

Land West of Anderson Close Needham Market Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation



for
M & S Contractors (E.A.) Ltd.

CA Project: NDMAND001
CA Report: 2019-042

June 2019



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land West of Anderson Close
Location:	Needham Market
NGR:	608060 255360
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	1-5 April 2019
Planning Reference:	3679/13
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Site Code:	NDM 043

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2019 at Land West of Anderson Close, Needham Market in Suffolk. Eighteen trenches were excavated.

Archaeological features examined were predominantly ditches representing field boundaries. The majority of these ditches were of post-medieval date but significantly a large ditch that crossed the site was of Roman date with one of the excavated slots through this ditch revealing a considerable quantity of pottery (264 sherds). Although no discrete features of Roman origin could be identified there is a strong likelihood that occupation of this period is in the vicinity.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for M & S Contractors (E.A.) Ltd. at Land West of Anderson Close, Needham Market (centred at NGR: 608060 255360; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to inform an outline planning application (3679/13) for proposed new housing.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Rachael Abraham (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service) for an archaeological evaluation (Abraham 2019) prepared for Mid Suffolk District Council. A subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (Gardiner 2019) was approved by Rachael Abraham. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2017). It was monitored by Rachael Abraham who visited the site on 4th April.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is 1.8ha and comprises the north end of a large arable field on the southern boundary of Needham Market. With a gradual slope down from the south-west corner (c.40m AOD) to the north-east (c.38m AOD).
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is recorded as Newhaven Chalk Formation of the Cretaceous Period with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation of glacial origin (details from: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). Field observations showed that natural geological deposits (the 'natural') were heavy chalky clays with sand and silty patches.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (FIG 2)

- 2.1 The site is in an elevated position on the south side of the River Gipping; the Gipping corridor providing considerable evidence for past activity in the prehistoric, Roman and later periods. Significant sites of archaeological interest within a 750m radius (provided by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service) are shown on Figure 2. The following table relates the numbering on Figure 2 to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) references.

1	BAD 007
2	BAD 005, 006, 016
3	BAD 004
4	NDM 004
5	NDM 005
6	NDM 012
7	BRK 025
8	NDM 006
9	NDM 002
10	BAD 017
11	BRK 084
12	NDM 016
13	BRK 097
14	CRM 012
15	CRM 037

Table 1. Figure 2 numbering with SHER references

- 2.2 A number of cropmarks showing ploughed-out prehistoric monuments are present in the area, particularly in the vicinity of the River Gipping. An oval cropmark might represent a Neolithic long barrow (Fig.2:1; BAD 007), and ring-ditch cropmarks probably represent round barrows of possible Bronze Age date (Fig. 2:2 & 14; BAD 005, 006 & CRM 012).
- 2.3 Roman artefact findspots include pottery and ceramic scatters (Fig. 2:9, 4; NDM 002 & 004), a coin (Fig. 2:5; NDM 005) and a Roman and medieval pottery spread (Fig. 2:6; NDM 012). Metal detector finds have identified a multi-period scatter extending from the Roman to the post-medieval periods (Fig. 2:4; BAD 004). Roman coins within a ceramic vessel also appear to be associated with Anglo-Saxon remains including a Byzantine and an enamelled hanging bowl (Fig. 2:12; BAD 016).
- 2.4 Medieval pottery has been recovered from a number of places (Fig. 2:7-9; BRK 025, NDM 002 & 006). Post-medieval remains include Badley Bridge (Fig. 2:10; BAD 017), a linear lake or canal (Fig. 2:11; BRK 084) and a windmill (Fig. 2:12; NDM 016).
- 2.5 Undated sites include an area of ancient woodland (Fig. 2:13; BRK 097) and a sub-rectangular enclosure cropmark (Fig. 2:15; CRM 037).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable Mid Suffolk District Council (as advised by SCCAS) to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of eighteen trenches (sixteen of 30m length, one of 20m and one of 10m length), in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 3). The 30m length trenches were laid out on a random grid as specified in the WSI with the shorter trenches added at the curator's request to investigate areas adjacent to a Roman ditch. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision and continued to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Needham Market. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with the County Archive under the Suffolk HER reference code NDM 043 along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 3-12)

5.1 The following table summarises trench information. Trenches with features are dealt with in detail separately below.

Trench no.	Orientation	Length	Features (if present)
1	NW -SE	30m	0013, 0040
2	NE - SW	30m	0006, 0008
3	NW -SE	30m	
4	NE - SW	30m	
5	NE - SW	30m	0004, 0015, 0024
6	NW -SE	30m	
7	NE - SW	30m	0011
8	NW -SE	30m	0017
9	NE - SW	30m	0019, 0021
10	NW -SE	30m	
11	NE - SW	30m	0028, 0030, 0032, 0034
12	NW -SE	30m	
13	NE - SW	30m	0036
14	NW -SE	30m	0026
15	NE - SW	30m	
16	ESE-WNW	30m	
17	NNW-SSE	20m	0042
18	NNW-SSE	10m	

Table 2. Summary of trench information

Full context descriptions are available in Appendix A. Finds are discussed in Section 6 with details available in Appendix B. An OASIS summary (Archaeology Data Service) is recorded in Appendix C.

- 5.2 A grid of trenches was positioned across the site area which together comprised a 5% sample of the development area. Of the sixteen trenches cut, ten revealed features of archaeological interest. All except one of the eighteen features observed were linear ditches with only a single undated pit recorded. The majority of the linear features were orientated north-west to south-east, all either undated or dated to the late medieval/post-medieval period. A single Roman ditch (recorded in three separate trenches) was on a different orientation, being aligned north-east to south-west. Trenches with features will be considered individually in the following paragraphs.

Trench 1 (Figs 3 & 4)

- 5.3 An east-south-east to west-north-west aligned trench containing two ditches. Ditch 0040 was only partly revealed at the west-north-west end of the trench. This ditch was north-west to south-east running and was probably the same boundary ditch as ditch 0021 in Trench 9. Fill 0040 contained brick rubble and other hardcore suggesting a 20th century date for backfilling. This feature was not excavated as it was only partly revealed in the trench and was more fully recorded in Trench 9.

Ditch 0013 was an undated ditch that crossed the trench on a north-east to south-west orientation. It had a shallow concave profile with a flat base, a width of 0.7m, and a depth of 0.16m. Fill 0014 was mid brown silty clay.

Trench 2 (Figs 3 & 5)

- 5.4 A north-north-east to south-south-west running trench containing two ditches. Ditch 0008 was north-west to south-east running with a shallow profile. Only c.0.3m of its width was visible as it was severely truncated by its recut 0006, which was c.1m wide and 0.15m deep. Fills from both ditches (0007 and 0009) were of a similar dark grey brown silty clay. Finds included medieval pottery and tile from fill 0009.

Trench 5 (Figs 3 & 6)

- 5.5 A north-north-east to south-south-west running trench containing three ditches. Ditch 0004 was located in the middle of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east. It had a shallow concave profile with a width of 0.8m and a depth of 0.18m. The mid yellow brown silty clay fill 0005 contained a single sherd of Roman pottery but the CBM also present suggested a post-medieval date. Ditch 0004 is likely to correspond to ditch 0026 in Trench 14.

Ditch 0024, at the south-western end of the trench, contained post-medieval CBM. This was a reasonably large ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, with gently sloping sides to a narrow flat base (width c.1.5m, depth 0.45m). Fill 0025 was mid to dark brown silty clay.

Ditch 0015 at the north-east end of the trench was undated and contained no finds. This was a small north-west to south-east running feature with shallow sloping sides to an irregular base (width 0.55m, depth 0.18m). Fill 0016 was mid to pale brown silty clay.

Trench 7 (Figs 3 & 7)

- 5.6 This trench was crossed by a large north-east to south-west ditch 0011 containing significant quantities of Roman pottery (264 sherds). This was a large ditch with a slightly asymmetric profile of steep edges to a narrow, rounded base (width 0.9m, depth 0.56m). Fill 0012 was mid brown clay, while the majority of the pottery came from a single spread near the top of the fill and numbered separately as 0010.

Ditch 0011 continued south-westwards towards Trench 8 (as ditch 0017) and to the north-east as ditch 0042 in Trench 17.

Trench 8 (Figs 3 & 8)

- 5.7 Ditch 0011 seen in Trench 7 continued south-westwards and crossed Trench 8. Here it was numbered Ditch 0017 and this feature also contained Roman pottery but in more moderate amounts. Ditch 0017 had steep straight sides to a narrow, rounded base (width c.1.6m, depth 0.65m). Fill 0018 was mid brown silty clay.

