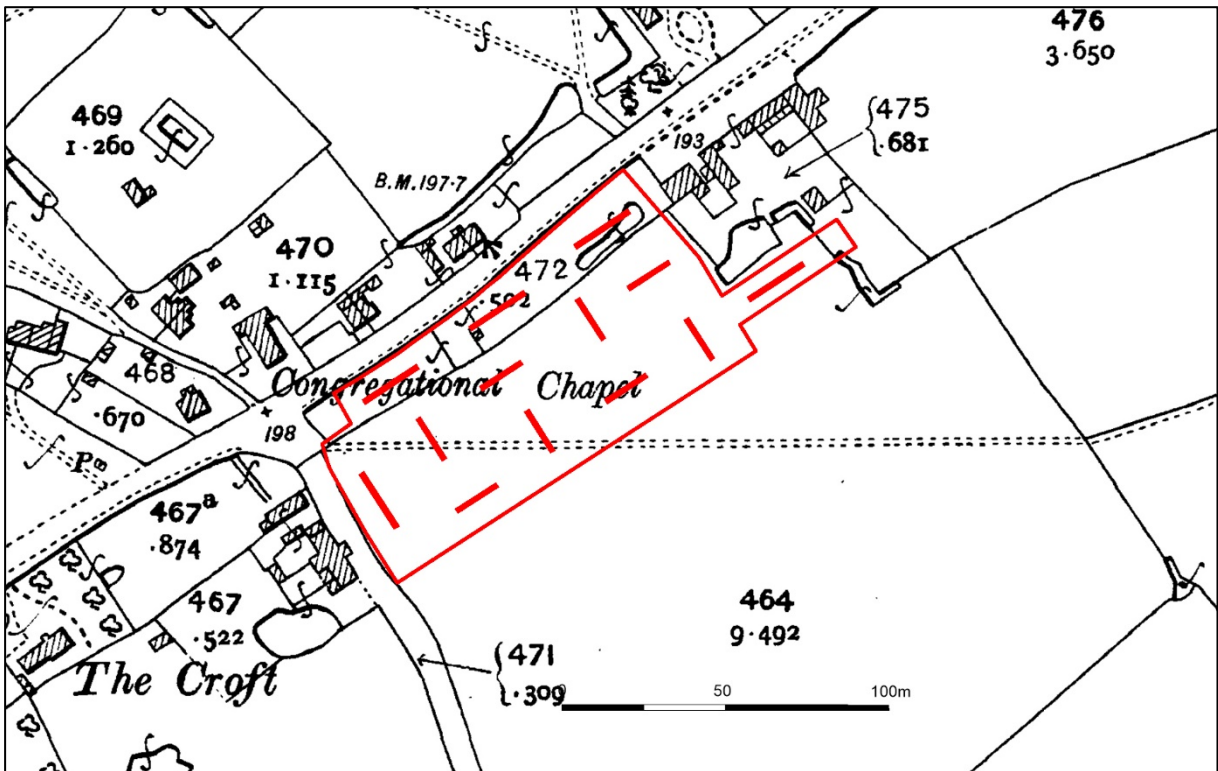
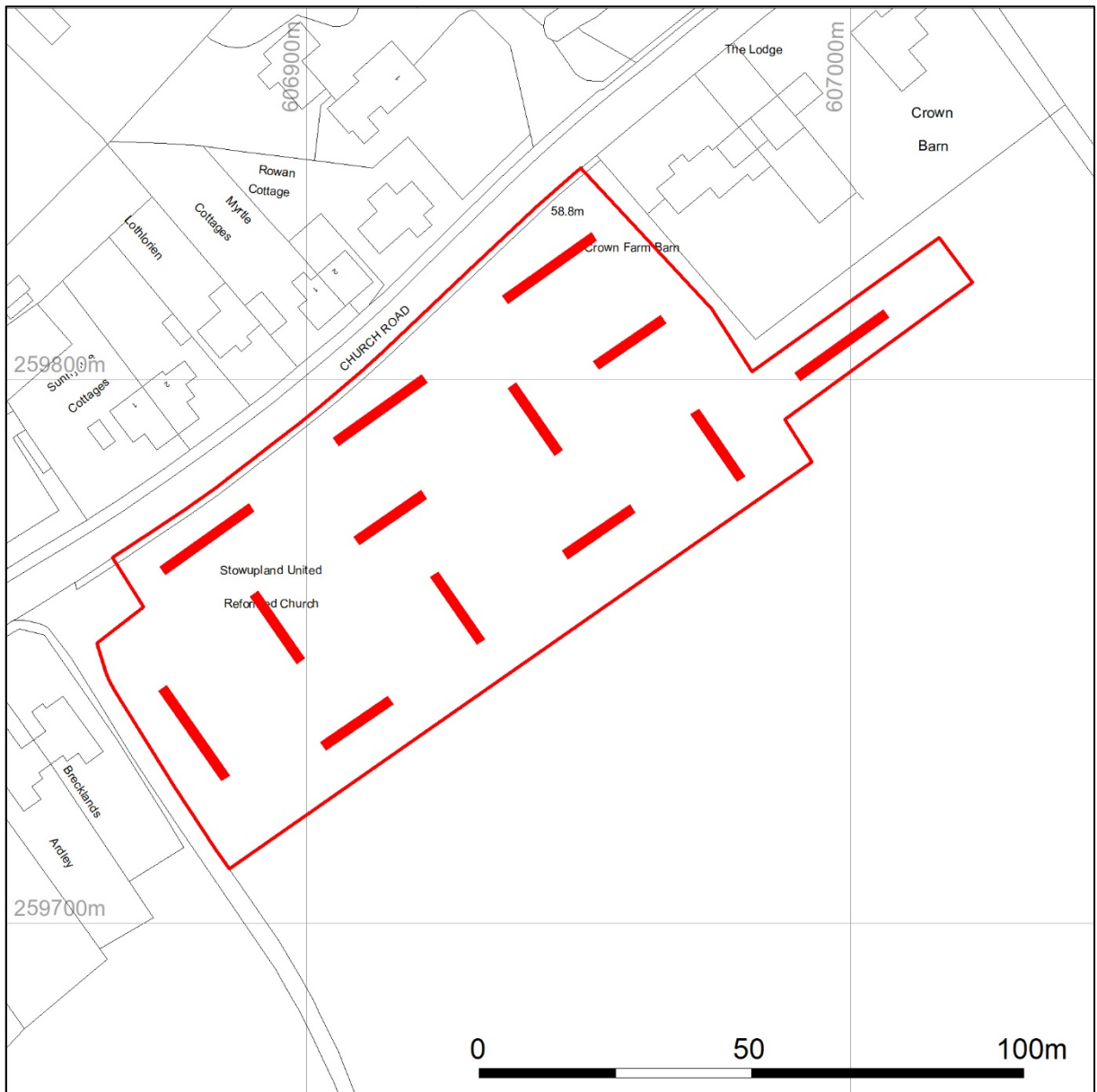