Trench 9 (Figs 3 & 9)

- 5.8 A large post-medieval ditch, 0019, crossed this trench. It was a continuation of ditch 0040, as seen in Trench 1. It cut ditch 0021, which was 1.9m wide and was sampled to a depth c.0.6m, but not bottomed. Two fills were observed, the upper fill 0022 was light orange brown silty clay, over 0023, which was dark grey brown silty, peaty clay. Finds from these fills include medieval to post-medieval CBM and an iron object (SF 1000).

Trench 11 (Figs 3 & 10)

- 5.9 Two narrow, post-medieval linear features and a ditch (post-medieval?) cutting an undated pit were recorded in this trench. Feature 0032 was a north-west to south-east running narrow linear slot with a very deep profile comprising steep sides and narrow rounded base (width 0.37m, depth 0.56m). Its single fill 0033 was mid orange brown sandy clay, containing clay pipe stem and 17th/18th century pottery. Feature 0034 appeared parallel to 0032 and was of a similar width but was far less deep than 0032 (width 0.32m, depth 0.22m). Fill 0035 (similar to 0033) contained pottery of 16th/18th century date.

Ditch 0028 was north-north-west to south-south-east running with steep sides and gradual break of slope to an almost flat base (width 0.82m, depth 0.5m). This ditch cut the fill of pit 0030. Fill 0029 was dark grey brown silty clay and yielded fragments of roof tile of late medieval/post-medieval date.

Pit 0030, truncated by ditch 0028, was a sub-circular feature with an asymmetric profile (steeper south-west edge) and a level base (width 1.2m, depth 0.34m). This was an undated feature. Its fill 0031 was mid orange brown silty clay.

Trench 13 (Figs 3 & 11)

- 5.10 Ditch 0036 was orientated north-west to south-east and had gradual sloping sides to an irregular base (width 0.75m, depth 0.25m). The lower fill 0037 was pale brown yellow silty clay and upper fill 0038 was mid to dark orange brown silty clay. A piece of late medieval/post-medieval tile was recovered from the upper fill.

Trench 14 (Figs 3 & 12)

- 5.11 Ditch 0026, the probable continuation of ditch 0004 (Trench 5), was recorded in Trench 14. This ditch had a shallow profile with gently sloping sides to a flat base (width 0.65m, depth 0.007m). A piece of struck flint was recovered from fill 0027 which was mid yellow brown sandy clay.

Trench 17 (Fig 3)

- 5.12 This trench was positioned to see if ditch 0011 (Trench 7) continued north-eastwards. Ditch 0042 was observed which appeared to be a continuation of the Roman ditch.

This feature was not excavated. The ditch did not extend into Trench 6, so it must have terminated before then.

6. THE FINDS

Stephen Benfield

- 6.1 Finds, consisting mostly of small quantities of struck flints, pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bones, were recovered from the fill of a number of ditches located in several of the evaluation trenches. There is also a single iron object (of unidentified purpose) which was recorded as an individual small find (SF) and is reported separately. The types of finds are listed by context in Table 01 in the finds appendix (Appendix B) and are further catalogued in separate tables in the finds appendix. A small number of environmental (bulk soil) samples produced little of significance.

A few struck flints demonstrate some activity here in the prehistoric period, most probably dating to the late prehistoric period of the Bronze Age or Iron Age. The pottery is mostly of Roman date with a few post-medieval sherds. The CBM is almost entirely datable as post-Roman, either dating to the late medieval or more probably entirely to the post-medieval period.

The finds associated with some of the ditches indicate they are, or are most probably of Roman date, notably ditches 0011 & 0017. The quantity of pottery recovered would suggest that these were probably located relatively close to habitation during that period rather than being part of a more outlying agricultural area. The remainder of the ditches encountered appear to be either post-medieval, notably ditches 0021, 0032 & 0034, or contained only finds that are not closely datable (such as animal bone) as with ditch 0006. That much of the Roman pottery has some limited surface abrasion, which might be taken as a sign of it being residual, is not considered significant in terms of dating. This is because almost all of the finds that could exhibit abrasion, including the post-medieval CBM, do so and this seems likely, at least in part, to results from the general soil conditions on the site. The presence of a significant part of a broken Roman dish among the sherds from one of the ditches (ditch 0011) indicates that it is relatively contemporary with the fill.

Pottery

- 6.2 A total of 303 pottery sherds with a combined weight of 1079g was recovered during the evaluation. The pottery is Roman and post-medieval in date. All of the pottery is catalogued in Table 02 (Appendix B) and is listed by period and fabric in Table 03 (Appendix B).

Roman

The majority of the pottery is Roman, consisting of 298 sherds weighing 1058g and an estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) of 0.57. Apart from two unstratified sherds from topsoil (0001) all of the pottery was recovered from ditch fill.

The assemblage is made up entirely of coarsewares, almost all reduced but with a small quantity of oxidised Buff ware sherds and could be divided between eight fabrics. These follow the Suffolk Roman fabric type series (unpublished) but with additional sub-divisions as a number of the sherds were noted to have distinct, small pellet-like inclusions: black in grey coarsewares (Fabric GX3) and dark red-brown in micaceous greywares (Fabric GMG2). Although these appear probably to be natural inclusions from the parent clay, their exact nature and any potential relatedness they might indicate between these two fabrics is not known. However, it can be noted that as the micaceous fabric is probably from a recognised regionally important pottery (see below) which may suggest there is no relation. For the moment the presence of these inclusions has been highlighted and catalogued as the two fabric sub-groups above.

While most of the pottery is not sourced, the distinctly micaceous wares (Fabrics GMB & GMG) are likely to originate in the Wattisfield industry located in the Waveney Valley. The buff ware may also derive from a more specialist kiln group rather than local production. Much of the coarse pottery could derive from local or relatively local production and Roman period pottery kilns are known at Stowmarket, approximately 4.5km to the northwest (Plouviez 1989, Nicholson & Woolhouse 2016)

Pottery forms recorded refer to the Suffolk Roman pottery type series (unpublished) but forms are also referred to the Colchester, *Camulodunum* (Cam) Roman type series (Hull 1958). Dating related to Cam pottery forms refers to **CAR 10**.

As a group of pottery, the largest quantity from any one feature (ditch) came from the fill of ditch 0011 (0010) in Trench 7. This comprises 264 sherds weighing 883g (EVE

0.66). The pottery includes several large sherds from a bead rim dish of Suffolk Form 6.18 (Cam 38A) which can be dated to the early 2nd-early 3rd century as well as sherds from a bowl with a girth groove probably representing Suffolk form 5.4 (Cam 299) current from the mid 2nd century to the 4th century. The sherds from the dish, which include a number of joining pieces, suggest that this was probably current when broken and was deposited in the ditch not long after breakage. A small group of Roman pottery, consisting of twenty-one sherds weighing 66g, was recovered from fill of ditch 0008 (0009) in Trench 2. Among this is a small number of oxidised sherds, all probably from one pot. Another small group, nine sherds weighing 79g (EVE 0.27), comes from the fill of ditch 0018 (0017) in Trench 8 and includes a rim from a dish of Suffolk Form 6.18 (Cam 28B) dated to the late 2nd-3rd century.

The small groups of pottery from the three ditches 0008, 0011 & 0018 (above), all indicate a Roman date for these features. The pottery has some surface abrasion, but this appears to be general across the finds assemblage and is not taken as an indicator of significant residuality. That part of a Roman dish was recovered as sherds from ditch 0011 also suggests that it was relatively freshly broken when it entered the ditch. One or two small pieces of abraded ceramic building material (CBM) that were also recovered the fill of ditch 0008 & 0010 are probably of post-medieval date, However, these appear very likely to be intrusive and there are no later dated finds associated with these features that are considered to be significant in terms of dating. A few other Roman sherds recovered during the evaluation are either clearly residual in later features (ditch 0032) or unstratified finds (0001).

The more closely dated pottery recovered is of 2nd and 3rd century date. While much can only be dated as Roman there is no indication of an Iron Age background indicating that a date earlier than the mid-late 1st century is unlikely for the start of the assemblage while the absence of any pottery from the large Roman industries that become dominant in the Late Roman period (such as the Nene Valley) suggest that it probably does not extend into the late 3rd or 4th century. The complete dominance of coarsewares, lack of Gallo-Roman forms, such as mortaria and apparent lack of forms of specific function such as beakers, suggests a utilitarian assemblage reflecting a site of relatively low status. However, the moderate size of the assemblage recovered should be borne in mind when looking at the pottery overall as this sample may be misleading in relation to the pottery in use on the site.

Post-medieval

Only a few pieces of post-medieval pottery were recovered. In total there are five sherds with a combined weight of 21g (EVE 0.05). These were recovered from ditches 0032 & 0034, both located in Trench 11. They sherds variously date to the 16th-18th century and 17th-18th century. They are the most closely dated of the post-Roman finds from the site and their principal contribution is in helping to date the later activity here.

Struck flints

Michael Green

- 6.3 Ten struck flints, together weighing 48g, were recovered during the evaluation from six separate contexts. Each piece was examined and recorded in Table 04 (Appendix B). The material has been classified by type with the numbers of pieces and corticated and patinated material being recorded. The condition of the flint is commented on in the discussion.

Discussion

The small amount of struck flint recovered came solely from the fill of ditches with one or two pieces coming from a number of the sections excavated through them. The flint appears to be residual in these contexts.

The flint material consists of blue-black glassy flint, light red-brown glassy flint and light grey chert. Overall the pieces are generally in poor condition with minor edge damage and evidence of rolling suggesting that they are mostly residual in nature. Moderate patination is also present on some pieces. The knapping techniques used were crude producing irregular angles from un-prepared cores with hinge and step fractures seen on most of the pieces. Only hard hammer striking techniques are present and there appears to be no evidence of re-touch or use-wear on any of the flints. Almost all of the pieces consist of undiagnostic struck flakes, although a single squat flake was recovered, and overall the assemblage appears to be generally of crude workmanship. Most is likely to date to the Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

Of itself, the small quantity of struck flint recovered would suggest a low level of activity in the area during the prehistoric period but with no clear evidence for habitation or prolonged activity. The flint appears to be residual, most likely originally mixed into surface deposits, and later incorporated into the fill of the ditches here.

Heat-altered flint

Michael Green

6.4 Introduction

Three pieces of heat-altered flint were recovered during processing a bulk soil sample (Sample 2) taken from the fill of ditch 0017 (0018). All are low temperature heat-altered pieces that are moderately fractured and are discoloured light grey, red and black. Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by type in Table 05 (Appendix B), the number of pieces being noted together with and any patinated material.

Discussion

The few pieces of heat-altered flint, all recovered from a bulk soil sample taken from ditch 0017, do not suggest any significant or intense heat related activities on site. They appear most likely to represent stones that have been heated incidentally in close proximity to a fire.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

6.4 Pieces of broken ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from the fill of nine separately numbered features identified as ditches: 0004 & 0024 (Trench 5), 0008 (Trench 2), 0011 (Trench 7), 0021 (Trench 9), 0029, 0032 & 0034 (Trench 11) & 0036 (Trench 13). In total sixty-four pieces were recorded with a combined weight of 878g. Almost all of this can be identified as post-Roman, consisting of peg-tile with some brick pieces. One or two pieces might possibly be Roman but this is not clear.

Roman

Two abraded pieces of CBM might be Roman as their fabrics stand slightly apart from those seen among the peg-tile and brick of later date. Both pieces have relatively fine fabrics with a silty feel or with fine sand. However, neither is diagnostic in form and they were recovered from ditches 0021 (0022) & 0034, both of which contain finds dated as post-medieval. The absence of any diagnostic Roman brick or tile among the wider CBM assemblage could suggest these two pieces are also of post-Roman date.

Small pieces of CBM from the fill of two ditches that produced significant amounts of Roman pottery might also be Roman, though at least one, that from ditch 0011, appears to be peg-tile and is considered intrusive.

Post-medieval

Small groups of CBM, including pieces identified as from peg-tiles, were recovered from ditches 0021 (0022) (8 pieces, weight 208g), 0032 (23 pieces, weight 308g) & 0034 (10 pieces 125g). Other ditch contexts that contained CBM (listed above) produced only one or a few pieces.

The main significance of this material is in helping to date the site. Peg-tiles appear not to have been common prior to at least the 14th century in Essex (Ryan 1993, 97) and this is probably so for much of East Anglia and especially rural areas. Brick appears in the late medieval period, but again is not in relatively common use prior to the post-medieval period. It is therefore suggested that most of the CBM recovered from the site is of post-medieval date.

Other finds

- 6.5 A single stem piece from a clay tobacco pipe (3g) broadly dating to the period of the 17th-19th century and two pieces of glass (4g) dated as post-medieval come from the fill of ditch 0032 (Trench 11). A single handmade iron nail from the same feature, while not closely dated, appears likely to also be of post-medieval date. A single oyster shell was also recovered from the fill of this ditch.

One or a few small pieces of wood charcoal were recovered by hand from the fill of ditches 0004 (0005), 0021 (0022) & 0028 (0029).

Small finds

Ruth Beveridge

- 6.6 *Introduction and recording method*

A single iron object was recorded as a small find (SF). It was recovered from ditch 0021 (0022) in Trench 9. It has been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification, but without radiography. The overall condition is poor, with the exterior encrusted with corrosion products and dirt. A complete listing is provided in Table 06 (Appendix B).

Iron

SF1000 Iron rod, oval in section, bent into a U-form. Incomplete object, truncated at both ends. Corroded. Fill 0022 of ditch 0021 in Trench 9

Discussion

The iron object (SF1000) is undatable at present. It was found alongside ceramic building material that primarily dates to the late medieval and/or post-medieval period and could be of similar date. It is likely that it is a piece of discarded material that became incorporated into the ditch fill.

If further work is carried out on the site it is recommended that the SF1000 undergoes x-ray to assist with identification and preserve a record for the archive.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Small groups of animal bone were recovered from features considered to be of Roman date and others considered to be post-medieval. The bone is mostly fragmented, but overall is in a relatively good condition and several pieces could be identified to species, or provisionally so, with horse, cattle (cow) and dog represented. However, environmental samples, taken from two features considered to be of Roman date, proved to be poor in terms of identifiable plant macrofossils. Only wood charcoal was present in one sample and this could not be further identified as the pieces were very fragmented. Most of the processed flots from the samples consisted of intrusive modern plant material.

Animal Bone

7.2 A total of seventy-three pieces of animal bone, together weighing 845g, were recovered from six ditch contexts. The largest quantity comes from ditch 0006 (0007) consisting of forty-five pieces (weight 449g) but is mostly or entirely made up of one shattered femur bone, possibly horse. Smaller groups of mixed bones come from ditch 0011 (0012) which produced thirteen pieces (weight 218g) and ditch 0024 (0025) which produced ten pieces (weight 90g). Single, or just a couple of pieces were retrieved from ditches 0008 (0009), 0017 (0018) and 0032.

Much of the bone is from medium and/or large size mammals but could not easily be identified to species.

Animal bone from features associated with significant quantities of Roman period finds include a metapodial identified as cattle (probably cow) and part of mandible



identified as dog which includes two loose canine teeth from ditch 0011, and a tooth identified as horse from ditch 0017.

Bone from ditches 0025 & 0032 is associated with finds of post-medieval date, or that are probably of post-medieval date and include a piece from a scapula that is probably cattle (most likely cow) from ditch 0024.

The shattered femur bone, from ditch 0006 appears to be from a horse, but is the only finds material recovered from that feature.

If further archaeological work is carried out on the site the bone, which has been provisionally reported here, should be reviewed together with any further animal bone recovered.

Plant Macrofossils

Anna West

7.3 *Introduction and method*

Two 20 litre bulk samples were taken, one from each of two features: Sample 1 from ditch 0011 (0010) in Trench 7 & Sample 2 from ditch 0017 (0018) in Trench 8. Both are considered to be of Roman date. The samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of any further archaeological investigations.

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

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

Results and discussion

The flots produced by these samples were very small at less than 5ml each. The only charred plant remains present in either of the samples were very small quantities of

wood charcoal with Sample 2, ditch fill 0018, which was highly comminuted making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating. No other identifiable charred plant macrofossils were recovered.

Rootlet fragments were common within both samples, making up the majority of flot volume recovered. This material is considered to be modern and intrusive and as far as practicable was removed prior to scanning of the remaining flot. Uncharred Goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.) seeds were rare within Sample 1, ditch fill 0010 and are also considered to be modern.

Terrestrial snails were rare within both flots, blind snails (*Cecilioides acicula*), which live in the soil, were present in low numbers. White lipped snails (*Cepaea hortensis*) were recovered from the non-floating residues of Sample 1, fill 0010. As with the plant remains present these are likely to be modern and intrusive within the archaeological contexts sampled.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The samples taken during this evaluation were poor in terms of identifiable material. Wood charcoal fragments were only present in small quantities within one sample and were too fragmented to be useful for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material from these samples, however if further interventions are planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out on well-sealed and well dated contexts. Any charred plant macrofossils and accompanying weed seed assemblage could provide useful insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence for this site.