Figure 3. Site as shown on Second Edition Ordnance Survey (1904)

## 4. Project Objectives

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- 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.



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Figure 4. Proposed trench plan

## 5. Archaeological method statement

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### 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 completed prior to commencement/have been completed. The OASIS reference number is suffolka1-321530.
- 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 5% of the c.0.8ha application area to be evaluated. This amounts to 220m of 1.8m wide trenches, or 396sqm, and a proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 4). Following discussion with SCCAS this now consists of five 20m trenches and eight 15m trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site. 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 provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. SCCAS will be consulted to determine the subsequent work required but it is expected that the evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff.

- If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance, such as McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004 etc. will be consulted. On completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, 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

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A summary of project staff is presented below.

### 6.1. Management

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

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### 6.2. Fieldwork

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

Name	Role	CifA level	First Aider	Other skills
Preston Boyles	Project Officer	PCIfA	Yes	
Simon Cass	Project Officer		Yes	Surveyor
Martin Cuthbert	Project Officer	ACIfA	Yes	
Linzi Everett	Project Officer		Yes	
Michael Green	Project Officer	ACIfA	Yes	Surveyor /Metal-detectorist
Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	MCIfA	Yes	
Mark Sommers	Project Officer		Yes	

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### 6.3. Post-excavation and report production

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

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

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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.

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

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

## 7. Bibliography

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- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.
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- Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.
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- SCCAS, 2017b, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*.
- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

### Websites

British Geological Survey

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





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