As the material recovered from these samples during the evaluation is considered to be modern, it is recommended that the material is discarded and should not be retained as part of the site archive.



8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 All features encountered were linear ditches except for a single undated pit (pit 0030, Trench 11). Fourteen of the ditches were orientated approximately north-west to south-east of which eleven were post-medieval and the remainder were undated. A single north-north-east to south-south-west running ditch was of Roman date and was encountered running across three of the trenches. A small number of struck flakes and heat-altered flint residual in later features suggests a minor prehistoric presence in the vicinity (possibly of Bronze or Iron Age date).

The land evaluated overlooks the Gipping Valley, an area of great significance during the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and later periods. The site itself is situated away from the river and is on an elevated position located on heavy clay soils, less favourable to ancient farming and occupation, which appears to target the lighter and more easily tilled soils of the valley bottoms and sandier valley sides. It is perhaps unsurprising therefore that field boundary ditches have been found across the site, probably representing the edge of field systems associated with the valley, but there is little indication of associated settlement.

Roman

- 8.2 This period is represented by a single ditch that was encountered across three of the trenches (variously numbered as ditch 0011, Trench 7; ditch 0017, Trench 8; and ditch 0042, Trench 17). This was a substantial linear feature, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring up to 1.6m across and 0.65m deep.

Where this ditch was encountered in Trench 7, a considerable quantity of pottery (264 sherds) was recovered, belonging to the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD. Given these quantities and the unabraded nature of the material, it is likely that some form of intense activity or occupation of this period is possible. Despite this, no discrete features or other evidence of settlement were identified, despite two additional trenches (Trenches 17 and 18) being positioned near to the pottery concentration in order to search for other Roman activity.

Post-medieval/modern

- 8.3 The majority of the approximately north-west to south-east ditches were of late medieval to post-medieval date (eleven out of fourteen). Most of these ditches have

been dated from small fragments of roof tile or brick which are difficult to date with any accuracy. The large ditch that runs along the south-western edge of the site (ditch 0040, Trench 1; ditch 0019/0021, Trench 9) follows the current parish boundary and contains backfill of likely 20th century date. It is probable that this ditch was of medieval/post-medieval origin, with many of the other minor field boundaries running parallel with this.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jezz Meredith, assisted by Cameron Bate, Filipe Santos, Kathleen Mossman, Rui Oliveira and Tanja Peter. The report was written by Jezz Meredith. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Anna West, Mike Green, Ruth Beveridge and Stephen Benfield. The illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The archive has been compiled by Jezz Meredith and prepared for deposition by Aimee McManus and Ruth Beveridge. The project was managed for CA by Rhodri Gardner.

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APPENDIX A: NDM 043 - CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

Context No	Feature No	Tr No	Type	Category	Description
0001				Other	Unstratified finds, whole site
0002				Deposit	Ploughsoil: dark brown humic clay loam, of c.0.3m depth
0003				Deposit	Subsoil, between ploughsoil and natural (none observed)
0004	0004	5	Ditch	Cut	Ditch running NW-SE with regular concave sloping sides to an irregular rounded base; width 0.8m, depth 0.18m
0005	0004	5	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark yellow brown silty clay of moderate to firm compaction, occ sml/med stones & chalk pieces
0006	0006	2	Ditch	Cut	Re-cut of 0008: NW-SE running ditch with gradual sides & concave base; width c.1m, depth c.0.15m. Truncates 0008
0007	0006	2	Ditch	Fill	Single fill: dark grey brown silty clay, firm, contains occ charcoal & chalk flecks & sub ang/rnd small flints; animal bone
0008	0008	2	Ditch	Cut	NW-SE running ditch, only c.0.3m width seen as truncated by 0006
0009	0008	2	Ditch	Fill	Similar to 0007, slightly lighter; contains pot
0010	0011	7	Ditch	Deposit	Localised deposit containing spread of pottery, consisting of mid grey broen slightly silty clay, not visible in section, above 0012, extends for c.0.3 x 0.5m at top of excavated slot
0011	0011	7	Ditch	Cut	Large NE-SW ditch with steep sides, slightly assymetric profile (concave NW side, concave SE side) to narrow rounded base; width 0.9m, depth 0.56m
0012	0011	7	Ditch	Fill	Main fill of ditch (under pottery spread 0010): mid grey brown firm clay with mod sml/med flints, occ flecks of chalk, charcoal & mineral (?iron/manganese), concentration of bigger flints at base of deposit
0013	0013	1	Ditch	Cut	NW-SE running ditch with gentle sloping sides and flat base; width 0.7m, depth 0.16m
0014	0013	1	Ditch	Fill	Single fill: mid brown silty clay, firm, contains rare charcoal flecks and occ sub-rnd/ang small flints; no finds
0015	0015	5	Ditch	Cut	NW-SE running ditch with shallow sloping sides to an irregular base; width 0.55m, depth 0.18m
0016	0015	5	Ditch	Fill	Mid to pale yellow brown silty clay of mod to firm compaction with moderate chalk flecks and rare small stones
0017	0017	8	Ditch	Cut	NE/SW running ditch with straight sides and steep, slightly convex sides to narrow rounded base; width c.1.6m, depth 0.65m
0018	0017	8	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown silty clay, firm, with occ sml to large ang flints & other stones, occ sml charc flecks
0019	0019	9	Ditch	Cut	Shallow recut of ditch 0021: NW/SE running, with gently sloping sides to concave base; width 1.3m, depth 0.22m
0020	0019	9	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occ sml/med stones
0021	0021	9	Ditch	Cut	Large NW/SE running ditch with gently sloping upper edges becoming steeper at depth (not bottomed; width 1.94m, excvated to depth of 0.56m
0022	0021	9	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill: light orange brown silty clay with chaolk flecks & sml/med stones, some patches of redeposit natural (?backfill)
0023	0021	9	Ditch	Fill	Lower fill: very dark grey brown silty/peaty clay with charcoal flecks & rare sml/medium stones (not bottomed)
0024	0024	5	Ditch	Cut	NW-SE running ditch with gently sloping convex sides to narrow flat base; width c.1.5m, depth c.0.45m
0025	0024	5	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark brown silty clay, firm, with moderate sml/med sub ang/rnd flints, some large & more freq to base, occ chalk & charcoal flecks; finds - an bone, CBM & flint

Context No	Feature No	Tr No	Type	Category	Description
0026	0026	14	Ditch	Cut	NW/SE running shallow ditch with gently sloping sides to flat base; width 0.65m, depth 0.07m
0027	0026	14	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellow brown sandy clay of mod/loose compaction with small stones & flecks of chalk
0028	0028	11	Ditch	Cut	NNW/SSE ditch cutting pit 0030: with steep sides, gradual BOS to almost flat base; width 0.82m, depth 0.5m
0029	0028	11	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay with random sized stones
0030	0030	11	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular cut with shallow sloping NE edge, steeper SW edge (but possibly disturbed here by field drain) to fairly level base; width 1.2m, depth 0.34m
0031	0030	11	Pit	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay with flecks of chalk, sml/med stones
0032	0032	11	Ditch	Cut	NW/SE linear with very steep sloping sides to narrow concave base; width 0.37m, depth 0.56m
0033	0032	11	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy clay, loose compaction, with occ sml chalk & charc flecks & sml rnd flints. Occ banded with redeposit natural lenses
0034	0034	11	Ditch	Cut	NW/SE linear with fairly steep sloping sides to a conacev base; width 0.32m, depth 0.22m
0035	0034	11	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay of loose compaction with occ chalk & charc flecks & occ small pebbles
0036	0036	13	Ditch	Cut	NW/SE running ditch with gradual sloping sides to an irregular base; width 0.75, depth 0.25m
0037	0036	13	Ditch	Fill	Lower fill: pale brown yellow silty clay, friable to firm, with mod chalk flecks and medium stones
0038	0036	13	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill: mid/dark orange brown silty clay, friable, with moderate sml/med stones & chalk flecks, diffused horizon to 0037 below
0039				Void	Number not used
0040	0040	1	Ditch	Cut	Poss large NW/SE ditch in Trench 1 (not excavated); might line up with 0021 in Trench 9
0041	0040	1	Ditch	Fill	Unexcavated fill - appears to contain some modern hardcore (none collected)
0042	0042	17	Ditch	Cut	Unexcavated ditch in Tr 17, continuation of ditches 0011 & 0017
0043	0042	17	Ditch	Fill	Unexcavated fill of ditch 0042

APPENDIX B THE FINDS

Table 01 Bulk finds by context

Context	Pottery		CBM		Iron Nails		Flint		Animal Bone		Other finds	Initial spotdates	Sample No	Sample Finds
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g				
0001	2	26										Rom		
0005	1	2	6	21			3	23			Charcoal:1-1g	Rom		
0007									45	449				
0009	21	66	1	3					1	1		Rom, Med		
0010	275	927	1	7								Rom, Med	1	Shell
0012							1	4	13	218				
0018	9	80					2	2	1	54		Rom	2	Worked Flint, Heat-altered Flint, Bone
0022			8	207							Charcoal: 5-6g			
0025			4	67			1	23	10	90				
0027							1	3						
0029			10	118							Charcoal: 2-4g			
0032	2	7	24	310	1	7			2	15	Clay Pipe:1-3g, Glass:2-4g, Shell: 1-23g	Rom, Med, Pmed		
0034	3	17	9	123			1	2			Fired Clay: 1-3g	Pmed		
0038			1	22										

Table 02 Bulk finds catalogued by Trench and context

Tr	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr / brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust ?	Comments	Pottery/ Finds spot date
	0001		US	pot	Rom	GMB				1	11							Rom
	0001		US	pot	Rom	GX3				1	15							Rom
2	0007	0006	Ditch	A Bone						45	449						Shattered femur from a large mammal, distal end and shat piece as large bone sections, other shattered fragments, probably Horse	
2	0009	0008	Ditch	A Bone						1	1						Small piece	

Tr	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr / brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust ?	Comments	Pottery/ Finds spot date
2	0009	0008	Ditch	CBM	Med+?	O CS				1	3	(A)					Probably Brick	Late med/ p-med?
2	0009	0008	Ditch	pot	Rom	GMG2			B	4	17	(A)						Rom
2	0009	0008	Ditch	pot	Rom	GMG				1	2	(A)						Rom
2	0009	0008	Ditch	pot	Rom	BUF				11	14	A	1				11 sherds + small frags, sherds deteriorating and flaking, orange fabric, buff surface (pot 7)	Rom (1-2/3C?)
2	0009	0008	Ditch	pot	Rom	GX3				5	33	(A)					Misc sherds, more than one pot	Rom
5	0005	0004	Ditch	CBM	Med+	O (sandy)	Misc BR/T			6	21	A					Small abraded pieces one piece almost certainly PT others not closely identified BR/T	Late med/ p-med
5	0005	0004	Ditch	Charc						1	1							
5	0005	0004	Ditch	pot	Rom	GX				1	1	(A)						Rom
5	0025	0024	Ditch	A Bone						10	90						Fair condition, M-L Mammal Long bone frags, pieces from a scapula inc. proximal end (damaged), probably Cow	
5	0025	0024	Ditch	CBM	Med+	O CS	PT			3	33						One piece with lime-based mortar on surface	Late med/ p-med
5	0025	0024	Ditch	CBM	Med+	other	BR?			1	33						Hard piece, pale orange/pink fabric, similar to piece in ditch 0021 (0022)	Late med/ p-med
7	0010	0011	Ditch	CBM	Med+?	O F/MS	PT?			1	7	A					Small abraded piece, not closely dated, thickness suggest probably PT	Late med/ p-med?
7	0010	0011	Ditch	pot	Rom	GMG	6.18 (Cam 38A)		R	5	154	(A)	1	0.40	210		Sherds, some joining, prob. all one pot (prob	c. E2-L2/E3C

Tr	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr / brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust ?	Comments	Pottery/ Finds spot date
																	Cam 38 rather than Cam 37) (pot 1)	
7	0010	0011	Ditch	pot	Rom	GMG	5.2 or 5.4		Body	2	23	(A)	1				Sherds from bowl or jar with girth groove, poss Cam 241/242 (5.2) c. M1-E2C or 299 (5.4) c. 2-4C (pot 2)	Rom
7	0010	0011	Ditch	pot	Rom	GMG				3	10	(A)					Body sherds	Rom
7	0010	0011	Ditch	pot	Rom	GX2				45	76	(A)					Misc small slightly abraded sherds	Rom
7	0010	0011	Ditch	pot	Rom	BSW				41	98						Small sherds, some (little or no mica)	Rom
7	0010	0011	Ditch	pot	Rom	GX3	jar		B & Body	26	227	(A)					Base sherds all from one pot, sherds poss all from one pot (pot 3)	Rom
7	0010	0011	Ditch	pot	Rom	GX	5.4 (Cam 299)		R	2	24	(A)	1	0.06	120		Prob same pot, rim and body sherd with girth groove (Cam 299) (pot 4)	c. M2-4C
7	0010	0011	Ditch	pot	Rom	GX			R	2	31	(A)	1	0.20	200		Necked bowl (pot 5)	Rom
7	0010	0011	Ditch	pot	Rom	GX				137	192	(A)					Misc sherds, grey/brown	Rom
7	0010	0011	Ditch	pot	Rom	GX	(Counter?)		B	1	48	(A)	1				Complete lar base, wall almost entirely removed, poss roughly cut down Counter? (pot 6)	Rom
7	0012	0011	Ditch	A Bone						13	218						Cattle (cow) metapodial bone, broken and distal end, fragmented; significant part of a mandible and two loose canines from a dog	

Tr	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr / brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust ?	Comments	Pottery/ Finds spot date
8	0018	0017	Ditch	A Bone						1	54						Tooth, Horse molar tooth	
8	0018	0017	Ditch	pot	Rom	GMB	6.18 (Cam 38B)		R, B	4	61	(A)	1	0.10	170		Rounded (bead) rim (Cam 38B-type, prob rather than Cam 37B) (pot 8)	L2-3C
8	0018	0017	Ditch	pot	Rom	GMB			R	1	6	A	1	0.06	c. 120			Rom
8	0018	0017	Ditch	pot	Rom	GMG2				1	4	(A)						Rom
8	0018	0017	Ditch	pot	Rom	GMB	jar		R	2	7	(A)	1	0.11	110		Poss same pot (pot 9)	Rom
8	0018	0017	Ditch	pot	Rom	GX				1	1	(A)						Rom
8	0018	0017	Ditch	A Bone						1	18						Sample 2 M-L mammal bone piece	
9	0022	0021	Ditch	CBM	Med+	O CS	PT			3	93	A						Late med/ p-med
9	0022	0021	Ditch	CBM	Med+	Other	BR			1	72						Hard brick pieces, pale orange/pink fabric with coarse CBM and pale clay/ chalk fragments in matrix	Late med/ p-med
9	0022	0021	Ditch	CBM	Med+	O CS	misc			3	14	A					Small abraded pieces	Late med/ p-med
9	0022	0021	Ditch	CBM	Rom?	O S/FS RP	RBT?			1	29	A					Silty sandy fabric, light orange in colour, some small red pellets in fabric	Rom?
9	0022	0021	Ditch	Charc						5	6							
11	0029	0028	Ditch	CBM	Med+	O CS	PT			10	118	(A)					Misc small pieces	Late med/ p-med
11	0029	0028	Ditch	Charc						2	4							
11	0032	0032 (cut)	Ditch	A Bone						2	15						Log bone pieces M-L mammal, slightly degraded surfaces	
11	0032	0032 (cut)	Ditch	C T Pipe	p-med		stem			1	3						Stem piece, bore c. 2mm	17-19C

Tr	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr / brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust ?	Comments	Pottery/ Finds spot date
11	0032	0032 (cut)	Ditch	CBM	Med+	O CS	PT			10	226						Peg tile pieces, orange/ red fabric coarse sand, white lime-based mortar on edge of one piece	Late med/ p-med
11	0032	0032 (cut)	Ditch	CBM	Med+	R CS	BR			1	27						Corner from a brick white lime-based mortar on surface	Late med/ p-med
11	0032	0032 (cut)	Ditch	CBM	Med+	O CS	T			1	20						Tile with rounded edge, similar to a peg-tile, roof tile or a hanging decorative wall tile (after c. 17C+ see Harrison, Peg-tiles in southeast England)	Late med/ p-med
11	0032	0032 (cut)	Ditch	CBM	Med+	O (sandy)	Misc BR/T			11	35	A					CBM frags	Late med/ p-med?
11	0032	0032 (cut)	Ditch	glass	p-med					2	4						Pale green, common bubbles trapped in glass, laminating, surface oxidisation	p-med
11	0032	0032 (cut)	Ditch	nail	Med+?	Fe				1	7						Small, hand-made iron nail, sg=haft broken toward point, surviving lgth c. 40mm, corroded, not closely dated (probably med+)	Med+?
11	0032	0032 (cut)	Ditch	pot	p-med	GSW5				1	4						Purple colour present (current after 1665 CAR 7, 288)	L17-18C
11	0032	0032 (cut)	Ditch	pot	p-med	GRE				1	1	A					Small sherd	c. 16-18C
11	0032	0032 (cut)	Ditch	pot	Rom	GX3				1	3	(A)						Rom

Tr	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr / brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust ?	Comments	Pottery/ Finds spot date
11	0032	0032 (cut)	Ditch	Shell			oyster			1	23							
11	0034	0034 (cut)	Ditch	CBM	Med+	O CS	PT			4	90	(A)						Late med/ p-med
11	0034	0034 (cut)	Ditch	CBM	Med+	O (sandy)	Misc BR/T			4	17						Misc frags	Late med/ p-med
11	0034	0034 (cut)	Ditch	CBM	Rom?	O FS	RBT			1	15	(A)					Orange, fine-medium sandy fabric, may be Roman	Rom?
11	0034	0034 (cut)	Ditch	CBM	CBM	Med+	other	BR?		1	3	A					Hard piece, pale orange/pink fabric, similar to piece in ditch 0021 (0022)	
11	0034	0034 (cut)	Ditch	pot	p-med	TGE	Dish/ bowl		R	2	6	A	1	0.05	c. 180?		Most of surface glaze missing	c. 16-18C
11	0034	0034 (cut)	Ditch	pot	p-med	PMRW				1	10							c. 16-18C
13	0038	0036	Ditch	CBM	Med+	O M/CS	BR			1	22	(A)					Probably brick, med+	Late med/ p-med

Table 03 Pottery by period and fabric

Fabric code by period	Fabric name/description	No	Wt (g)	EVE
<i>Roman:</i>				
BSW	Black surface wares	41	98	
BUF	Miscellaneous buff wares	11	14	
GMB	Grey micaceous wares (black surface)	8	85	0.27
GMG	Grey micaceous wares (grey surface)	11	189	0.04
GMG2	Grey micaceous wares (grey surface) with some or moderate dark red-brown sandy pellet inclusions	5	21	
GX	Miscellaneous sandy coarsewares/greywares	144	297	0.26
GX2	Sandy greywares	46	79	

Fabric code by period	Fabric name/description	No	Wt (g)	EVE
GX3	Sandy greyware with some or moderate black pellet inclusions	32	275	
<i>Total</i>		298	1058	0.57
<i>Post-medieval:</i>				
GRE	Glazed red earthenware	1	1	
GSW5	German stoneware: Westerwald stoneware	1	4	
PMRW	Post-medieval red ware	1	10	
TGE	Tin glazed earthenwares	2	6	0.05
<i>Total</i>		5	21	0.05

Table 04 Struck flint summarised by type

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex %	No.	Wt. (g)
0005 (ditch 0004) Tr5	Flake	Moderate	50	2	13
0012 (ditch 0011) Tr7	Flake	Moderate	0	1	4
0018 (ditch 0017) Tr8	Chip/ small flake	None	0-10	2	2
0018 (sample 2) Tr8	Chip/ small flake	None	0	2	2
0023 (ditch 0021) Tr9	Flake (large)	Moderate	5	1	23
0027 (ditch 0026) Tr14	Flake (blade like)	None	0	1	2
0034 (ditch 0034) Tr11	Flake (squat)	None	1	1	2
Total				10	48

Table 05 Heat-altered flint summarised by type

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex %	No.	Wt. (g)
0018 (sample 2) Tr8	Low temperate heat-altered flint	none	0-50	3	26
Total				3	26

Table 06 Small finds

Small Find No.	Ctxt No.	Feature No.	Object	Material	Frag. No.	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Period
1000	0022	0021	Rod	Iron	1	115.4	Iron rod bent into a U-form, truncated at both ends, oval in section, corroded.	16.2	11.2	119.3	

APPENDIX C: OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS ID: [suffolka1-345462](#)

Project details

Project name	Land W Anderson Close
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2019 at Land West of Anderson Close, Needham Market in Suffolk. Eighteen trenches were excavated. Archaeological features examined were predominantly ditches representing field boundaries. The majority of these ditches were of post-medieval date but significantly a large ditch that crossed the site was of Roman date with one of the excavated slots through this ditch revealing a considerable quantity of pottery (275 sherds). Although no discrete features of Roman origin could be identified there is a strong likelihood that occupation of this period is in the vicinity.
Project dates	Start: 01-04-2019 End: 05-04-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NDM 043 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK NEEDHAM MARKET NDM 043 Land W Anderson Road
Study area	1.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 08072 55368 52.156802647329 1.04217906898 52 09 24 N 001 02 31 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Jezz Meredith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text", "Database"

Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Section"

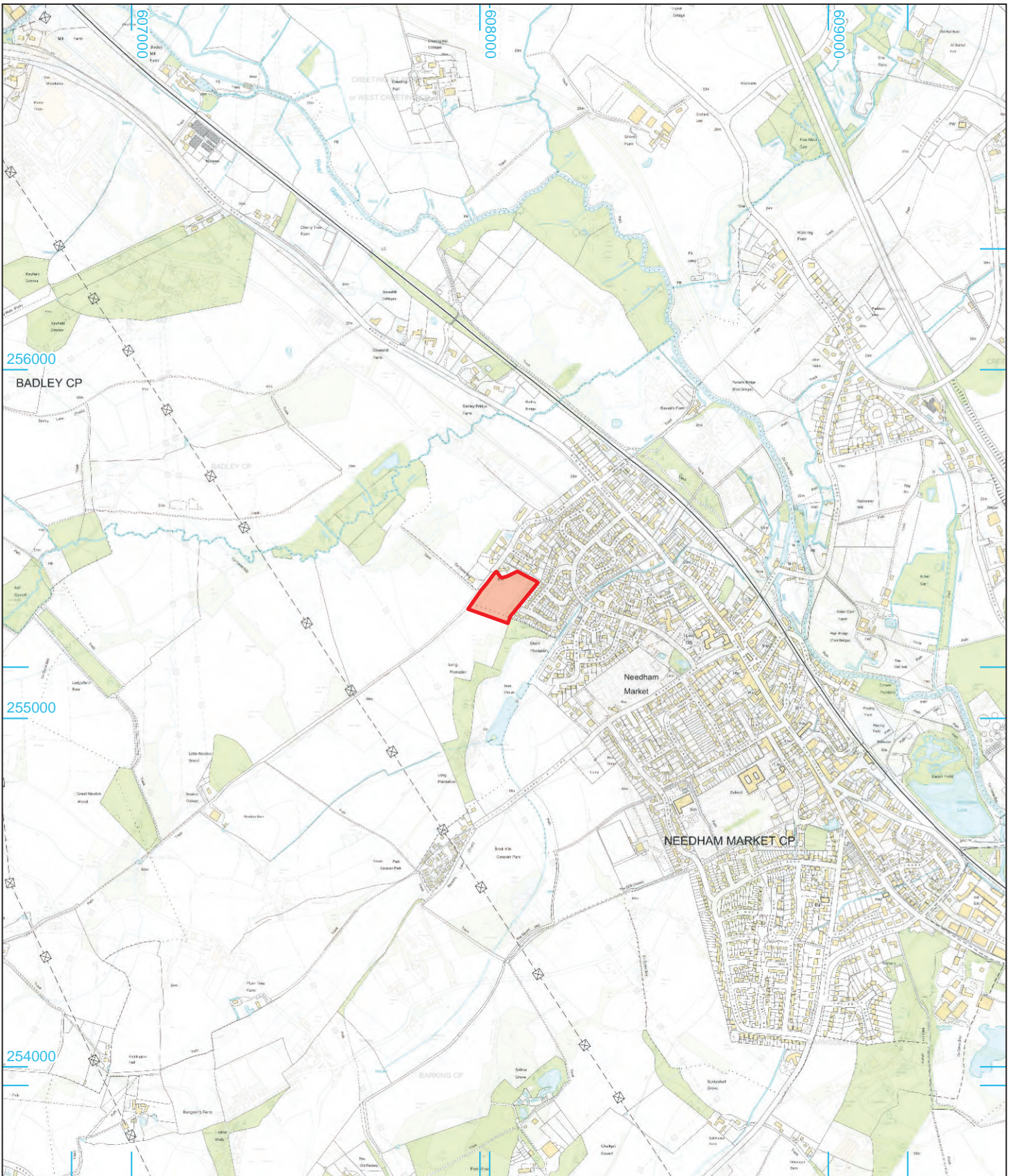
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	NDM 043 Land W of Anderson Close, Needham Market, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Meredith, J.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	Short eval report

Entered by	Jezz Meredith (jezz.meredith@cotswold.co.uk)
Entered on	31 May 2019

OASIS: Please e-mail [Historic England](http://www.historicengland.org.uk) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page



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enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

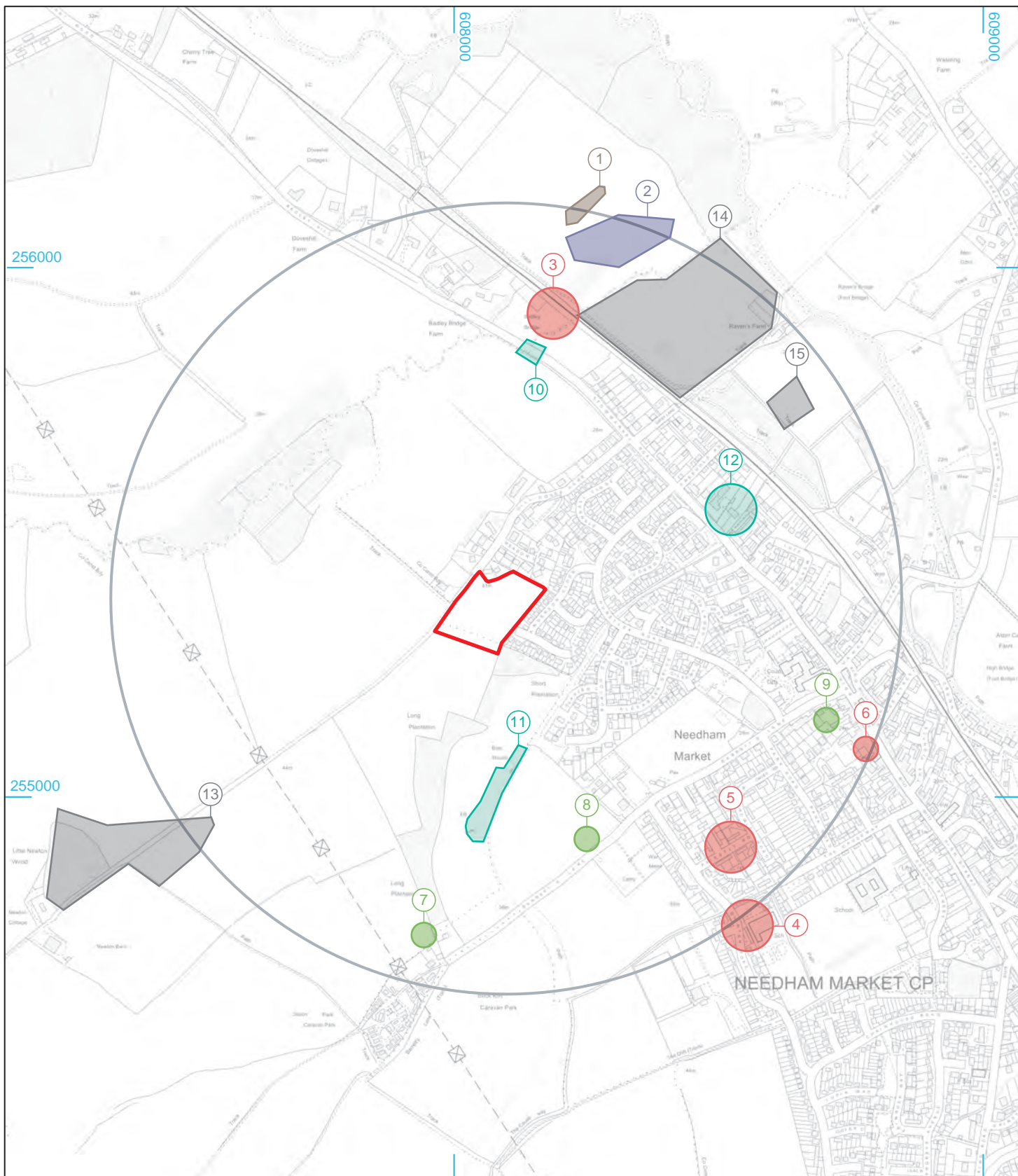
PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan



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DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	NMD043	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	02/05/2019	
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A4	1:15,000	1



- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---------------|
|  | Site boundary |  | Roman |
|  | Study area |  | Medieval |
|  | Neolithic |  | Post-medieval |
|  | Bronze Age |  | Undated |



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PROJECT TITLE

Land West of Anderson Close, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Selected HER entries surrounding site

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	02/05/2019	
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A4	1:10,000	2



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Cut feature
(excavated/unexcavated)
- ① Section



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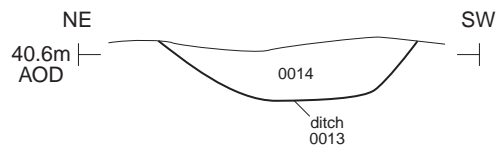
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan

DRAWN BY RW CHECKED BY DJB APPROVED BY JM	PROJECT NO. NDM043 DATE 02/05/2019 SCALE @ A3 1:750	FIGURE NO. 3
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Section 4



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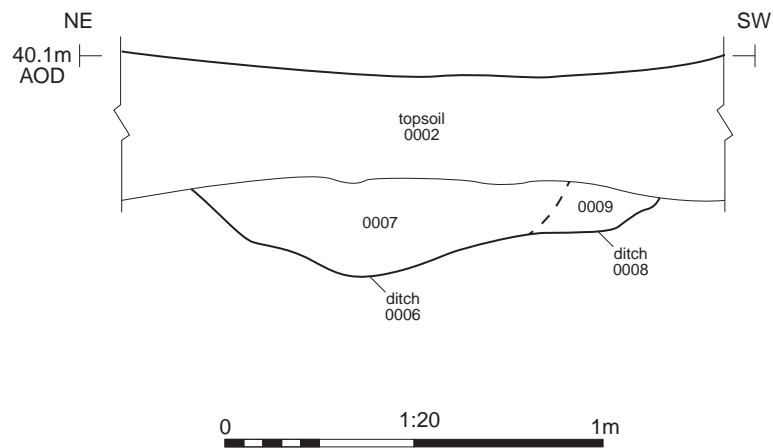
Land West of Anderson Close, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: section

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	NDM043	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	02/05/2019	
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A4	1:20	4

Section 2



Ditches 0006 and 0008, looking south-east (1m scale)



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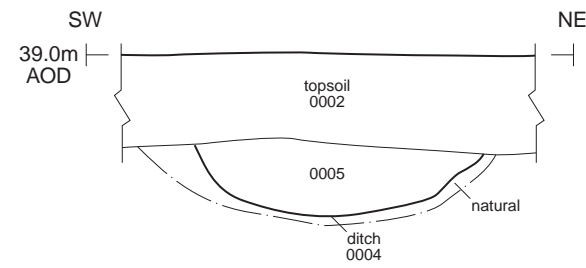
Land West of Anderson Close, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

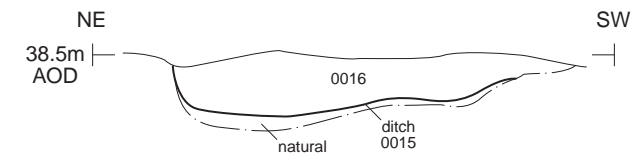
Trench 2: section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	02/05/2019	5
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A4	1:20	

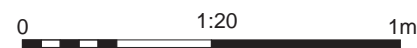
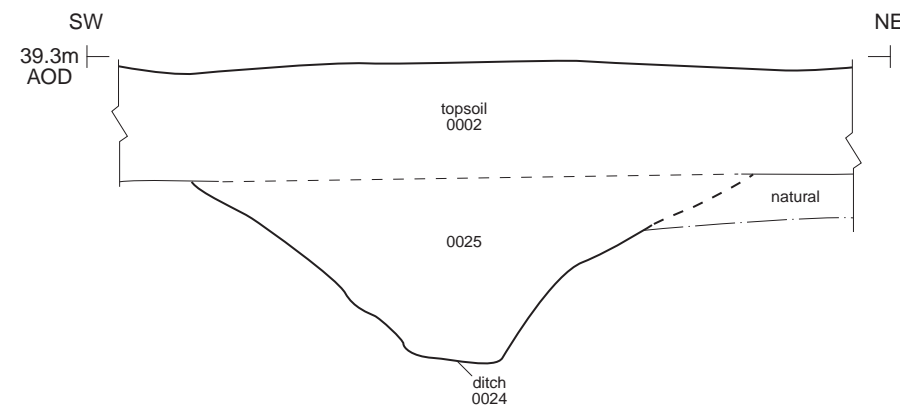
Section 1



Section 5



Section 8



Ditches 0024, looking north-west (1m scale)

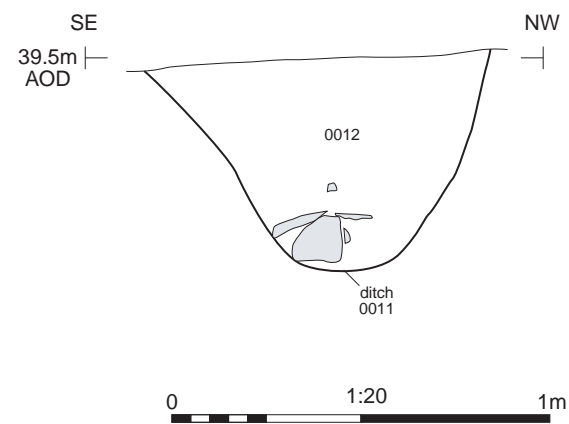

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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 5: sections and photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	02/05/2019	
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE @A3	1:20	6

Section 3



Stone



Pottery spread 0010 across top of ditch 0011, looking south-west (0.3m and 0.5m scale)



Ditch 0011, looking south-west (1m scale)

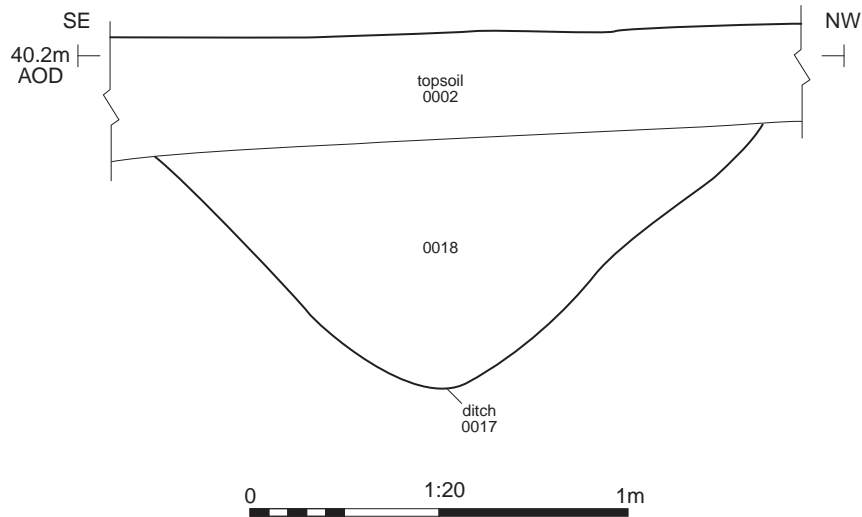

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 7: section and photographs

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APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE	@A3 1:20	7

Section 6



Ditch 0017, looking south-west (0.5m and 1m scale)



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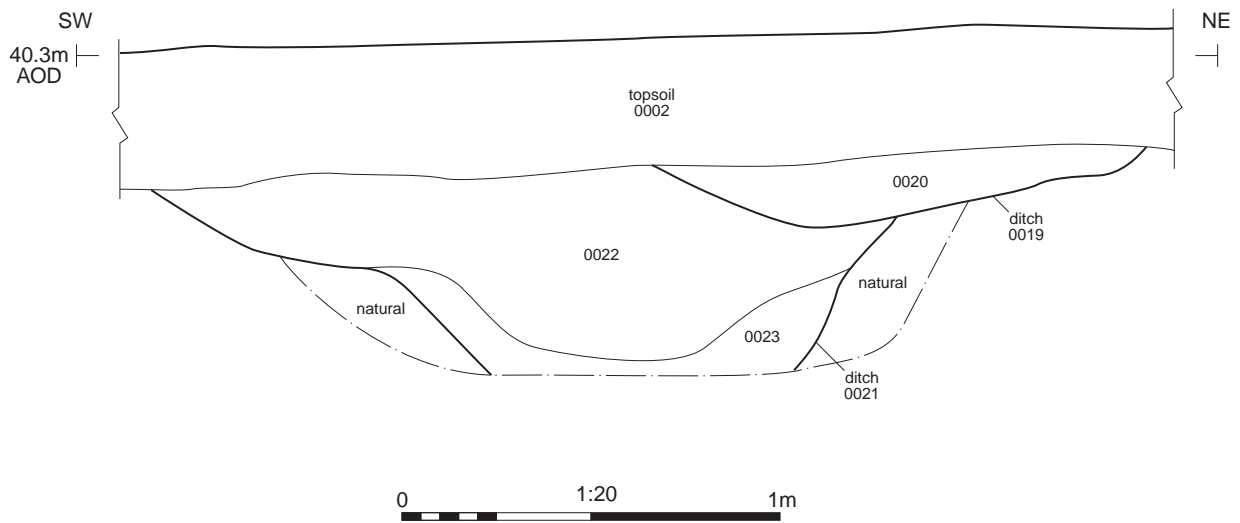
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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 8: section and photograph

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Section 7



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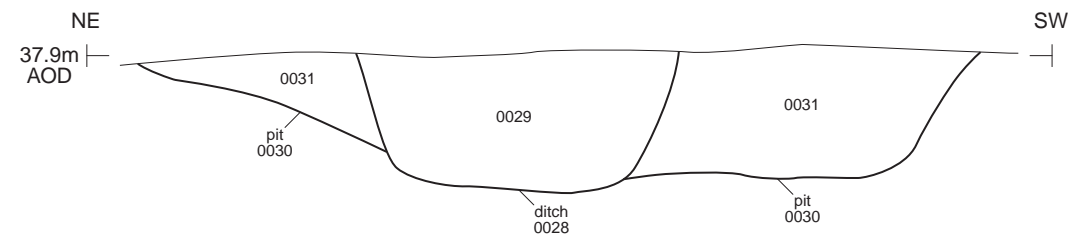
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FIGURE TITLE

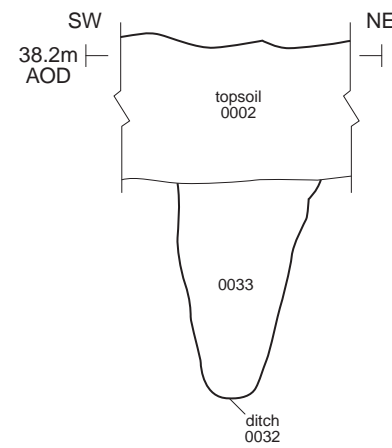
Trench 9: section

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	NDM043	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	02/05/2019	9
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A4	1:20	

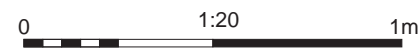
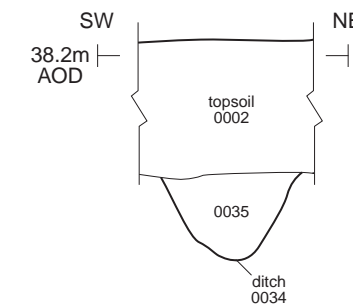
Section 10



Section 11



Section 12



Ditches 0034 (left) and 0032 (right), looking north-west (2m scale)

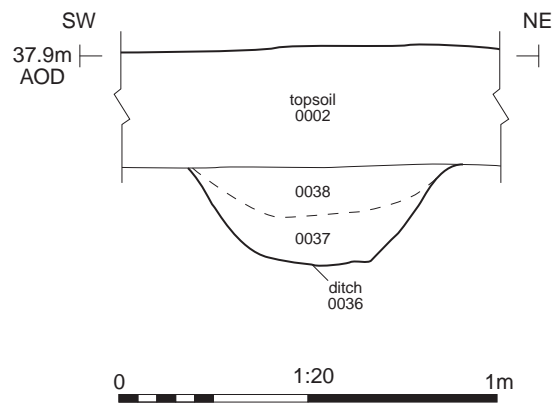
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 11: sections and photograph

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Section 13



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FIGURE TITLE

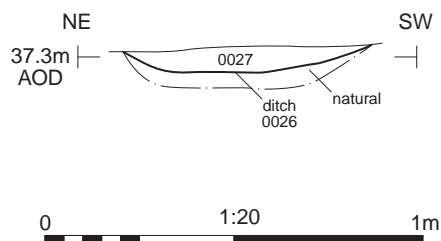
Trench 13: section

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11

Section 9



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Land West of Anderson Close, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 14: section

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FIGURE NO.

12

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 1, Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk