

**Land west of Thorney Green Road,
Stowupland, Suffolk**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

**ASE Project No: 160352
Site Code: SUP 034**

ASE Report No: 2017169



April 2017

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Author: Kieron Heard

**With contributions by Stacey Adams, Luke Barber,
Trista Clifford, Hayley Forsyth-Magee, Karine Le Hégarat,
Paola Ponce and Helen Walker**

Illustrations by Andrew Lewsey

Prepared by:	Kieron Heard	Senior Archaeologist
Reviewed and approved by:	Mark Atkinson	Project Manager
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Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ

Tel: 01376 331470
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by New Hall Properties (Eastern) Ltd to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on Land west of Thorney Green Road, Stowupland, Suffolk. The evaluation was carried out in relation to a proposed housing-led development and was the second phase of archaeological fieldwork on the site, having been preceded by a geophysical survey. Ten evaluation trenches were excavated, covering approximately 360m² of the c.4ha site; the trenches were targeted on the results of the geophysical survey.

The site was on gently sloping land in an area of mostly heavy clay soils derived from the underlying Lowestoft Till. It was located to the west of the historic route between Stowmarket and Thorney Green.

The evaluation confirmed and expanded upon the results of the geophysical survey, revealing archaeological remains of a medieval roadside settlement represented by a system of ditched enclosures and associated pits, with some shallower ditches that might have partially defined building plots. A domestic finds assemblage, comprising mostly coarseware pottery of 11th to 14th-century date, lava stone quern fragments, animal bones and other food waste such as charred grains of wheat and barley, was recovered.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on Land west of Thorney Green Road, Stowupland, Suffolk.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out at the predetermination stage of a planning application for a housing-led development, and was commissioned by New Hall Properties (Eastern) Ltd.
- 1.1.3 The proposed development site is located at National Grid Reference TM 06000 59600 and has a total area of approximately 4 hectares (Figure 1).
- 1.1.4 The site as a whole is irregular in outline. It is bounded to the north by fields, to the east by Thorney Green Road, to the south by the B1115 and to the west by fields and the A14. It is on the western edge of Stowupland village.
- 1.1.5 The trial trenches were located in the eastern part of the development site, in an area of approximately 0.9ha where preceding geophysical surveying identified anomalies of likely archaeological origin (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.6 The site is located on agricultural land and at the time of the evaluation it supported a crop of oil-seed rape.

1.2 Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site is on gently sloping land with a slight fall from south-west to north-east, towards the River Gipping. Within the evaluated area ground level fell from 58.68m OD (Trench 10) to 56.77m OD (Trench 1).
- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017) as Crag Group Sand. This is covered by superficial deposits of glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton).
- 1.2.3 Overlying soils belong to the Beccles 1 Association, consisting of slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged, fine loamy over clayey soils on chalky till (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 A planning application has been submitted (Reference: 0195/16) to Mid Suffolk District Council for the development of the site for housing, with a new vehicular access off the B1115. In support of the application an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA; John Newman Archaeological Services 2016) and magnetometer survey (ASL 2015; ASL 2016) have been undertaken. Comments from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) state:

“Given the high potential, lack of previous invasive investigation and large size of the proposed development area, I recommend that, in order to

establish the full archaeological implications of this area and the suitability of the site for the development, the applicant should be required to provide for an archaeological evaluation of the site before a Development Brief is prepared, to allow for preservation in situ of any sites of national importance that might be defined (and which are still currently unknown). This large area cannot be assessed or approved in our view until a full archaeological evaluation has been undertaken, and the results of this work will enable us to accurately quantify the archaeological resource (both in quality and extent). This is in accordance with paragraphs 128 and 129 of the National Planning Policy Framework.”

- 1.3.2 Consultation with SCCAS/CT, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, has confirmed that a targeted archaeological field evaluation is required prior to the determination of the planning application, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). This information should be submitted with the application, in order for the particular nature and significance of any heritage assets at this location to be considered. A further phase of evaluation will be required, should planning consent be granted, across the rest of the development area, which will be the subject of a separate WSI.

1.4 Scope of the Report

- 1.4.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on Land west of Thorney Green Road, Stowupland, Suffolk. The fieldwork was carried out 28–31 March 2017.
- 1.4.2 The report describes and interprets the results of the fieldwork and assesses the potential for the survival of archaeological remains on the site. The significance of the results is discussed and the potential impact of the proposed development on the heritage assets of the site is considered.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information (derived largely from the WSI) was drawn originally from the DBA (John Newman Archaeological Services 2016) and a Heritage Statement (New Hall Properties 2015). It is clear from those documents that no archaeological sites are known within 500m of the proposed development site.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 While a considerable amount of archaeological investigation has been carried out at The Cedars Park development, c. 1km south-west of the site, little evidence has been recovered in that area for earlier prehistoric, Neolithic to early/mid Bronze Age, activity.

2.2.2 The Cedars Park development area has produced evidence for settlement-related activity of later prehistoric, Late Bronze Age to Iron Age, date. Evidence of late prehistoric settlement activity has also been recorded c. 650m south, c. 580m south-west and c. 1km south-east of the proposed development site.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 The main evidence for Roman activity within the area comes from the Cedars Park development, which revealed a Romano-British villa/settlement. In addition to this a Roman pottery kiln was excavated c. 980m to the south of the site.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

2.4.1 A medieval moated site is located at Crown Farm, c. 600m to the east of the site, and a medieval pottery scatter was recovered c. 750m to the south-east. In addition, the medieval settlement of Thorney Green is located c. 180m to the north-east of the site.

2.4.2 It is understood from a local metal detectorist that a 'large number' of medieval finds have been made on the proposed development site, and that they have been recorded by the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme.

2.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

2.5.1 As the place name implies, Stowupland is derived from the components *stow* meaning 'place' and *upland* meaning 'above/higher' than the town of Stowmarket (place with a market) (Goult 1990). Historically, the two parishes were intrinsically linked, with the medieval manorial organisation of Stowupland always being incorporated with Stowmarket rather than the former parish having a separate manorial set-up. Further links between Stowupland and Stowmarket are also demonstrated by the former not having a church mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, while Stowmarket had two churches with large land holdings and providing the mother church for Thorney (an important settlement centre now largely under the railway station

and yard) and Stowupland, Newton, Gipping and Dagworth (*ibid.*).

- 2.5.2 The site is adjacent to the principal historic route between Stowmarket and Thorney Green, as shown on Hodkinson's map of 1783. The map appears to show buildings on the east side of the road, opposite the site.
- 2.5.3 The earliest available large-scale map showing the site in any detail is the parish tithe map of 1839, which shows the site comprising arable and pasture land plots. The only features shown on the tithe map within the site area are a building (probably a barn), next to the road (modern Thorney Green Road) and a pond in plot 551.
- 2.5.4 The next available large-scale map is the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1883, and both this map and the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1906 depict a landscape that was very similar to that shown on the earlier tithe map, with very little development having taken place in the vicinity of the site and with field boundaries remaining unchanged. The probable barn in the north-eastern corner of the site has gone by 1883.
- 2.5.5 The Third Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1928 showed no significant changes within the area of the site, although to the south of the site new housing was shown along the old Stowupland Road between Hill Farm and the Black Barn, and more housing was mapped to the east towards Elm Farm. In addition, the expansion of Stowmarket was demonstrated by a new civic boundary (the current boundary) which runs approximately 100m west of the site; the historic parish boundary between Stowupland and Stowmarket ran along the River Gipping c. 900m to the west.

2.6 Previous archaeological work

- 2.6.1 Magnetometer surveys were conducted on the site in 2015 and 2016 (ASL 2015; ASL 2016). The surveys revealed the presence of a number of positive rectilinear anomalies forming several enclosures, which appear to contain further fragmented linear, rectilinear, curvilinear and discrete features (Figure 2). The features are generally contained in the eastern part of the survey area, but additional weakly positive linear, curvilinear and discrete responses can be seen elsewhere. Evidence for three former field boundaries, magnetic debris associated with an infilled pond and widespread discrete dipolar responses were also located.

2.7 Aims and objectives of the project

- 2.7.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as described in the WSI (ASE 2017a), were as follows:
- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
 - To investigate the anomalies revealed in the magnetometer survey and inform on their function and date.

- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To enable the County Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required across the rest of the development area.
- To enable the County Archaeologist to determine whether archaeological remains of national significance are present that may warrant preservation in situ.

2.7.2 Specific research objectives, formulated with reference to regional research frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011) were set out in the WSI, as follows:

- *What forms do farms take in the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods, what forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Medlycott 2011, p47, p58, p70)*
- *How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified, and what is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, p47)*
- *How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified? To what extent are Roman field systems re-used? What is the evidence for open field systems in the region in the Anglo-Saxon period? (Medlycott 2011, p58)*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017a) and Method Statement (ASE 2017b).
- 3.1.2 Ten evaluation trenches (Figure 2) were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide ditching bucket.
- 3.1.3 The trenches were 20m long and selectively targeted the results of the magnetometer survey. They covered an area of c. 360m².
- 3.1.4 Mechanical excavation was generally undertaken to the surface of archaeological deposits or to the top of the geological stratum, which generally occurred at the same level.
- 3.1.5 All archaeological features were sample excavated by hand, with the exception of a deep feature in Trench 6, which was partially excavated by machine. Pits and posthole-sized features were half-sectioned (as a minimum), while ditches were investigated by means of 1m-wide hand-dug segments.
- 3.1.6 Archaeological features, soil horizons and the natural strata were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers for each trench and are shown in this report thus: [1/001], whereby the first number is the trench reference and the second number is the context.
- 3.1.7 All planning was done using a GPS. Sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20 (as appropriate) on archival standard drawing film. Written records (trench and context descriptions) were made on *pro forma* trench recording sheets and on the section drawings.
- 3.1.8 A photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital (JPEG) images taken with a DSLR and a compact camera.
- 3.1.9 All finds were collected, bagged by context and labelled with the site code and context number.
- 3.1.10 Selected deposits were sampled for environmental analysis.
- 3.1.11 Metal detecting of the topsoil (in all-metal mode) was carried out on a 2m-wide strip adjacent to each trench. All archaeological features and excavated fills were also scanned with a metal detector. Results were limited (5.7) but all finds of possible pre-modern date were retained.
- 3.1.12 The site code SUP 034 was allocated by SCCAS/CT to the trial-trench evaluation, and this reference was included on all site records.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The fieldwork archive is currently held at the Witham office of ASE and will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service archive depository in due course. The nature and contents of the archive are described in Table 1.

Description	Quantity	Type
Trench record sheets	10	A4 paper
Drawing sheets	8	290mm x 320mm or A3 permatrace
Environmental sample register	1	A4 paper
Bulk sample sheets	2	A4 paper
Digital images	79	High-resolution JPGs

Table 1: Quantification of the fieldwork archive

4.0 RESULTS OF THE FIELDWORK

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded in six evaluation trenches (4.3 to 4.12). Otherwise, the evaluation revealed a straightforward sequence of modern ploughsoil over geological strata (4.2), with no evidence for natural soil profiles. This demonstrated the depth of truncation/disturbance by modern ploughing, a fact that was confirmed by the widespread evidence of plough marks and possible subsoiler scars cutting the natural strata.
- 4.1.2 Archaeological features were generally recognised immediately below the ploughsoil, cutting the natural strata. In some trenches, the archaeological features were sealed by discontinuous and heterogeneous layers of 'subsoil', interpreted as the result of the spreading of underlying archaeological deposits by ploughing.
- 4.1.3 Feature visibility was generally good, although the presence in some trenches of masking 'subsoil' deposits meant that the edges of some features were not always well defined.

4.2 General soil descriptions

- 4.2.1 The superficial geology was fairly consistent across the evaluated part of the site, in broad concurrence with data published by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017).
- 4.2.2 Yellowish brown sandy clay/silt with pebbles or brownish grey clay/silt with varying amounts of chalk and flint inclusions, both interpreted as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton (glacial till), were recorded. Localised pockets or veins of soft sand were noted in some trenches.
- 4.2.3 Modern ploughsoil deposits varied according to the sand content of the underlying geology but were generally friable, mid brownish grey sandy or clayey loam, about 0.35m thick.

4.3 Trench 1

Dimensions: 20.00m x 1.80m x 0.40m deep

Ground level: 57.10m OD (SSW), 56.98 OD (NNE)

Figure: 2

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
1/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
1/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.35m	Trench-wide

Table 2: Summary of deposits in Trench 1

4.3.1 Although targeted on a positive NW/SE linear anomaly (possible ditch-like feature) no corresponding archaeological feature observed in Trench 1.

4.3.2 No other archaeological remains were identified elsewhere in this trench.

4.4 Trench 2

Dimensions: 20.00m x 1.80m x 0.40m deep

Ground level: 57.22 OD (WSW), 57.42 OD (ENE)

Figure: 2

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
2/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
2/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.35m	Trench-wide
2/003	Structure	Land drain	0.35m +	E end of trench

Table 3: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 2

Land drain

4.4.1 Trench 2 was targeted on three positive linear anomalies (possible ditch-like features) on varying alignments, and a discrete (ditch-like) anomaly.

4.4.2 One of these, oriented east-west at the east end of the trench, was revealed to be an agricultural land drain. Although the actual drain was not exposed, the overlying shingle fill indicated a relatively modern date for this feature. The drain was set at least 0.20m below the surface of the natural stratum.

4.4.3 The other two linear and the discrete geophysical anomalies were not found as corresponding archaeological features. No other archaeological remains were identified elsewhere within the trench.

4.5 Trench 3

Dimensions: 20m x 1.80m x 0.40m deep

Ground level: 57.15 OD (SW), 57.36m OD (NE)

Figure: 2

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
3/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
3/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.35m	Trench-wide

Table 4: Summary of deposits in Trench 3

4.5.1 Although targeted on a positive angled or curvilinear anomaly (possible ditch-

like feature) no such evidence of a corresponding archaeological feature was observed in Trench 3. No archaeological remains were present elsewhere within the trench.

4.6 Trench 4

Dimensions: 20.00m x 1.80m x 0.40m deep

Ground level: 57.60m OD (NW), 57.79m OD (SE)

Figure: 3

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
4/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
4/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.35m–0.45m	Trench-wide
4/003	Fill	Fill of pit 4/004	0.35m–0.53m	NW end of trench
4/004	Cut	Small pit	0.35m–0.53m	NW end of trench
4/005	Fill	Fill of pit 4/006	0.35m–0.58m	NW end of trench
4/006	Cut	Small pit	0.35m–0.58m	NW end of trench
4/007	Fill	Fill of pit 4/008	0.35m–0.47m	NW end of trench
4/008	Cut	Small pit	0.35m–0.47m	NW end of trench
4/009	Layer	Mixed soil horizon	0.35m–0.45m	NW half of trench
4/010	Fill	Fill of ditch 4/013	0.45m–0.77m	NW half of trench
4/011	Fill	Fill of ditch 4/013	0.70m–1.13m	NW half of trench
4/012	Fill	Fill of ditch 4/013	1.13m–1.21m	NW half of trench
4/013	Cut	NW-SE ditch	0.45m–1.21m	NW half of trench
4/014	Fill	Fill of cut 4/015	0.45m–>0.70m	NW end of trench
4/015	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.45m–>0.70m	NW end of trench
4/016	Fill	Fill of ditch 4/017	0.45m–0.92m	NW end of trench
4/017	Cut	N–S ditch	0.45m–0.92m	NW end of trench
4/018	Fill	Fill of ditch 4/019	0.72m–1.18m	NW end of trench
4/019	Cut	N–S ditch	0.72m–1.18m	NW end of trench
4/020	Fill	Fill of ditch 4/017	0.45m–0.77m	NW end of trench
4/021	Fill	Fill of ditch 4/022	0.35m–0.72m	Centre of trench
4/022	Cut	NW–SE ditch	0.35m–0.72m	Centre of trench
4/023	Structure	Land drain	0.35m +	NW half of trench
4/024	Deposit	External soil	0.45m–0.65m	NW end of trench
4/025	Fill	Fill of cut 4/026	0.45m–0.73m	NW end of trench
4/026	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.45m–0.73m	NW end of trench

Table 5: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 4

4.6.1 Trench 4 was targeted upon six linear geophysical anomalies, some intersecting, one of which was interpreted as a rectilinear enclosure ditch.

Three intercutting pits [4/004], [4/006] and [4/008]

4.6.2 Three shallow and intercutting pits, each no more than 0.24m deep, were filled with similar deposits of compact, mottled mid greyish brown and orangey brown sandy silt and clay containing occasional pebbles and chalk flecks; a small (4g) sherd of 12th- to 13th-century pottery came from fill [4/005]. The stratigraphic relationships between the pits could not be determined. These coincided with the northernmost geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [4/013]

4.6.3 [4/013] was a north-west to south-east ditch measuring about 1m wide by 0.76m deep, with a rounded terminus to the north-west and with steep sides

tapering to a narrow, concave base (Figure 3, photograph). It contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

[4/012] – the primary fill was soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks but no finds.

[4/011] – the middle fill was soft, mid grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks but no finds.

[4/010] – the upper fill was soft, dark grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and small to medium fragments of medieval pottery, mostly of 12th–early 13th century date.

- 4.6.4 This ditch was not recorded by the geophysical survey (Figure 2), although parts of other anomalies on different alignments were identified at the same location.

Unspecified cut [4/015]

- 4.6.5 Only part of this cut was seen (in section) truncating ditch [4/017]. It was at least 0.86m wide by 0.24m deep, with moderately steep sides, but its original form and extent are not known. It contained a single fill [4/014] of mid yellowish brown silty clay, with no finds.

Ditch [4/017]

- 4.6.6 [4/017] was a north–south ditch, about 0.90m wide by up to 0.40m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Primary fill [4/016] was compact, mid greyish brown clayey silt, with no finds. Upper fill [4/020], recorded only on the north side of Trench 4, was compact, dark grey clayey silt, with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional medieval pottery (dated 11th–early 13th century) and fired clay.

- 4.6.7 Ditch [4/017] was possibly a re-cut of an earlier ditch [4/019], although the form of the latter is uncertain.

- 4.6.8 The ditch probably corresponded with a narrow, positive linear anomaly (cut feature of archaeological potential) recorded at this location by the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

Possible ditch [4/019]

- 4.6.9 This feature was only identified in section and was interpreted as a ditch, although its original form and extent are unclear. It was oriented approximately north–south and was 0.85m wide by 0.46m deep with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base (Figure 3, photograph). Its fill [4/018] was soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks but no finds.

Ditch [4/022]

- 4.6.10 [4/022] was a north-west to south-east ditch, measuring 1.23m wide by 0.37m deep with moderately steep sides breaking sharply into a narrow, flat base (see cover photograph). It ran adjacent and parallel to ditch [4/013] and might have been a re-cut of that feature. It probably equated to cut [4/026]. Its

single fill [4/021] was compact, light greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal, coal, chalk and small fragments of medieval pottery with a broad date range of 11th–early 13th century and a *terminus post quem* of c. 1200.

4.6.11 As with [4/013], ditch [4/022] was not identified by the geophysical survey.

Unspecified cut [4/026]

4.6.12 Only recognised in section, [4/026] was of uncertain form, measuring at least 1.7m by 1.05m by 0.15m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It might have been the continuation of ditch [4/022]. It contained a single fill [4/025] of compact, mixed redeposited chalky clay natural and mid greyish brown clayey silt, with no finds.

Deposit [4/024]

4.6.13 This was a localised deposit of soft, dark grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks, mainly recognised and recorded in section. Its relationship with ditches [4/013] and [4/017] could not be determined. [4/024] might have been filling an unidentified cut feature. No finds were retrieved from it.

Mixed soil horizon [4/009]

4.6.14 [4/009] was a layer of compact, mid greenish brown clayey silt, up to 0.10m thick, sealing all archaeological features at the north-west end of Trench 4. It is interpreted as the result of mixing/spreading of earlier ditch fills or associated bank material during modern ploughing and did not extend south of ditches [4/013] and [4/022]. It produced no finds.

Land drain [4/023]

4.6.15 [4/023] was a segmented, cylindrical ceramic pipe, 80mm in diameter and off-white in colour. The pipe trench cut through layer [4/009].

4.6.16 The two parallel geophysical anomalies plotted to cross the south-east end of the trench (Fig. 2) were not found as corresponding below-ground archaeological features.

4.7 Trench 5

Dimensions: 20.00m x 1.80m x 0.40m deep

Ground level: 57.49m OD (W), 57.73 OD (E)

Figure: 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
5/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
5/002	Deposit	Mixed soil horizon	0.30m	W half of trench
5/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 5/006	0.35m–0.70m	W end of trench
5/004	Fill	Fill of ditch 5/006	0.35m–1.01m	W end of trench
5/005	Fill	Fill of ditch 5/006	0.35m–0.95m	W end of trench
5/006	Cut	SW–NE ditch	0.35m–1.01m	W end of trench
5/007	Fill	Fill of ditch 5/009	0.35m–0.70m	Centre of trench
5/008	Fill	Fill of ditch 5/009	0.60m–0.81m	Centre of trench
5/009	Cut	SSW–NNE ditch	0.35m–0.81m	Centre of trench
5/010	Fill	Fill of ditch 5/013	0.35m–0.67m	Centre of trench
5/011	Fill	Fill of ditch 5/013	0.35m–0.85m	Centre of trench
5/012	Fill	Fill of ditch 5/013	0.70m–1.05m	Centre of trench
5/013	Cut	SSW–NNE ditch	0.35m–1.05m	Centre of trench
5/014	Structure	Land drain	0.35m +	Centre of trench
5/015	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.35m	Trench-wide

Table 6: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 5

4.7.1 This trench was targeted upon two substantial north-east to south-west linear geophysical anomalies plotted to cross its western end, lesser intersecting linears at its east end and an extensive linear spread of 'magnetically enhanced material' (the latter also investigated by Trench 8).

Ditch [5/006]

4.7.2 [5/006] was a south-west to north-east ditch measuring 1.32m wide by up to 0.66m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a narrow, concave base (Figure 4, photograph). It contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

[5/005] – a deposit of weathered natural sandy clay/silt, with no inclusions, lying against the northern edge of the ditch.

[5/004] – the primary usage fill was soft, dark grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional flecks and small fragments of fired clay, chalk and small fragments of medieval pottery with a broad date range of 11th–early 13th century and a *TPQ* of later 12th century.

[5/003] – the upper fill was compact, mottled mid greyish brown and orangey brown sandy silt and clay with occasional pebbles and chalk flecks but no finds.

4.7.3 The ditch corresponded with a short, north-east to south-west, positive linear anomaly (cut feature of archaeological potential) defined by the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

Ditch [5/009]

4.7.4 [5/009] was a south south-west to north north-east ditch, approximately

1.28m wide by 0.46m deep with sides initially gently sloping, becoming steeper with depth and breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 4, photograph). It contained two fills, as follows:

[5/008] – the lower fill was compact, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal, medieval pottery (11th–early 13th century) and animal bone.

[5/007] – the upper fill was compact, mid greyish brown silty clay mottled with orangey brown patches, containing occasional charcoal but no cultural material.

- 4.7.5 Ditch [5/009] was apparently re-cut and replaced on the same alignment by more substantial ditch [5/013]. These features corresponded with a positive rectilinear anomaly (enclosure ditch) defined by the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

Ditch [5/013]

- 4.7.6 [5/013] was a south south-west to north north-east ditch, measuring 2.44m wide by 0.70m deep with sides initially gently sloping, becoming steeper with depth and breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 4, photograph). It contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

[5/012] – the lower fill was compact, light greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and small fragments chalk, but no finds.

[5/011] – the middle fill was compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, but no finds.

[5/010] – the upper fill was compact, light greyish brown silty clay with frequent small to medium fragments chalk, occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks, but no finds.

Mixed soil horizon [5/002]

- 4.7.7 Ditches [5/006], [5/009] and [5/013] were all sealed by a layer of compact, mottled mid greyish brown and orangey brown sandy or clayey silt, up to 0.10m thick, which was confined to the western half of Trench 5. It is interpreted as the result of mixing/spreading of underlying ditch fills, or associated bank material) during modern ploughing.
- 4.7.8 No archaeological evidence for the linear anomalies or the spread of magnetically enhanced material at the east end of the trench was encountered.

4.8 Trench 6

Dimensions: 20m x 1.80m x 0.94m deep

Ground level: 57.95m OD (NW), 58.11m OD (SE)

Figure: 5

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
6/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
6/002	Fill	Fill of quarry 6/005	0.30m–0.57m	SE end of trench
6/003	Fill	Fill of quarry 6/005	0.30m–0.84m	SE end of trench
6/004	Fill	Fill of quarry 6/005	0.54m–1.2m+	SE end of trench
6/005	Cut	Probable quarry (or pond)	0.40m–1.2m+	SE end of trench
6/006	Layer	Mixed soil horizon	0.30m–0.60m	Centre of trench
6/007	Fill	Fill of ditch 6/008	0.60m–0.94m	Centre of trench
6/008	Cut	SSW–NNE ditch	0.60m–0.94m	Centre of trench
6/009	Layer	Mixed soil horizon	0.30m–0.50m	NW half of trench
6/010	Fill	Fill of ditch 6/011	0.50m–0.95m	NW half of trench
6/011	Cut	E-W ditch	0.50m–0.95m	NW half of trench
6/012	Structure	Land drain	0.30m +	NW half of trench
6/013	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.30m	Trench-wide

Table 7: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 6

4.8.1 Trench 6 was targeted upon two substantial positive linear geophysical anomalies interpreted as enclosure ditches.

Probable quarry [6/005]

4.8.2 [6/005] was a large pit, at least 3m wide by >0.60m deep; only the north-west edge of the pit fell within the area of the evaluation trench, and its full depth was not reached within the c.0.8m deep (i.e. c.1.2m below ground surface level) machine-excavated sondage. It was presumably a quarry, although it might also have served as a pond/reservoir. The pit contained a sequence of at least three fills, as follows:

[6/004] – the lowest recorded fill was soft, light yellowish brown clayey silt with moderate pebbles and small to medium fragments chalk, but no finds.

[6/003] – firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate chalk flecking, occasional pebbles, flecks to small fragments charcoal and possible fired clay, but no datable material. This deposit appeared to extend beyond the edge of the pit and possibly equated to layer [6/009], to the north-west.

[6/002] – the upper fill was compact, mid brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles, charcoal and possible fired clay but no datable material.

4.8.3 This large pit was not obviously detected by the geophysical survey, although a cluster of apparently smaller, discrete positive responses were plotted around the south-east end of Trench 6 (Figure 2).

Probable enclosure ditch [6/008]

4.8.4 [6/008] was a south south-west to north north-east ditch measuring 1.13m wide by 0.34m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 5, photograph). Its single fill [6/007] was compact, light brownish grey silty clay with moderate flecks and small fragments of chalk

and charcoal, occasional flecks and small fragments fired clay, animal bone and a fragment of medieval pottery, dated 11th–early 13th century.

- 4.8.5 The ditch corresponded to a positive rectilinear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey, forming the western side of a large enclosure (Figure 2).

Soil horizon [6/006]

- 4.8.6 This deposit was recorded in section, sealing ditch [6/008]. It was a layer of mottled light brown and grey silty clay with frequent flecks and small fragments of chalk, moderate pebbles and occasional flecks and small fragments of fired clay (very soft and not retained). It extended for some distance to the south-east of ditch [6/008], and probably equated to fill [6/003], in probable quarry pit [6/005].

Ditch [6/011]

- 4.8.7 [6/011] was an east–west ditch, at least 1m wide by 0.45m deep. Where seen, the ditch had a steep north side, breaking gradually into a broad, flat base. It contained a single fill [6/010] of compact, dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flecks to small fragments of chalk and charcoal, occasional flecks to small fragments of fired clay and medium fragments of chalk and flint; there was no datable material.

- 4.8.8 The ditch corresponded with a positive rectilinear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey, being part of a complex of enclosure ditches (Figure 2).

Mixed soil horizon [6/009]

- 4.8.9 This was a deposit of compact, mixed light yellowish or greyish brown, or dark orangey brown clayey silt, with flecks to small fragments of charcoal and fired clay, flecks to medium fragments of chalk and one small fragment of medieval pottery (later 12th–14th century). It was up to 0.20m thick and was confined to the north-western half of the trench, where it sealed ditch [6/011]. It is interpreted as the result of mixing/spreading of underlying ditch fills and associated bank material, during modern ploughing.

4.9 Trench 7

Dimensions: 20m x 1.80m x 0.40m deep

Ground level: 58.40m OD (NNE), 58.33m OD (SSW)

Figure: 6

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
7/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
7/002	Layer	Mixed soil horizon	0.30m–0.55m	Centre & S of trench
7/003	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.30m	Trench-wide
7/004	Fill	Fill of ditch 7/005	0.30m–0.77m	N end of trench
7/005	Cut	E–W ditch	0.30m–0.77m	N end of trench
7/006	Fill	Fill of ditch 7/009	0.40m–0.78m	Centre of trench
7/007	Fill	Fill of ditch 7/009	0.40m–0.75m	Centre of trench
7/008	Fill	Fill of ditch 7/009	0.62m–1.06m	Centre of trench
7/009	Cut	NW–SE ditch	0.40m–1.06m	Centre of trench
7/010	Fill	Fill of ditch 7/011	0.30m–0.66m	N half of trench
7/011	Cut	E–W ditch	0.30m–0.66m	N half of trench
7/012	Fill	Fill of ditch 7/013	0.36m–0.68m	S end of trench
7/013	Cut	NW–SE ditch	0.36m–0.68m	S end of trench
7/014	Structure	Land drain	0.30m +	S end of trench
7/015	Structure	Land drain	0.35m +	Centre of trench

Table 8: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 7

4.9.1 Trench 7 was targeted on five broadly parallel east–west linear geophysical anomalies.

Ditch [7/005]

4.9.2 [7/005] was an east–west ditch measuring 1.35m wide by 0.47m deep, with moderately steep but irregular sides breaking gradually into a narrow, concave base (Figure 6, photograph). Its single fill [7/004] was compact, dark greyish or orangey brown silty clay with moderate pebbles and occasional chalk, charcoal and medieval pottery, dated later 12th–14th century. There was a sherd link between this fill and [7/012], in ditch [7/013].

4.9.3 The ditch corresponded with a positive linear anomaly (cut feature of archaeological potential) recorded by the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

Ditch [7/009]

4.9.4 [7/009] was a north-west to south-east ditch measuring 2.10m wide by 0.66m deep with sides gently sloping, becoming steeper with depth, and breaking gradually into a concave base. The ditch contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

[7/008] – primary fill of compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional medieval pottery (dated later 12th–14th century) and animal bone.

[7/007] – secondary fill of compact, dark brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal, chalk, pebbles and pottery, with a broad date range of 11th–14th century and a *TPQ* of mid-13th century.

[7/006] – upper fill of compact, mid brown clayey silt with frequent flecks and small fragments chalk, occasional pebbles, charcoal and medieval pottery,

dated 11th–early 13th century.

- 4.9.5 The ditch corresponded with a positive linear anomaly (cut feature of archaeological potential) recorded by the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

Ditch [7/011]

- 4.9.6 [7/011] was an east–west ditch measuring 1.26m wide by 0.36m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking fairly sharply into a flat base. Its single fill [7/010] was compact, light brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks, small to large pebbles and one sherd of medieval pottery dated later 12th–14th century.

- 4.9.7 The ditch corresponded with a positive linear anomaly (cut feature of archaeological potential) recorded by the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

Ditch [7/013]

- 4.9.8 [7/013] was a north-west to south-east ditch measuring 0.80m wide by 0.32m deep, with moderately steep sides tapering to a very narrow, rounded base (Figure 6, photograph). It contained a single fill [7/012] of compact, mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate flecks of charcoal and chalk, pebbles, occasional pottery (spot-dated later 12th–14th century) and animal bone.

- 4.9.9 The ditch corresponded with a positive linear anomaly (cut feature of archaeological potential) recorded by the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

Mixed soil horizon [7/002]

- 4.9.10 [7/002] was a discontinuous layer of compact, mottled light yellowish brown and greyish brown sandy or clayey silt, up to 0.24m thick; it sealed (and slumped into) ditches [7/009] and [7/013] in the central and southern parts of the trench.

- 4.9.11 It is interpreted as the result of mixing/spreading of underlying ditch fills and associated bank material by modern ploughing.

Land drain [7/014]

- 4.9.12 [7/014] was a relatively modern segmented, ceramic land drain (c. 100mm diameter), off-white and with a corrugated surface (Figure 6, photograph).

- 4.9.13 The land drain possibly corresponded with a positive linear anomaly (cut feature of archaeological potential) recorded by the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

Land drain [7/015]

- 4.9.14 [7/015] was a segmented ceramic pipe, cylindrical and light yellow with a smooth surface and a diameter of c. 150mm. Its construction trench cut the fills of ditch [7/009].

- 4.9.15 Land drain [7/015] was not obviously detected by the geophysical survey.

4.10 Trench 8

Dimensions: 20m x 1.80m x 0.40m deep

Ground level: 57.97m OD (NNE), 57.92m OD (SSW)

Figure: 9 photograph

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
8/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
8/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.35m	Trench-wide

Table 9: Summary of deposits in Trench 8

4.10.1 Trench 8 was targeted on two geophysical anomalies (a possible linear ditch-like feature and a broad strip of magnetically enhanced material). Neither of these was observed, suggesting that they might have been deposits/features within the modern ploughsoil.

4.11 Trench 9

Dimensions: 20m x 1.80m x 0.33m deep

Ground level: 58.03m OD (WSW), 58.34m OD (ENE)

Figure: 7

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
9/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
9/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.30m	Trench-wide
9/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 9/004	0.30m–0.75m	E half of trench
9/004	Cut	NNW–SSE ditch	0.30m–0.75m	E half of trench
9/005	Fill	Fill of pit 9/006	0.30m–0.70m	E end of trench
9/006	Cut	Pit	0.30m–0.70m	E end of trench
9/007	Fill	Fill of pit 9/008	0.30m–0.60m	E end of trench
9/008	Cut	Pit	0.30m–0.60m	E end of trench
9/009	Fill	Fill of ditch 9/010	0.30m–0.80m	Centre of trench
9/010	Cut	NW–SE ditch	0.30m–0.80m	Centre of trench
9/011	Fill	Fill of ditch 9/012	0.35m–1.08m	W end of trench
9/012	Cut	N–S ditch	0.35m–1.08m	W end of trench

Table 10: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 9

4.11.1 Trench 9 was targeted on three linear geophysical anomalies, of probable archaeological origin, on varying alignments.

Possible enclosure ditch [9/004]

4.11.2 [9/004] was a north-north-west to south-south-east ditch measuring 0.94m wide by 0.45m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a narrow, concave base (Figure 7, photograph). Single fill [9/003] was compact, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles, charcoal and small fragments of medieval pottery spot-dated later 12th–14th century.

4.11.3 The ditch corresponded with a positive linear anomaly (cut feature of archaeological potential) recorded by the geophysical survey, apparently forming the west side of a small, irregular enclosure (Figure 2).

Probable enclosure ditch [9/010]

4.11.4 [9/010] was a north-west to south-east ditch measuring 0.80m wide by 0.50m

deep, with steep sides and a narrow, concave base. Its single fill [9/009] was compact, mid grey (with brownish patches) clayey silt, containing frequent flecks to small fragments of charcoal and chalk, and occasional small fragments of medieval pottery spot-dated later 12th–14th century.

4.11.5 The ditch corresponded with a short, positive linear anomaly (cut feature of archaeological potential) recorded by the geophysical survey.

Probable enclosure ditch [9/012]

4.11.6 [9/012] was a north–south ditch measuring 1.70m wide by 0.73m deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 7, photograph). Its single fill [9/011] was compact, mid greyish brown clayey silt containing frequent charcoal and chalk flecks, occasional small to medium fragments of medieval pottery (spot-dated later 12th–14th century, although including earlier material), animal bone and some quern stone fragments.

4.11.7 The ditch corresponded with a positive, rectilinear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, apparently forming part of a complex of enclosure ditches (Figure 2).

Pit [9/006]

4.11.8 [9/006] was an irregular oval pit, at least 1.12m wide, with moderately steep sides and a flat base (Figure 7, photograph). It extended beyond the trench edges to north and east, and its full extent is unknown. It contained a single fill [9/005] of compact, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles, charcoal and small fragments of medieval pottery spot-dated mid-13th–14th century.

4.11.9 The pit was not detected by the geophysical survey.

Pit [9/008]

4.11.10 [9/008] was oval, measuring up to 0.75m wide by 0.30m deep with steep sides breaking irregularly into a base that sloped down to the south (Figure 7, photograph). Its fill [9/007] was compact, mid greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional pebbles, charcoal and small fragments of medieval pottery dated later 12th–14th century.

4.11.11 The pit was not detected by the geophysical survey.

4.12 Trench 10

Dimensions: 20m x 1.80m x 0.80m deep

Ground level: 58.68m OD (NNE), 58.47m OD (SSW)

Figure: 8

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
10/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
10/002	Fill	Fill of ditch 10/003	0.35m–1.30m	N end of trench
10/003	Cut	E–W ditch	0.35m–1.30m	N end of trench
10/004	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.35m	Trench-wide
10/005	Structure	Land drain	0.35m	S half of trench

Table 11: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 10

4.12.1 Trench 10 was targeted on a single positive linear geophysical anomaly, interpreted to be part of a rectilinear enclosure system.

Probable enclosure ditch [10/003]

4.12.2 [10/003] was an east–west ditch measuring 1.90m wide by 0.95m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 8, photograph). Fill [10/002] was compact, light to mid brownish grey clayey silt, containing occasional pebbles, small fragments of medieval pottery (later 12th–14th century) and charcoal, and moderate flecks to medium fragments of chalk.

4.12.3 The ditch corresponded with a positive rectilinear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, probably forming the south side of a large enclosure (Figure 2).

Land drain [10/005]

4.12.4 A modern land drain [10/005] was made of cylindrical ceramic pipes, reddish brown in colour and c. 80mm in diameter. The land drain was not detected by the geophysical survey.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 12). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Other Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1/001							3	14	1	20						
2/001							3	6								
3/001							5	12								
4/001							3	6								
4/005			1	4												
4/010	1	10	23	484	7	2862					1	10			1	16
4/020			3	34							1	4	9	128		
4/021			9	46	2	6					1	6				
5/004			1	22									3	4		
5/008	1	42	2	10							1	2				
6/007			1	<2							5	32				
6/009			1	2												
7/001							2	4								
7/004			5	68												
7/006			4	8							12	2				
7/007			14	82							1	8	1	6		
7/008			8	46							1	32				
7/011			1	6												
7/012			13	112							4	54			1	16
8/001									1	2						
9/001							1	34	2	4						
9/003			9	106												
9/005			45	398	8	4									1	6
9/007			6	38												
9/009			5	32												
9/011			10	102	18	154					1	12				
10/001							3	58								
10/002			6	26			1	4								
Total	2	52	167	1626	35	3026	21	138	4	26	28	162	13	138	3	38

Table 12: Finds quantification

5.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Two pieces of flint hand-collected from ditch fills [5/008] and [4/010] were discarded because they were simply frost/thermal fracture fragments.

5.2.2 Environmental Sample <2> from ditch fill [5/004] produced a piece of irregular waste weighing 8g and Sample <1> from ditch fill [4/010] produced eleven fragments of unworked, heat-altered flint weighing 34g. The piece of irregular waste cannot be dated precisely.

5.3 Medieval pottery by Helen Walker

5.3.1 A total of 184 sherds of pottery weighing 1688g was excavated from nineteen contexts and has been catalogued using the corresponding ware and form types used in Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16; expanded by Drury et al.1993 and Cotter 2000). However, apart from a single sherd tentatively identified as Hedingham ware, none of the pottery is likely to have a source in Essex. Some of Cunningham's rim form codes are cited in this report. The pottery has been recorded on a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet (part of the digital site archive) and a comprehensive catalogue arranged by context and including dating information is included as Appendix 2. A summary of the pottery, by ware, is shown in Table 13.

Pottery by ware	Sherd No.	Wt (g)
Thetford-type ware	1	56
Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	34	258
Early medieval ware	40	534
Early medieval ware with grog	1	9
Medieval coarseware	96	691
Medieval coarseware with sparse shell	2	30
Hedingham ware	1	1
Unidentified fineware	1	5
Sandy orange ware	8	104
Total	184	1688

Table 13: The pottery by ware, sherd count and weight, shown in approximate chronological order

5.3.2 The earliest pottery is a Thetford-type ware everted rim from ditch fill [9/011] (ditch [9/012]) showing an applied thumbed cordon around the neck and is probably from a storage jar datable to the 10th or 11th centuries when this ware was at its peak. However, the sherd is rather abraded and occurs with pottery which may be as late as 13th century.

5.3.3 Pit [4/006] and ditches [4/013], [4/017], [4/022], [5/006], [5/009] and [6/008] produced mainly shell-and-sand-tempered ware and the coarse, sand-tempered early medieval ware, both spanning the 11th to early 13th centuries, together with one or two sherds of medieval coarseware. Medieval coarseware is the successor of early medieval ware, replacing it from the later 12th century onwards. The pottery from these features is very fragmented and no vessel forms were identified, although a number of rim fragments are present. These comprise an externally bevelled rim (from ditch [5/009]) dating from the 11th century onwards, and beaded rims sometimes with an internal thickening (from ditches [4/013] and [4/022]) which are datable to the 12th century. The latest rim type is a B2 rim in shell-and-sand-tempered ware from ditch [4/022] datable to c. 1200. The only diagnostic body sherd is a sherd decorated with a thumbed applied strip (from ditch [5/006]) commonly found on vessels dating from the 12th to earlier 13th

centuries. The combination of wares and rim forms therefore provide a date of 12th to early 13th century for these features.

- 5.3.4 Ditches [7/005], [7/009], [7/011], [7/013], [9/004], [9/008], [9/010], [10/003] and pit [9/006] may be slightly later than the features described above, as they contain a higher percentage of medieval coarseware with the addition of a small number of finewares. There are however a few sherds of early medieval ware, including an example containing sparse grog inclusions, but there are no examples of shell-and-sand-tempered ware in these features; although there are two sherds of medieval coarseware with sparse shell inclusions. The only coarseware vessel form identified is a fragment of large bowl with a collared rim and the remains of oblique applied strips around the neck. It is in a medieval coarseware fabric but rather than the typical uniform grey, it shows buff surfaces, brown margins and a grey core. This is almost certainly of Suffolk origin and might derive from a possible production site at Debenham, just to the east of Stowupland (Owles 1970). This vessel was found in ditch [9/004], with the addition of a second bowl rim from either the same or a similar vessel in ditch [7/005]. These bowls are most likely to date to the 13th century. Collared rims from smaller vessels in the same buff-surfaced fabric were also found in these features. The only other rim sherds comprise a hollowed everted rim in early medieval ware from ditch [7/009], probably dating to the 12th to early 13th centuries, and a B2 rim in medieval coarseware from pit [9/006], which is datable to c. 1200. Finewares include rather abraded fragments from a jug in pit [9/006], in a fine sandy orange fabric comprising an in-turned rim and body sherds decorated with slip-painted stripes under a greenish glaze, most likely dating to the mid-13th to 14th centuries. There is also a single thick-walled body sherd from ditch [7/009] in an unidentified fineware fabric which is grey-firing, but with a thin buff internal surface and orange external surface showing a patch of olive green glaze.
- 5.3.5 Ditch [9/012] produced pottery with a wider date range, including a Thetford-type ware rim (5.3.2) and early medieval ware sherds (with an example of a flat-topped rim) that could be as early as 11th century and therefore possibly contemporary with the Thetford-type ware. However, body sherds of medieval coarseware are also present and there is one very small unglazed and undecorated sherd of what appears to be Hedingham ware, its creamy orange fabric indicating a likely date of the 13th century.
- 5.3.6 Generally, the pottery spans the 11th to perhaps the mid-13th century or later, with slight evidence that features in Trenches 4–6 were earlier than those in Trenches 7–10.
- 5.3.7 The pottery supply would appear entirely local, apart from the one sherd of possible Hedingham ware coming from north Essex.
- 5.3.8 The assemblage is not large enough to indicate the function of the site; large bowls such as those found in [7/005] and [9/004] were often used in dairying but could have had a number of other uses.

5.4 Fired clay by Trista Clifford

- 5.4.1 A small assemblage of 13 fragments weighing 138g was recovered from three separate contexts. In addition, c. 30 fragments weighing 41g were retrieved from bulk environmental samples. The assemblage is in poor condition, highly abraded and largely amorphous.
- 5.4.2 Two fabric groups are evident: Fabric 1, a moderately sandy fabric with abundant chalk pebble inclusions up to 10mm, comprises the bulk of the assemblage. Fabric 2 is an un-tempered fabric represented by a single amorphous fragment from ditch fill [7/007].
- 5.4.3 A single piece in Fabric 1 from ditch fill [4/020] exhibits a flat surface and possible chalky 'wash' that may be indicative of a wall surface; otherwise the assemblage is undiagnostic of function.

5.5 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 Four contexts produced pieces of stone. The assemblage has been fully listed in Table 14.

Context	Stone type	No/wt (g)	Comments
4/010	German lava	6/236	Freshly broken pieces from a rotary quern stone, 32mm thick
4/010	Light grey/orange quartzose sandstone	1/2632	Large flattened cobble. 180 x 140 x 57mm. Dull purple surface with blackening/burning on upper face. No obvious use wear
4/021	Coal	2/4	
9/005	German lava	7/2	Tiny chips
9/011	German lava	16/152	Amorphous fragments

Table 14: Stone assemblage

- 5.5.2 The German lava can be assumed to have derived from rotary querns, this type being common in the Roman to medieval periods. The coal is probably of post-medieval date (and therefore intrusive in medieval ditch fill [4/021]) and the sandstone cobble is likely to have been locally available from the glacial till.
- 5.5.3 The stone assemblage from the site has no potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report. As such the material has been discarded.

5.6 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 5.6.1 The evaluation produced a small quantity of material from the magnetic fractions of two environmental residues (contexts [4/010] and [5/004]: 2g and 1g respectively). All of this material was scanned carefully for the presence of micro slags but only 'magnetic fines' were noted. These consist of granules of clay and ferruginous stone whose magnetic properties have been enhanced through burning.
- 5.6.2 Sample <2>, ditch fill [5/004], also included some ferruginous ooliths from broken down limestone. These magnetic fines are not indicative of any

particular process and could have been unintentionally formed by any burning event, including bonfires and domestic hearths. The material does not hold any potential for further analysis and it has been discarded.

5.7 Metal-detected Finds by Trista Clifford

5.7.1 A small assemblage of 25 objects weighing a total of 164g was recovered from the topsoil in eight trenches. The majority of the assemblage consists of iron nail stem fragments from Trenches 2, 3, 4, 7 and 10. A small fragment of iron, possibly from a horseshoe, came from Trench 9. This trench also produced a copper alloy buckle frame dated 18th century or later and a bullet casing of 20th-century date. An undated lead waste 'puddle' came from Trench 1. Lastly, Trench 8 produced a lead token of probable late medieval to post-medieval date.

5.8 Animal bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.8.1 A small assemblage of animal bone containing 31 bone fragments weighing 192g was recovered. The faunal remains were hand-collected from 11 contexts and retrieved from two whole earth samples. The faunal remains are in a moderate state of preservation, with some signs of surface erosion present. The bones are fragmented and no complete long bones are present within the assemblage. The assemblage is dominated by mammal bone, comprising the main domesticated species, retrieved from ditch fill contexts.

5.8.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal.

5.8.3 Mammalian age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable. The state of epiphyseal bone fusion has been recorded as fused, unfused and fusing. The assemblage does not contain any measurable long-bones or ageable mandibles. Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology.

5.8.4 A limited range of taxa have been identified (Table 15). The assemblage contains only mammal bones, and includes the three main domesticates of cattle, pig and sheep/goat. Large and medium mammal bone fragments are also present in abundance due to preservation levels and taphonomic processes. No wild taxa have been identified within the assemblage.

Taxa	NISP
Cattle	3
Pig	2
Sheep/goat	1
Large Mammal	3
Medium Mammal	17
Total	26

Table 15: Animal bone NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count

- 5.8.5 From the 31 faunal bone fragments present, 26 were identified to taxa (Table 15). The assemblage contains the main domesticated species of cattle, pig and sheep/goat, as well as large and medium mammals. The majority of the bones were retrieved by hand-collection from 11 contexts. Whole earth Samples <1> and <2> produced a small collection of identifiable bone consisting of two medium mammal long bone fragments and a single medium mammal rib fragment.
- 5.8.6 Both meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within the assemblage, with no obvious patterns of dispersal. Ditch fill [7/006] produced the majority of the faunal remains with 10 medium mammal rib fragments. Evidence of butchery was observed in a cattle ulna fragment from ditch fill [7/012] with multiple chop marks and a medium mammal caudal vertebrae from ditch fill [4/021] with cut marks. This type of butchery suggests that carcass dismemberment and portioning occurred in the area.
- 5.8.7 Both mature and young animals are represented by worn adult cattle dentition from ditch fill [9/011] and ditch fill [6/007]. Un-erupted adult pig dentition was retrieved from ditch fill [4/010] with the third molar visible in the crypt, as well as un-worn adult pig dentition from ditch fill [7/008]; analysis of the canine alveoli suggests this animal was male. Fusion data is limited due to bone fragmentation, the only unfused bone observed was a medium mammal caudal vertebrae from ditch fill [4/021]. Evidence of canid gnawing was observed in a sheep/goat metatarsal fragment from ditch fill [4/020], a medium mammal long bone fragment from ditch fill [5/008] and a large mammal mandible fragment from ditch fill [6/007].
- 5.8.8 Ditch fills [7/007] and [7/012] produced a large mammal pelvis fragment and two medium mammal mandible fragments respectively. The animal bone assemblage suggests that butchery and domestic refuse disposal was undertaken in this area. No evidence of burning, non-metric traits or pathology was recorded.

5.9 **Burnt Bone** by Dr Paola Ponce

- 5.9.1 A very small amount of burnt bone weighing 0.05g was recovered from environmental Sample <1>, ditch fill [4/010]. The bone fragment was too small to identify.

5.10 **Shell** by Trista Clifford

- 5.10.1 A small assemblage of shell comprising three oyster valves (*Ostrea edulis*) weighing 38g was hand collected during the evaluation. Single examples were retrieved from fills [4/010], [7/012] and [9/005]. Additionally, land snail (Samples <1> and <2>) and fossil shell (Sample <2>) was retrieved from bulk environmental samples but was not identified at this stage.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Stacey Adams

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken from ditch fills [4/010] and [5/004] for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, charcoal, fauna and Mollusca. The following report details the preservation of the charred plant material and discusses its potential to inform on the diet, arable economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The 40L flotation samples were processed, in their entirety, by flotation tank with a 250µm mesh for retention of the flot and a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue, before being air dried. The heavy residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned, in their entirety, under a stereozoom microscope at 7–45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 4). Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild species and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residues and flots were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Ten fragments were submitted for identification from samples with >3g of wood charcoal from the >4mm fraction of the residues. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 3 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

Sample <1> [4/010] and Sample <2> [5/004]

6.3.1 The heavy residues contained occasional flint, fire-cracked flint, pottery, fired clay and magnetic material. Environmental material recovered from the samples included animal bone, land snail shell and a single fragment of indeterminate burnt bone from ditch fill [4/010]. Ditch fill [5/004] contained a small amount of marine mollusc shell. Charred plant macrofossils, other than charcoal, were recovered from both samples and have been included within the flot quantification. Charcoal fragments were recovered from both flots and

were present in sufficient numbers (>3g from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residue) in ditch fill [4/010] to be submitted for evaluation.

- 6.3.2 The flots contained between 30 and 40% uncharred material of modern roots and cereal chaff, including straw fragments and rachis. Charcoal was occasional within both of the flots as were land snail shells.

Charred plant macrofossils

- 6.3.3 Preservation of the charred plant macrofossils ranged from poor to moderate. The cereal grain within Sample <1>, ditch fill [4/010] was highly degraded, possibly caused by the charring process or from post-depositional activity such as weathering or trampling. Both samples contained abundant cereal grains including those of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). The wheat largely appeared to be of the free-threshing variety whilst a number of barley grains in Sample <2>, ditch fill [5/004] were of the hulled variety. A large proportion of the cereal grains were indeterminate and no charred cereal chaff was present to allow for further identification.

- 6.3.4 Arable weeds were occasional within ditch fill [4/010] and were largely of small wild grasses (Poaceae) including a possible ryegrass (cf. *Lolium* sp.) caryopsis. The arable weeds in ditch fill [5/004] were more frequent and diverse. Small wild grasses were common as well as seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), knotweed (*Polygonum* sp.) and small vetches (*Vicia* sp.). A single meadow buttercup-type (*Ranunculus acris*-type) seed was present as well as several charred seeds of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*); a strong indicator for the cultivation of heavy clay soils (Carruthers 1990).

Charcoal

- 6.3.5 Preservation of the charcoal fragments in ditch fill [4/010] was moderate with four of the fragments indeterminate. Two of the fragments were distorted by vitrification, a state often associated with the charring process. Fragments of poplar/willow (*Populus/Salix*), oak (*Quercus* sp.) and field maple (*Acer campestre*) were identified, with one of the field maple fragments deriving from round wood.

6.4 Discussion of the environmental evidence

- 6.4.1 The charred plant macrofossils provide some evidence for cereal consumption on the site; the absence of chaff and the relatively small quantities of arable weeds point to a fairly clean crop that was probably processed elsewhere. The arable weeds have the potential to inform on cultivation methods and crop processing techniques in the medieval period.
- 6.4.2 The charcoal fragments indicate that areas of oak woodland were being exploited for fuel by the occupants of the site, as well as open and riverine areas, indicated by field maple and poplar/willow (Polunin & Walters 1985; Rodwell 1991). The identification of round wood suggests that small branches and twigs were collected, possibly opportunistically, for use as fuel.
- 6.4.3 These samples show that there is good preservation of both charred plant remains and charcoal at the site and any future fieldwork should continue to include environmental sampling, targeting primary deposits if present.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of the stratigraphic evidence

- 7.1.1 The fieldwork identified archaeological features and deposits in six of the ten evaluation trenches (Trenches 4–6, 7, 9 and 10). Trenches with positive archaeological results were confined to central and eastern parts of the evaluated area.
- 7.1.2 Trenches 1–3 (in the western part of the evaluated area) and Trench 8 (south central part of the evaluated area) produced no archaeological features, although a modern land drain was recorded in Trench 2.
- 7.1.3 The most common archaeological features were ditches, reflecting the fact that the evaluation trenches were targeted on the results of preceding geophysical surveys (ASL 2015, ASL 2016); ditches or ditch-like features tend to be identified more readily by magnetometer surveys, compared to localised features such as pits and postholes. A few pits (ranging from small to large in size) were found, as well as some horizontal deposits of archaeological significance.
- 7.1.4 In most cases the evaluation identified buried ditches that corresponded closely with the plotted locations of positive linear anomalies, as detailed in Section 4. A notable exception to this was in Trench 4, which contained a high density of intercutting features that had little obvious correlation with the geophysical survey results. In particular, two east–west ditches ([4/013] and [4/022]) were apparently not detected by magnetometry.
- 7.1.5 A linear anomaly, interpreted as indicative of ‘magnetically enhanced material’, was targeted by Trenches 5 and 8 but was not recognised in the ground. It is likely that this material was confined to the modern ploughsoil.
- 7.1.6 Some localised features were found that had not been detected by the geophysical survey. These included relatively small pits [9/006] and [9/008] and a much larger pit [6/005], interpreted as a possible quarry.
- 7.1.7 A positive linear anomaly (interpreted in the geophysics report as a ‘ditch-like feature’) at the east end of Trench 2 was shown to be a modern land drain [2/002]. Similar linear anomalies might also indicate the positions of land drains that were not recognised in the ground because they were covered by redeposited natural clay. Other land drains (such as [10/005]) had not been detected by the geophysical survey.
- 7.1.8 Significant archaeological remains included the following:
- Medieval ditches, defining an enclosure system, and associated activity, were found in Trenches 4–6, 7, 9 and 10.
 - Medieval pits were found at the north-east end of Trench 9 and at the north-west end of Trench 4.
 - A large, undated pit, possibly a quarry, was found at the south-east end of Trench 6. It is likely to have been of medieval or later date.

- Discontinuous layers of mixed soil and redeposited natural clay occurred below the topsoil in some of the evaluation trenches and are interpreted as disturbed archaeological horizons, possibly the ploughed-out remains of former banks alongside some of the medieval ditches.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 In some trenches, archaeological features were recognised immediately below the modern ploughsoil, cutting the natural strata at an average depth of 0.35m below ground level.
- 7.2.2 In other trenches, the archaeological features were sealed by discontinuous layers of mixed soils and redeposited natural clay, assumed to have been the result of mixing/spreading of underlying deposits during earlier episodes of deep cultivation. In some cases, these deposits might have been the disturbed remains of earth banks, flattened and spread by ploughing.
- 7.2.3 Generally, there was no evidence for natural soil profiles, these having been removed in the course of modern agriculture. This was demonstrated by the occasional presence of plough marks and subsoiler scars in the surface of the natural strata.
- 7.2.4 Apart from ploughing, other relatively recent potential impacts on the archaeological resource included the construction of a farm track along the northern edge of the evaluated area, the installation of agricultural land drains in the 19th- and earlier 20th century and deep roadside ditching along the eastern edge of the site.

7.3 Discussion of the archaeological evidence

- 7.3.1 The evaluation has identified no evidence for the occupation of the site before the medieval period. A single fragment of Thetford-type ware suggests some activity here during the late Anglo-Saxon period (10th–11th century), but the sherd was residual in a later (probably 12th-century) ditch.
- 7.3.2 The evaluation has confirmed the impression given by the geophysical survey that there was a number of ditched enclosures in this area of the site, some possibly overlapping and therefore representing more than one phase of activity.
- 7.3.3 Some of the enclosure ditches ([10/003] for example, which was more than one metre deep) were fairly substantial and in combination with their associated banks (none of which have survived as upstanding features) would have been significant and long-lasting features of the landscape.
- 7.3.4 There was some evidence ([5/009] and [5/013], for example) for the re-cutting of these ditches, reinforcing the idea that the enclosures remained in use for some time.
- 7.3.5 Cartographic evidence indicates that Thorney Green Road is on the line of a route that has existed since at least the late 18th century, and was presumably part of an ancient road between Stowmarket and Thorney Green. The enclosure system was therefore probably associated with a small

roadside settlement, perhaps a farm. A moderate pottery assemblage, combined with quern stones, animal bones (some showing signs of butchery) and other food waste (such as cereal grains), provide clear evidence for domestic activity in this area of the site. This is supported by the evidence for pitting, such as at the east end of Trench 9. Some of the enclosure ditches might therefore have defined and drained an area of habitation. Other enclosures might have been garden plots, arable fields or corrals for livestock.

- 7.3.6 No direct evidence (such as foundations or postholes) for buildings or structures was identified by the evaluation. However, some of the smaller ditches (which on the evidence of the geophysical survey were more localised and sometimes rectilinear in form) might have partially defined house plots or building platforms.
- 7.3.7 Pottery dating suggests that occupation of the site began in the 12th century, continuing until at least the mid-13th century, and perhaps into the early 14th century.
- 7.3.8 Many rural settlements in Suffolk and the wider East Anglian region were abandoned during the 14th century. The reasons that have been proposed for this include famine and poor weather during the period 1315–22 (Astill and Grant 1988), the outbreak of the Black Death in 1349 (Poos 1991) and the social and economic effects of the Peasant's Revolt of 1381. If anything, this settlement at Stowupland seems to have failed at a particularly early date.
- 7.3.9 There is a suggestion (5.3.4) that pottery from trenches in the eastern part of the evaluated area (Trenches 7, 9 and 10) was slightly later in date than that from western trenches 4–6. This might indicate that roadside occupation continued after associated enclosure ditches to the rear of the settlement became infilled.
- 7.3.10 There is little to indicate the social status of the settlement, although this is partly due to the relatively small size of the finds assemblage. The preponderance of locally-produced coarseware pottery and relatively lack of finewares or imported vessels does suggest that this was a fairly low-status settlement.
- 7.3.11 It is likely that charred wheat and barley grains represent foodstuffs that were burnt accidentally; there is nothing to suggest that cereal crops were processed or stored in large quantities on site. Cattle, pig and sheep/goat bones, both meat- and non-meat bearing, were found in small numbers and represent normal domestic consumption. The bone assemblage is too small to indicate whether animals were kept in large numbers on site.
- 7.3.12 Metal detecting of the topsoil and excavated archaeological deposits failed to produce any artefacts associated positively with the medieval settlement at this site. Most of the recovered objects were undated iron nails and a horseshoe fragment from the topsoil. The only finds of intrinsic interest were a post-medieval copper alloy buckle from [9/001] and a late medieval or post-medieval lead token from [8/001].

7.4 Consideration of project aims and potential research objectives

7.4.1 The fieldwork has largely fulfilled the general aims of the evaluation (2.7.1), to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the evaluated area, to 'ground truth' the results of the geophysical surveys and to establish the potential for the survival of ecofacts and environmental material on the site.

The results presented in this document should allow the County Archaeologist to make an informed decision regarding further mitigation and for them to determine whether archaeological remains of national significance are present on the site.

7.4.2 In addition, one of the specific research objectives (2.7.2) has been at least partially addressed, as follows:

- *What forms do farms take in the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods, what forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Medlycott 2011, p47, p58, p70)*

7.4.3 There was no evidence for Iron Age, Roman or Anglo-Saxon occupation of the evaluated area. In the 12th century a small roadside settlement, perhaps a farm, was established in the eastern part of the site. It was represented principally by a system of ditched enclosures and some pitting, with an associated domestic finds assemblage. No buildings or structures were identified, although some shallow ditches might have defined building plots.

7.4.4 Potential research objectives for future archaeological investigation within the site and its vicinity may be identified as:

- What are the form, chronology, development and nature of this medieval settlement, and of its surrounding land use?
- Can the status and economy of the medieval settlement be discerned?
- Are any of the enclosures defined by the medieval ditch system occupied by buildings or have specific character or function?
- Is this a rural roadside settlement? Can its inter-relationship with local market centres, such as Stowmarket, be discerned?

The understanding of rural settlement in the medieval period is identified as a major research area in the regional agendas (Wade 2000, 25-6; Medlycott 2011, 70).

7.5 Conclusions

7.5.1 The fieldwork has confirmed and enhanced the results of the geophysical survey, demonstrating that the archaeological remains present within the evaluated site are of predominantly medieval date. The recorded remains indicate the presence of a medieval roadside settlement, perhaps a farm, in the eastern part of the evaluated area.

7.5.2 The evaluation did not encounter any remains, other than a few residual prehistoric flint artefacts, that evidence land use activity prior to the medieval

period.

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Appendix 1: Digital image index

No.	Type	Area	Facing	Scale	Contexts	Description
001	Compact	TR 2	W			Machining
002	Compact	TR 10	W	0.5m	10/003	Ditch, partially excavated
003	Compact	TR 10	S	1m		General view of trench
004	Compact	TR 9	SE	0.5m	9/004	Ditch segment
005	Compact	TR 9	NE	0.5m	9/006 9/008	Pits at NE end of trench
006	Compact	TR 9	NE	0.5m	9/006 9/008	Pits at NE end of trench, closer view
007	Compact	TR 9	SE	0.5m	9/010	Ditch segment
008	Compact	TR 9	SE	0.5m	9/010	Ditch segment, closer view
009	Compact	TR 9	N	1m	9/012	Ditch segment
010	Compact	TR 9	NE	1m		General view of trench
011	Compact	TR 8	S	1m		General view of trench
012	Compact	TR 3	SW	1m		General view of trench
013	Compact	TR 1	SSW	1m		General view of trench
014	Compact	TR 2	W	1m		General view of trench
015	Compact	TR 10	W	1m	10/003	Ditch segment
016	Compact	TR 4	SE	1m	4/004	Pits 4/004, 4/006 and 4/008
017	Compact	TR 7	SE	0.4m	7/005	Ditch segment
018	Compact	TR 7	SE	0.4m	7/005	Ditch segment, closer view
019	Compact	TR 7	NW	0.5m	7/011	Ditch segment
020	Compact	TR 7	SE	1m	7/009	Ditch segment
021	Compact	TR 7	SW	1m		General view of trench
022	Compact	TR 7	NW	0.4m	7/013	Ditch segment
023	Compact	TR 5	E	0.5m	5/006	Ditch segment
024	Compact	TR 5	E	0.5m	5/006	Ditch segment, closer view
025	Compact	TR 5	S	1m	5/013	Ditch segment 5/013, cutting 5/009 (r)
026	Compact	TR 5	S	1m	5/013	Ditch segment 5/013, cutting 5/009
027	Compact	TR 4	SE	1m	4/013	Ditch segment
028	Compact	TR 4	SW	1m	4/019	Ditch segment
029	Compact	TR 4	NE	1m	4/015	Feature 4/015, cutting ditch 4/017 (r)
030	Compact	TR 6	NE	0.5m	6/002	Deposits 6/002 to 6/004
031	Compact	TR 6	NW	1m		General view of trench
032	Compact	TR 4	NW	0.5m	4/022	Ditch segment
033	Compact	TR 4	NW			Working shot
034	Compact	TR 4	NW			Working shot
035	Compact	TR 6	SW	0.5m	6/008	Ditch segment
036	Compact	TR 6	SE	0.5m	6/011	Ditch segment
037	DSLR	TR 10	W	0.5m	10/003	Ditch, partially excavated
038	DSLR	TR 10	S	1m		General view of trench
039	DSLR	TR 9	SE	0.5m	9/004	Ditch segment
040	DSLR	TR 9	SE	0.5m	9/004	Ditch segment, closer view
041	DSLR	TR 9	NE	0.5m	9/006 9/008	Pits at NE end of trench
042	DSLR	TR 9	NE	0.5m	9/006 9/008	Pits at NE end of trench, closer view
043	DSLR	TR 9	SE	0.5m	9/010	Ditch segment
044	DSLR	TR 9	SE	0.5m	9/010	Ditch segment, closer view
045	DSLR	TR 9	N	1m	9/012	Ditch segment
046	DSLR	TR 9	NE	1m		General view of trench
047	DSLR	TR 8	S	1m		General view of trench
048	DSLR	TR 3	SW	1m		General view of trench
049	DSLR	TR 1	SSW	1m		General view of trench
050	DSLR	TR 2	W	1m		General view of trench
051	DSLR	TR 10	W	1m	10/003	Ditch segment
052	DSLR	TR 4	SE	1m	4/004	Pits 4/004, 4/006 and 4/008
053	DSLR	TR 4	SE			Working shot
054	DSLR	TR 7	SE	0.4m	7/005	Ditch segment
055	DSLR	TR 7	NW	0.5m	7/011	Ditch segment
056	DSLR	TR 7	SE	1m	7/009	Ditch segment
057	DSLR	TR 7	SW	1m		General view of trench

058	DSLR	TR 7	NW	0.4m	7/013	Ditch segment
059	DSLR	TR 7	NW	0.4m	7/013	Ditch segment, closer view
060	DSLR	TR 5	E	0.5m	5/006	Ditch segment
061	DSLR	TR 5	E	0.5m	5/006	Ditch segment, wider view
062	DSLR	TR 5	S	1m	5/013	Ditch segment 5/013, cutting 5/009 (r)
063	DSLR	TR 5	S	1m	5/013	Ditch segment 5/013, cutting 5/009
064	DSLR	TR 4	SE	1m	4/013	Ditch segment
065	DSLR	TR 4	SE	1m	4/013	Ditch segment
066	DSLR	TR 4	SE	1m	4/013	Ditch segment
067	DSLR	TR 4	SW	1m	4/019	Ditch segment
068	DSLR	TR 4	SW	1m	4/019	Ditch segment, wider view
069	DSLR	TR 4	NE	1m	4/015	Feature 4/015, cutting ditch 4/017 (r)
070	DSLR	TR 6	NE	0.5m	6/002	Deposits 6/002 to 6/004
071	DSLR	TR 6	NW	1m		General view of trench
072	DSLR	TR 4	NW	0.5m	4/022	Ditch segment
073	DSLR	TR 4	NW			Working shot
074	DSLR	TR 6	NW			Working shot
075	DSLR	TR 6	SW	0.5m	6/008	Ditch segment
076	DSLR	TR 6	SE	0.5m	6/011	Ditch segment

Appendix 2: Medieval pottery data

Context	Feature	Sherd count	Wt (g)	Ware and diagnostic sherds	Date
4/005	4/006	1	4	Early medieval ware: unabraded sherd, borderline medieval coarseware	12th to 13th C
4/010	4/013	1	56	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: beaded cooking-pot rim, internal thickening to rim	12th C
		8	71	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: body sherds	11th to early 13th C
		4	242	Early medieval ware: joining sherds from large thick-walled vessel perhaps a storage jar or a bowl	11th to early 13th C
		1	10	Early medieval ware: beaded rim frag	12th C
		1	23	Early medieval ware: fragment of neck from a narrow-necked vessel, perhaps a jug or tripod pitcher	12th to early 13thC?
		8	80	Early medieval ware: base and body sherds	11th to early 13th C
		2	2	Medieval coarseware: thin-walled body sherds from soil sample <1>	later 12th to 14th C
		4/020	4/017	3	35
4/021	4/022	3	6	Early medieval ware: body sherds, abraded	11th to early 13th C
		1	16	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: beaded rim fragment, internal thickening to rim, fire-blackening around edge of rim	12th C
		5	23	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: B2 rim, fire-blackening on external surface	c.1200
5/004	5/006	13	43	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: base and body sherds from soil-sample <2>	11th to early 13th C
		1	10	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: body sherd with thumbled applied strip from soil-sample <2>	11th to early 13th C
		1	5	Early medieval ware: body sherd from soil-sample <2>	11th to early 13th C
		1	22	Medieval coarseware with sparse shell inclusions: body sherd	later 12th to 13th C
5/008	5/009	1	3	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: body sherd, abraded	11th to early 13th C
		1	7	Early medieval ware: small fragment of externally bevelled rim	11th to early 13th C
6/007	6/008	1	1	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: very abraded oxidised sherd, could be burnt daub	11th to early 13th C
6/009	ext. soil	1	3	Medieval coarseware: body sherd, abraded	later 12th to 14th C
7/004	7/005	1	9	Early medieval ware with grog: body sherd	11th to early 13th C
		1	24	Medieval coarseware: fragment of large bowl showing collared rim and remains of oblique decoration around the neck, buff surfaces, brown margins and grey core, from the same, or similar vessel to that in (9/003) although the sherds do not join	later 12th to 14th C
		3	36	Medieval coarseware: body sherds	later 12th to 14th C
7/006	7/009	4	9	Early medieval ware: small fragment of hollowed everted rim and body sherds	11th to early 13th C
7/007	7/009	11	61	Medieval coarseware: base and body sherds, abraded	later 12th to 14th C
		1	4	Medieval coarseware: small fragment of collared rim, abraded (not the same vessel as in (9/003))	later 12th to 14th C
		1	12	Medieval coarseware: body sherd with greenish internal glaze, abraded	mid-13th to 14th C
		1	5	Unidentified fineware: thick-walled body sherd, pale grey with buff internal surface and orange external surface, patch of olive green glaze externally	later 12th to 13th C
7/008	7/009	8	47	Medieval coarseware: base and body sherds, abraded	later 12th to 14th C

7/010	7/011	1	5	Medieval coarseware: body sherd, appears to have been burnt	later 12th to 14th C
7/012	7/013	5	43	Early medieval ware: joining sherds from sagging base	11th to early 13th C
		2	35	Early medieval ware: base and body sherds	11th to early 13th C
		1	8	Medieval coarseware: collared rim, same or similar vessel in (9/003)	later 12th to 14th C
		5	24	Medieval coarseware: body sherds	later 12th to 14th C
9/003	9/004	2	32	Early medieval ware: body sherds, probably from the same vessel	11th to early 13th C
		1	36	Medieval coarseware: fragment of large bowl showing collared rim and remains of oblique applied strips around the neck, buff surfaces, brown margins and grey core	later 12th to 14th C
		1	7	Medieval coarseware: collared rim from smaller vessel than above, in same fabric as that above, same or similar vessel in (7/013), sherds do not join	later 12th to 14th C
		5	24	Medieval coarseware: body sherds	later 12th to 14th C
9/005	9/006	1	8	Medieval coarseware with sparse shell inclusions: body sherd	later 12th to 13th C
		8	104	Fragments from jugs in a fine sandy orange fabric comprising an inturned and carinated rim and body sherds showing slip-painted stripes and a greenish glaze, very abraded; fabric is similar to that of Hedingham ware but the rim and decoration is not characteristic of this ware	mid-13th to 14th C
		3	23	Medieval coarseware: B2 rim	c.1200
		34	273	Medieval coarseware: base and body sherds, some joining, abraded	later 12th to 14th C
9/007	9/008	6	38	Medieval coarseware: body sherds, abraded	later 12th to 14th C
9/009	9/010	2	8	Early medieval ware: joining sherds from sagging base	11th to early 13th C
		2	21	Medieval coarseware: body sherds	later 12th to 14th C
9/011	9/012	1	56	Thetford-type ware: everted storage jar rim with thumbled applied cordon around the neck, very abraded	10th to 11th C
		1	1	Very small abraded sherd tentively identified as Hedingham ware, no glaze or decoration remaining	most likely 13th C
		1	13	Early medieval ware: fragment of flat-topped rim	11th to early 13th C
		4	17	Early medieval ware: body sherds	11th to early 13th C
		3	16	Medieval coarseware: body sherds	later 12th to 14th C
10/002	10/003	4	22	Medieval coarseware: base and body sherds, abraded	later 12th to 14th C
		2	5	Medieval coarseware: joining sherds, oxidised	later 12th to 14th C
		184	1688		

Appendix 3: Environmental sample residue quantification

Key: * = 1–10, ** = 11–50, *** = 51–250, **** = >250. RW = round wood, V = vitrification, KW = knotwood

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, flint etc.) (presence/ weight)
1	4/010	Ditch	40	**	8	**	1	<i>Populus/ Salix</i> (2) <i>Acer campestre</i> (2) [RW:1] <i>Quercus</i> sp. (2) [V:1] Indet. [V:1, KW:1]	**	<1	*	<1	*	<1			*	<1	Flint (*22g) FCF (*34g) F.Clay (**41g) Pot (*3g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**3g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/1g)
2	5/004	Ditch	40	**	1	**	<1		**	<1	*	<1			*	12	*	<1	Pot (**62g) F.Clay (*5g) Flint (*8g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/1g)

Appendix 4: Environmental sample flot quantification

Key: * = 1–10, ** = 11–50, *** = 51–250, **** = >250. Preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
1	4/010	3	15	40	*	**	***	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp. FTW <i>Cerealia</i> indet.	++	**	Poaceae (small) cf. <i>Lolium</i> sp.	++	**
2	5/004	13	90	30	*	**	****	<i>Triticum</i> sp. FTW <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled) <i>Cerealia</i> indet.	+	***	Poaceae (small) <i>Polygonum</i> sp. <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. <i>Vicia</i> sp. (small) <i>Ranunculus acris</i> -type <i>Anthemis cotula</i>	++	**

Appendix 5: HER summary

Site Code	SUP 034					
Site Name and Address	Land West of Thorney Green Lane, Stowupland					
County, District and/or Borough	Suffolk, Stowmarket					
OS Grid Reference	TM 06000 59600					
Geology	Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, over Crag Group Sand					
ASE Project Number	160352					
Type of Fieldwork	Evaluation					
Type of Site	Greenfield					
Dates of Fieldwork	28/03/2017-31/03/2017					
Sponsor/Client	New Hall Properties					
Project Manager	Sarah Ritchie					
Project Supervisor	Kieron Heard					
Periods Represented	Medieval					
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by New Hall Properties (Eastern) Ltd to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on Land west of Thorney Green Road, Stowupland, Suffolk. The evaluation was carried out in relation to a proposed housing-led development and was the second phase of archaeological fieldwork on the site, having been preceded by a geophysical survey. Ten evaluation trenches were excavated, covering approximately 360m² of the c.4ha site; the trenches were targeted on the results of the geophysical survey.</i></p> <p><i>The site was on gently sloping land in an area of mostly heavy clay soils derived from the underlying Lowestoft Till. It was located to the west of the historic route between Stowmarket and Thorney Green.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation confirmed and enhanced the results of the geophysical survey, revealing archaeological remains of a medieval roadside settlement represented by a system of ditched enclosures and associated pits, with some shallower ditches that might have partially defined building plots. A domestic finds assemblage included mostly coarseware pottery of 11th to 14th-century date, some lava stone quern fragments, animal bones and other food waste such as charred grains of wheat and barley.</i></p>						

Appendix 6: OASIS form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-277228	
Project details	
Project name	Land west of Thorney Green Road, Stowupland, Suffolk, IP14 4BY
Short description of the project	The site was on gently sloping land in an area of mostly heavy clay soils derived from the underlying Lowestoft Till. It was located to the west of the historic route between Stowmarket and Thorney Green. The evaluation confirmed and enhanced the results of the geophysical survey, revealing a medieval road-side settlement represented by a system of ditched enclosures and associated pits, with some shallower ditches that might have partially defined building plots. A domestic finds assemblage included mostly coarseware pottery of 11th to 14th-century date, some lava stone quern fragments, animal bones and other food waste such as charred grains of wheat and barley.
Project dates	Start: 28-03-2017 End: 31-03-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SUP 034 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STOWUPLAND Land west of Thorney Green Road
Postcode	IP14 4BY
Study area	0.9 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 06000 59600 52.195582473053 1.014500333737 52 11 44 N 001 00 52 E Point

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Sarah Ritchie
Project supervisor	Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	New Hall Properties (Eastern) Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Archive ID	SUP 034
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Archive ID	SUP 034
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Archive ID	SUP 034
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land west of Thorney Green Road, Stowupland, Suffolk
Author/Editor	Heard, K
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2017169
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Description	c. 60 pages, at A4
Entered by	Kieron Heard (k.heard@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	21 April 2017

Appendix 7: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation at
Land west of Thorney Green Road,
Stowupland,
Stowmarket
Suffolk, IP14 4BY**

NGR: TM 06000 59600

OASIS Number: archaeol6-277228

**ASE Project no: 160352
HER Number & Site Code: SUP 034
Event Number: ESF25455**

March 2017

**Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ**

**Tel: 01376 331470
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation at
Land west of Thorney Green Road,
Stowupland,
Stowmarket
Suffolk, IP14 4BY**

NGR: TM 06000 59600

OASIS Number: archaeol6-277228

**ASE Project no: 160352
HER Number & Site Code: SUP 034
Event Number: ESF25455
March 2017**

Prepared by:	Sarah Ritchie	Senior Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Andy Leonard	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	06.03.2017		
Revision 1:	20.03.2017		
Revision 2:	22.03.2017		

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of New Hall Properties (Eastern) for an archaeological evaluation at Land west of Thorney Green Road, Stowupland, Stowmarket Suffolk, IP14 4BY (Figure 1; TM 06000 59600).
- 1.2 The site comprises a 4Ha irregular shaped field under arable cultivation located on the western edge of Stowupland. The site is bounded to the north by fields; to the east by Thorney Green Road; to the south by the B1115, and to the west by fields and the A14.
- 1.3 This WSI is for a phase 1 pre-determination archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising ten 20m x 1.8m trenches at base (Figure 2). This amounts to a targeted 4% sample of 0.9Ha of the development area where geophysical survey has identified anomalies of likely archaeological origin.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

- 2.1.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the site is located on Crag Group Formation comprising Sand. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation comprising Diamicton.

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 A planning application has been submitted (Ref.: 0195/16) to Mid Suffolk District Council for the residential development of the site for up to 58 dwellings with a new vehicular access off the B1115. In support of the application an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (John Newman Archaeological Services 2016) and magnetometer survey (ASL 2015) have been undertaken. Comments from the SCC Archaeological Advisor state:

“Given the high potential, lack of previous invasive investigation and large size of the proposed development area, I recommend that, in order to establish the full archaeological implications of this area and the suitability of the site for the development, the applicant should be required to provide for an archaeological evaluation of the site before a Development Brief is prepared, to allow for preservation in situ of any sites of national importance that might be defined (and which are still currently unknown). This large area cannot be assessed or approved in our view until a full archaeological evaluation has been undertaken, and the results of this work will enable us to accurately quantify the archaeological resource (both in quality and extent). This is in accordance with paragraphs 128 and 129 of the National Planning Policy Framework.”

- 2.2.2 Consultation with Suffolk County Council’s Archaeological Officer, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, has confirmed that a targeted archaeological field evaluation is required prior to the determination of the planning application, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation. This information should be submitted with the application, in order for the particular nature and significance of any heritage assets at this location to be considered. A further phase 2 evaluation will be required, should planning consent be granted, across the rest of the development area, which will need to be subject to a separate WSI.

- 2.2.3 The Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (John Newman Archaeological Services 2016) highlighted the potential for later prehistoric to Roman activity. A geophysical survey was undertaken in December 2015 (ASL 2015). The survey revealed the presence of a number of positive rectilinear anomalies forming a complex of enclosures which contain further fragmented linear, rectilinear, curvilinear and discrete features. The features appear to have been truncated by phases of development, a removed field boundary and agricultural activity. The features are generally contained in the eastern part of the survey area, but further weakly positive linear, curvilinear and discrete responses can be seen elsewhere. Evidence for three former field boundaries, magnetic debris associated with an infilled pond and widespread discrete dipolar responses were also located.
- 2.2.4 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for the phase 1 pre-determination archaeological evaluation of the site. All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document as well as the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The results of the archaeological evaluation will inform decisions regarding the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological works that may be required in order to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource. That decision will be made by SCCAS in their role as advisors to the LPA.
- 2.2.5 It should be noted that this Written Scheme of Investigation relates to this phase 1 archaeological evaluation only. Any further work would be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation once the scope of work has been defined.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (John Newman Archaeological Services 2016) and Heritage Statement (New Hall Properties, 2015).

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 While a considerable amount of archaeological investigation has been carried out at The Cedars development, c.1km south-west of the site, little evidence has been recovered for earlier prehistoric, Neolithic to early/mid Bronze Age, activity.

3.2.2 The Cedars development area has produced evidence for settlement related activity of later prehistoric, late Bronze Age to Iron Age date. Evidence of late prehistoric settlement activity has also been recorded c.650m south; c.580m south-west and c.1km south-east of the site.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 The main evidence for Roman activity within the area comes from The Cedars development which revealed a Roman period villa settlement. In addition to this a Roman pottery kiln was excavated c.980m to the south of the site.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

3.4.1 A medieval moat site is located c.600m to the east of the site, and a medieval pottery scatter was recovered c.750m to the south-east. In addition, the medieval settlement of Thorney Green is located c.180m to the north-east of the site.

3.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

3.5.1 As the place name implies Stowupland is derived from the components stow meaning 'place' and upland meaning 'above/higher' than the town of Stowmarket (place with a market) (Gault, 1990). The two parishes are also historically intrinsically linked with the medieval manorial organisation of Stowupland always being incorporated with Stowmarket rather than the former parish having a separate manorial set-up. Further links between the Stowupland and Stowmarket are also demonstrated by the former not having a church mentioned in the Domesday Book (DB) of 1086 while Stowmarket had two with large land holdings and providing the mother church for Thorney (an important settlement centre now largely under the railway station and yard) and Stowupland, Newton, Gipping and Dagworth (ibid.).

3.5.2 The site fronts a historic routeway between Stowmarket and Thorney Green, fronted by listed buildings, as shown of Hodkinson's map of 1783. The earliest available large scale map showing the site in any detail is the parish tithe map of 1839, which shows it comprising arable and pasture land plots. The only features shown on the tithe map is a structure and a pond in plot 551 with the former probably being a barn.

3.5.3 The next available large scale map is the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 25 inch one of 1883 and both this map and the slightly later second edition OS 25 inch maps of 1906 depict a landscape that is very similar to the earlier tithe map with very little development having taken place in and around the

PDS and field boundaries surviving intact though the probable barn in the north-eastern corner has gone by 1883.

- 3.5.4 However the third edition OS 25 inch map of 1928 depicts a landscape that is under change as the population grew, more housing was required and Stowmarket expanded. While within the site there is no change, to the south new housing is shown along the old Stowupland Road between Hill Farm and the Black Barn and more housing is mapped to the east towards Elm Farm. In addition, the expansion of Stowmarket is indicated by its enlarged size with a new civic boundary where it still runs c100m west of the site whereas the historic parish boundary between Stowupland and Stowmarket ran along the River Gipping c.900m to the west.

3.6 Previous archaeological work

- 3.6.1 A magnetometer survey was conducted on the site in December 2015 (ASL 2015). The survey revealed the presence of a number of positive rectilinear anomalies forming a complex of enclosures which contain further fragmented linear, rectilinear, curvilinear and discrete features. The features are generally contained in the eastern part of the survey area, but further weakly positive linear, curvilinear and discrete responses can be seen elsewhere. Evidence for three former field boundaries, magnetic debris associated with an infilled pond and widespread discrete dipolar responses were also located.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims

- 4.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify any archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted upon by the proposed development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented before development takes place.
- 4.1.2 More specifically, the evaluation aims to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

4.2 Objectives

- 4.2.1 The general objectives of the project are:
- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
 - To investigate the anomalies revealed in the magnetometer survey and inform on their function and date.
 - To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
 - To enable the County Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required across the rest of the development area.
 - To enable the County Archaeologist to determine whether archaeological remains of national significance are present that may warrant preservation in situ.
- 4.2.2 Specific objectives of the project with reference to the *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medleycott 2011) are:
- *What forms do farms take in the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods, what forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, p47, p58, p70)*
 - *How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified, and what is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, p47)*
 - *How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified? To what extent are Roman field systems re-used? What is the evidence for open field systems in the region in the Anglo-Saxon period? (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, p58)*

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.0.1 An OASIS form has been initiated and an HER number, obtained from the Historic Environment Service (**SUP 034**). This number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records. In addition an Event Number has been obtained from the HER (**ESF25455**) and will be referenced on all reports.
- 5.0.2 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.
- 5.0.3 At least two weeks written notice will be given to Suffolk Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 5.0.4 The evaluation will consist of ten trenches measuring 20m x 1.8m at base. The trenches have been set out to achieve a representative sample of the area, but also targeting potential archaeological features identified in the magnetometry survey results. The locations of the trenches are shown in Figure 2.
- 5.0.5 Spoil will be bunded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.
- 5.0.6 The trenches will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 5.0.7 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.0.8 Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever is uppermost. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 5.0.9 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with the County Archaeologist to assess the results.
- 5.0.10 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work once agreed with SCCAS, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.
- 5.0.11 Prior to excavation all trenches will be scanned with a metal detector. Subsequently spoil heaps and trench bases will also be scanned with a metal detector as will the spoil derived from excavated features. Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below.
- 5.0.12 An OASIS online record will be compiled for the project.

5.1 Standards

5.1.1 ASE will adhere to the SCCAS requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2011), the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, and Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a & 2014b), and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

5.2 Excavation and Recording

5.2.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.

5.2.2 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system. In the event of encountering archaeological stratigraphy, the single context planning method will be employed and the trench will be excavated to the top of undisturbed deposits.

5.2.3 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.

5.2.4 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.

5.2.5 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.

5.2.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer in advance.

5.2.7 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.

5.2.8 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally all graves and cremation burials will be recorded

and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with the client/ their agent and the Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, or if it is decided that a small sample of the burials need be evaluated to assess their condition and preservation. No human remains will be lifted without first obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Justice.

- 5.2.9 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images, and black and white monochrome film will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

5.3 Finds/Environmental Remains

- 5.3.1 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage will normally be collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.
- 5.3.2 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.
- 5.3.3 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the ClfA *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.
- 5.3.4 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 100% if less) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery (Historic England, 2011, 8-14). ASE's environmental consultant is Karine Le Hegarat (ASE) and, if necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.
- 5.3.5 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to Suffolk's Finds Liaison Officer and the LPA's's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will be informed by the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer within fourteen days. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

6.0 POST-EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, REPORTING and ARCHIVE

6.1 Report

6.1.1 Within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork a report will be produced containing the following information:

- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary
- INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
- BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
- METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
- FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
- SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
- DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Specifically the report will consider relevant regional frameworks (at the minimum *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medleycott, 2011).
- APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet. OASIS record sheet
- FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.

6.1.2 A draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS Historic Environment Services in digital format for review and comment. Once approved, a single hard copy and a digital copy of the report will be supplied to SCCAS Historic Environment Services for the attention of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning). Copies of the report will be supplied to the client and one copy to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Historic England's East of England's offices.

6.1.3 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH> in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.

6.2 Publication

6.2.1 Publication will be by an evaluation report produced within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork. If positive results are encountered, a summary will be required for the annual PSIAH round up. In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with the client and Suffolk's Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer.

6.3 Archive

6.3.1 It is intended to deposit the archive with the County store. The Guidelines for preparation and deposition will be followed (SCCAS 2014), as well as those contained in the *ClfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) and the requirements of the recipient museum will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.

6.3.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.

6.3.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the recipient museum for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the recipient museum.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1 Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

7.1.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

8.1 Staffing and Equipment

8.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from up to three Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required. The project is anticipated to take two working weeks.

8.1.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Andy Leonard (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).

8.1.3 SCC's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer will be notified of the Senior Archaeologist assigned to the project prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.

8.1.4 Specialists who may be consulted are:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex) Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM Sue Pringle & Luke Barber (external)
Fired Clay Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material and worked stone Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish Gemma Ayton (ASE)
Marine shell Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation and x-ray Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of
Archaeology
Geoarchaeology Dr Matt Pope & Liz Chambers (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments) Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood Dr Lucy Allott & Dawn Elise Moony
(ASE).

- 8.1.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

9 MONITORING

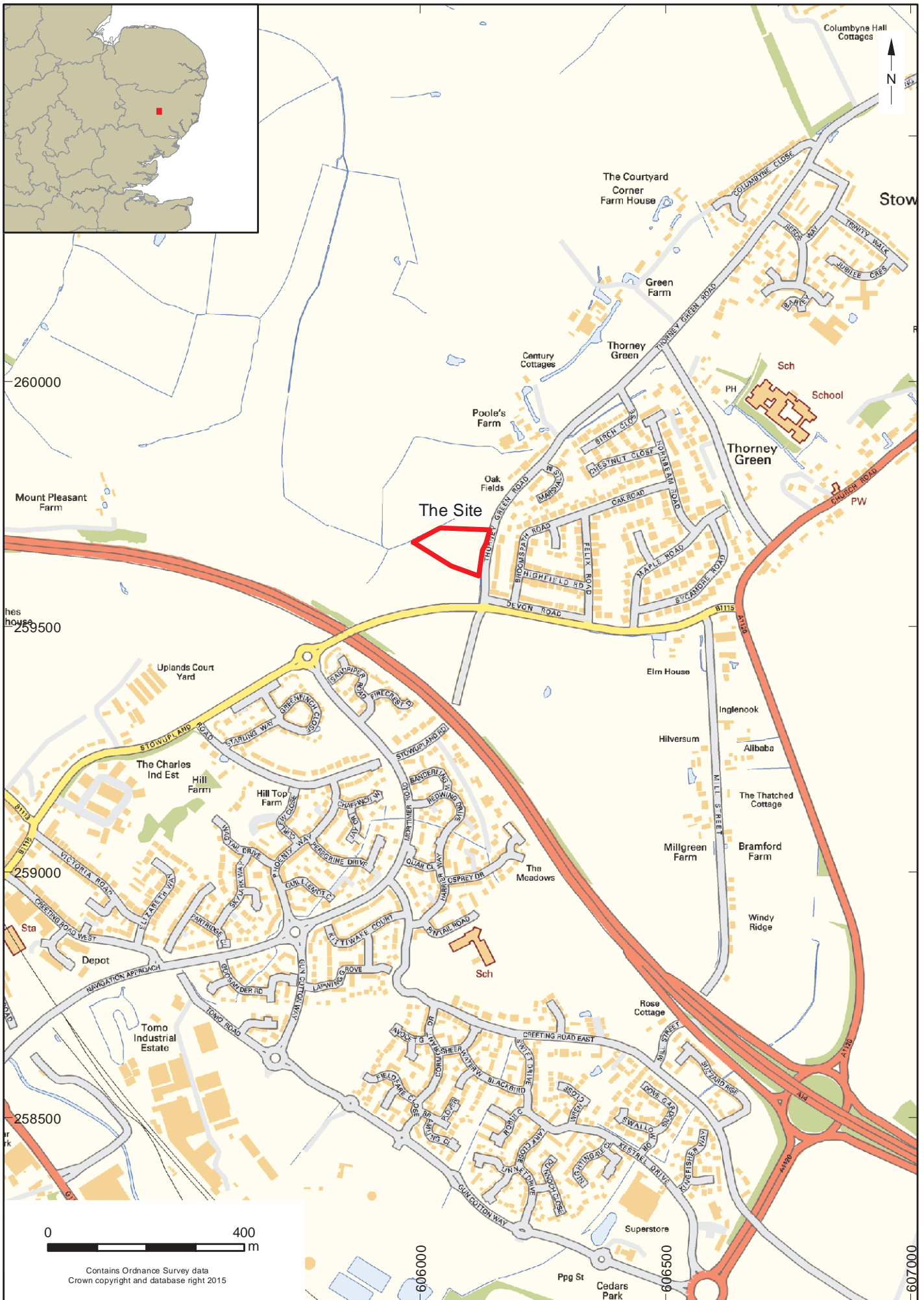
- 9.1 The SCC/AS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.
- 9.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and the SCC/AS monitoring officer prior to being carried out.
- 9.3 The SCC/AS monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress by the client throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the monitoring officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of the monitoring officer.

10 Insurance

- 10.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

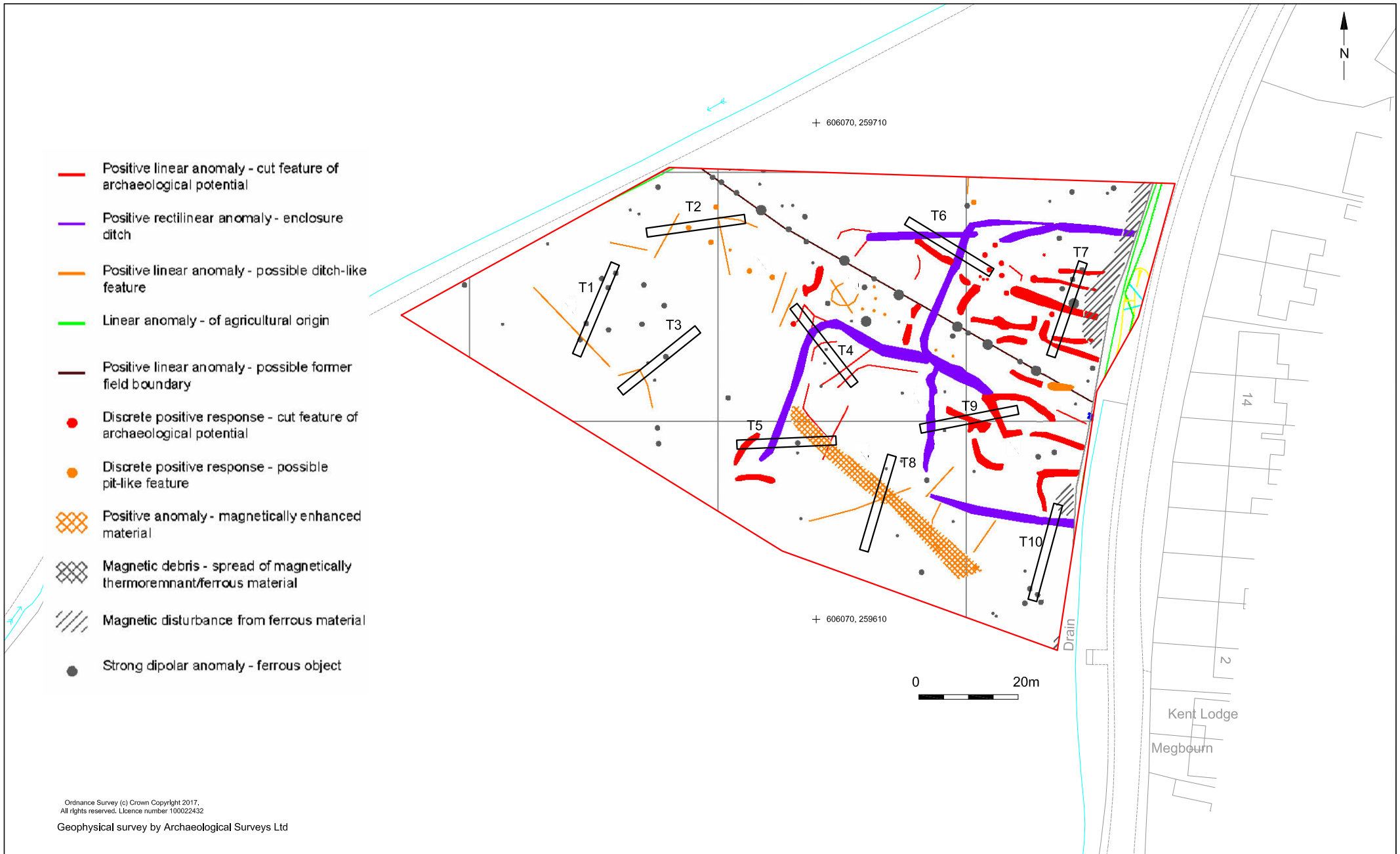
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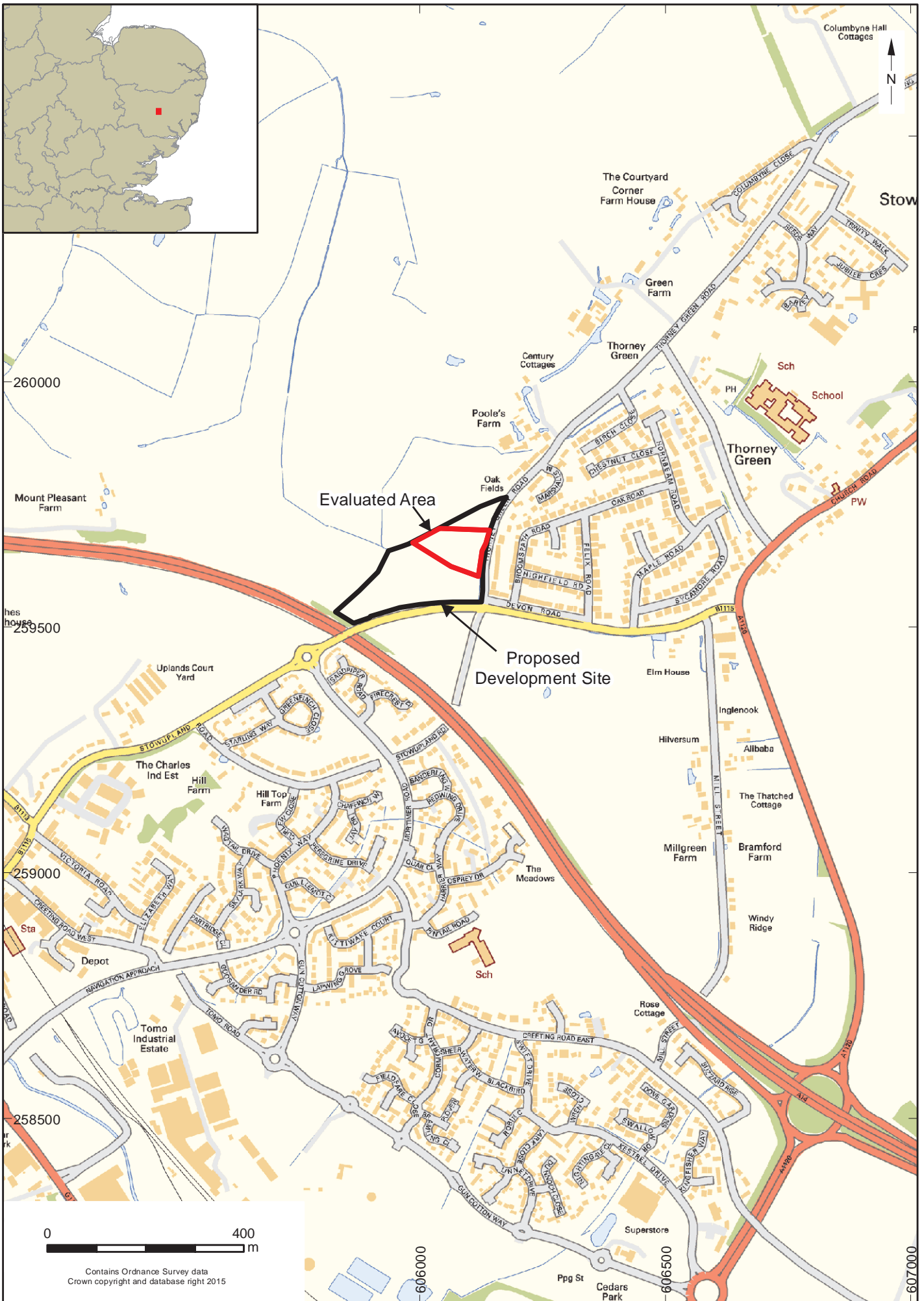


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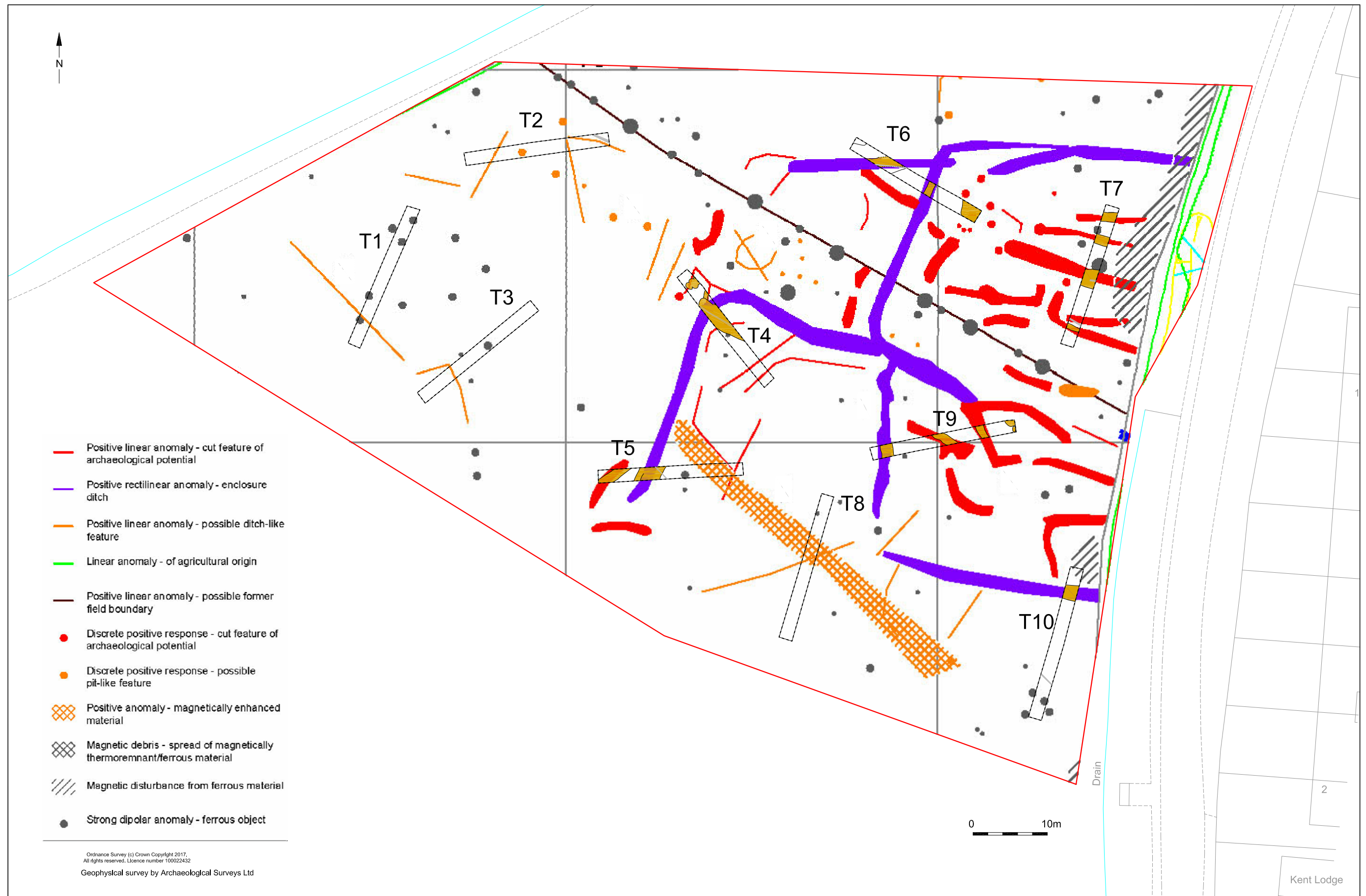
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Project Ref: 160352	Mar 2017	Site location		
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL			



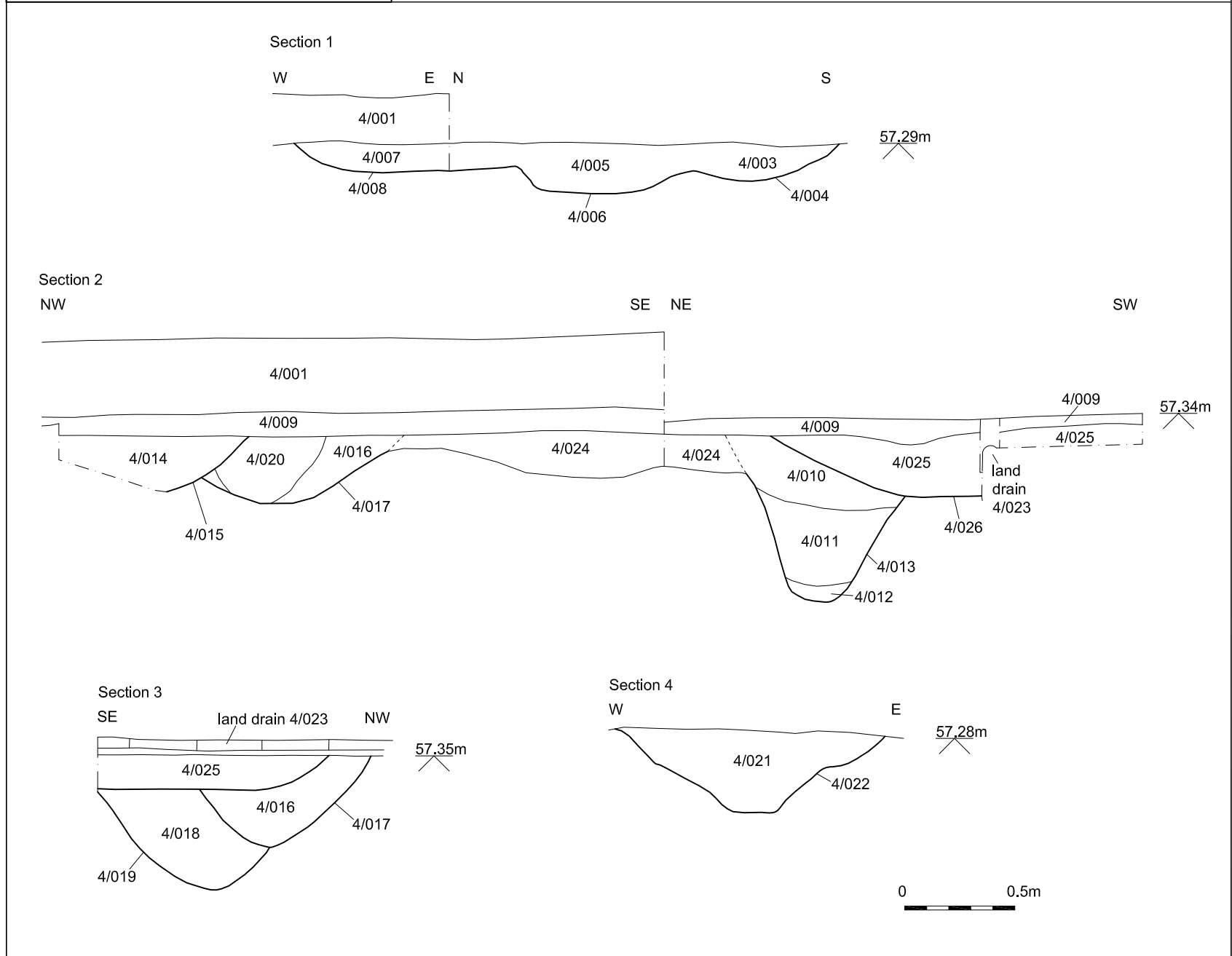
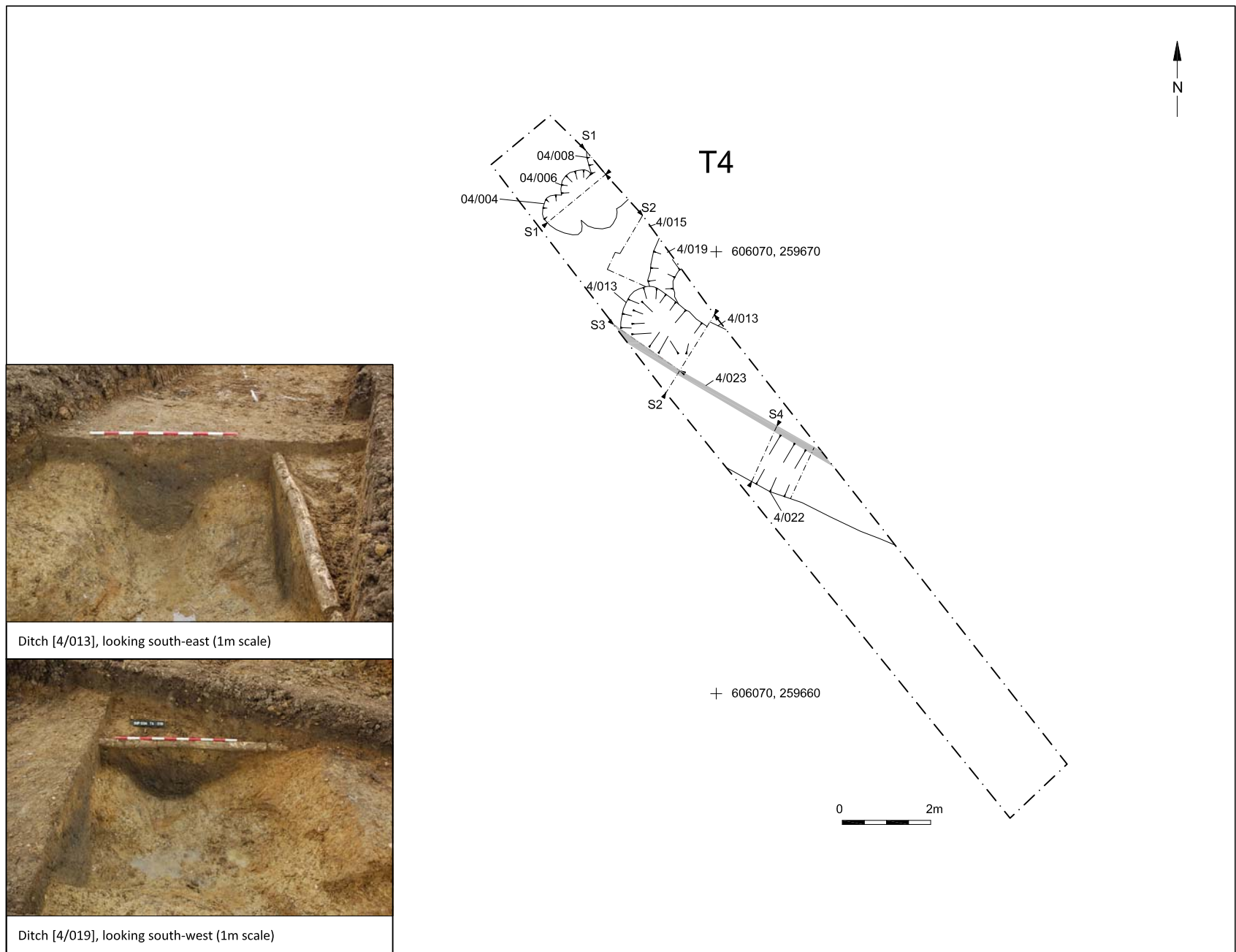
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Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



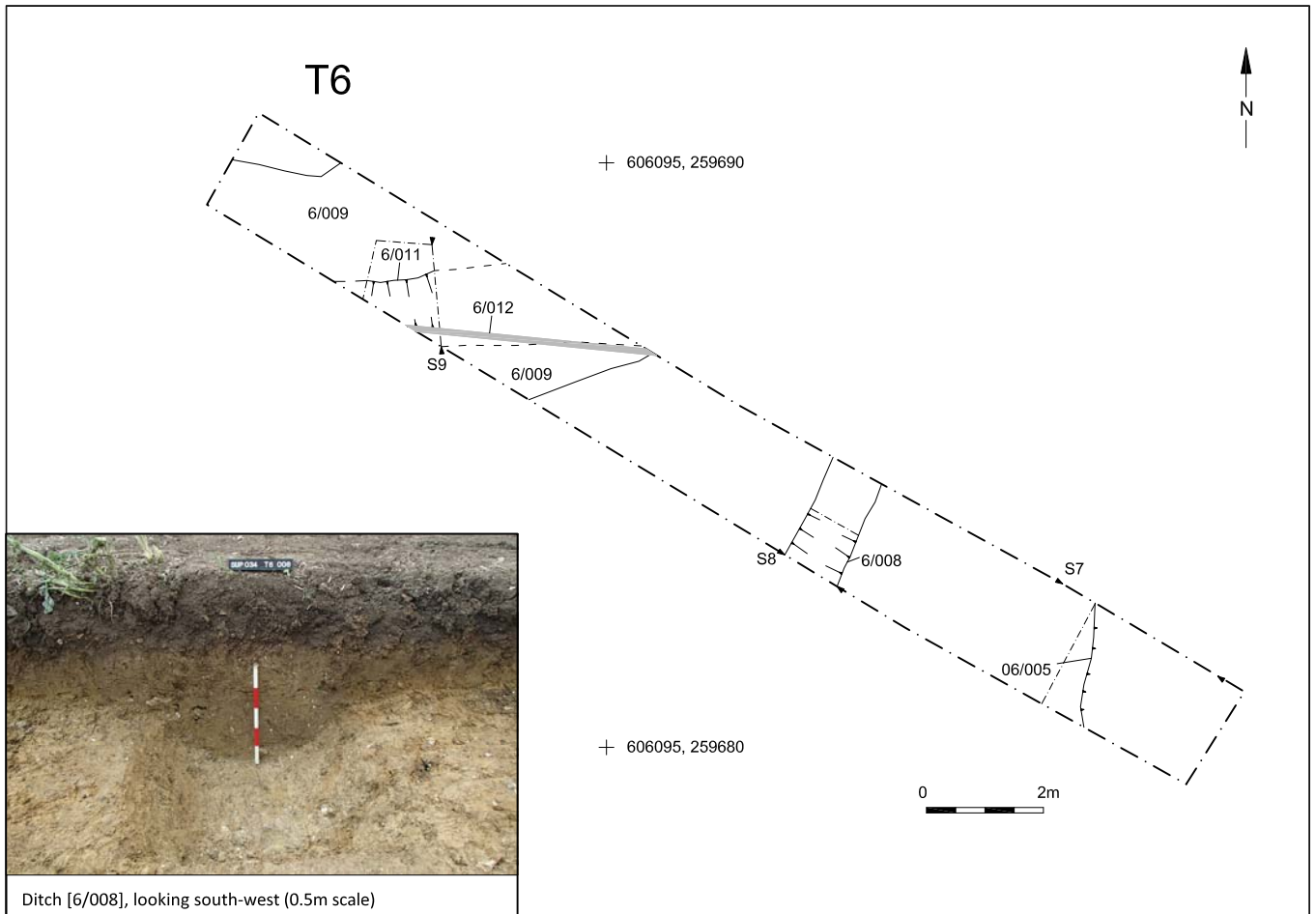
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Project Ref: 160352	Apr 2017	Site location	
Report No: 2017169	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 160352	Apr 2017	Trench locations with geophysical survey interpretation	
Report Ref: 2017169	Drawn by: APL		

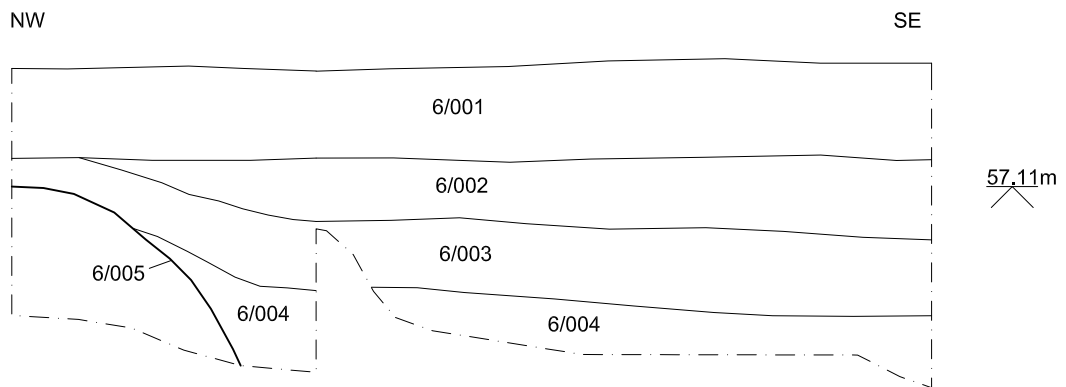


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Project Ref: 160352	Apr 2017	Trench 4 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017169	Drawn by: APL		

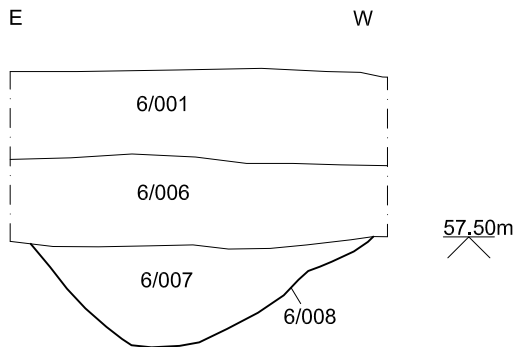


Ditch [6/008], looking south-west (0.5m scale)

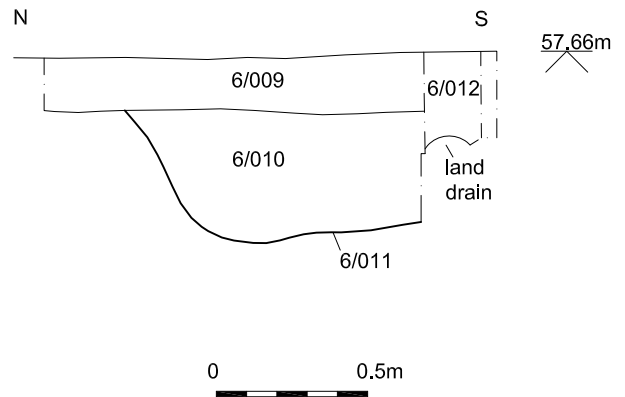
Section 7
NW



Section 8
E



Section 9
N



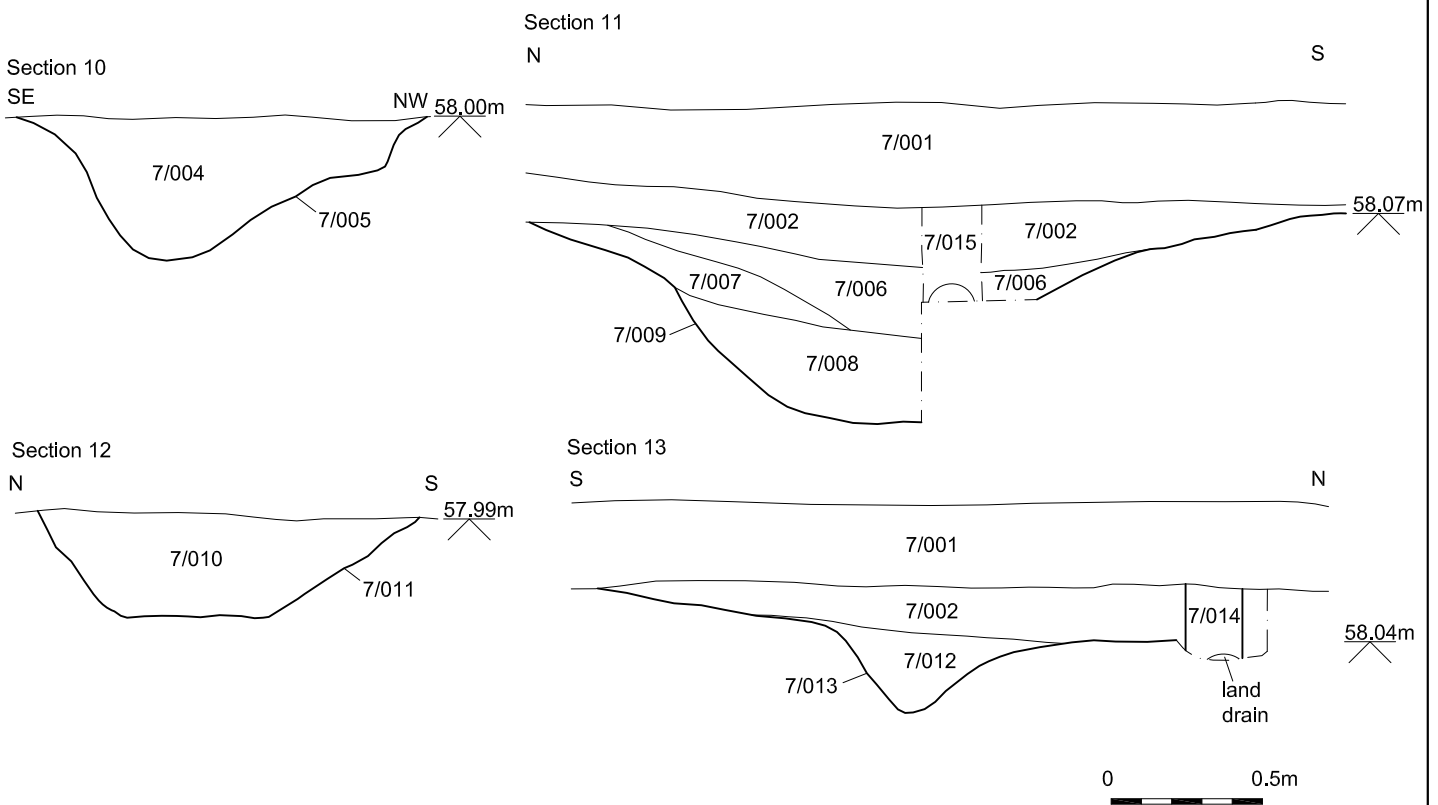
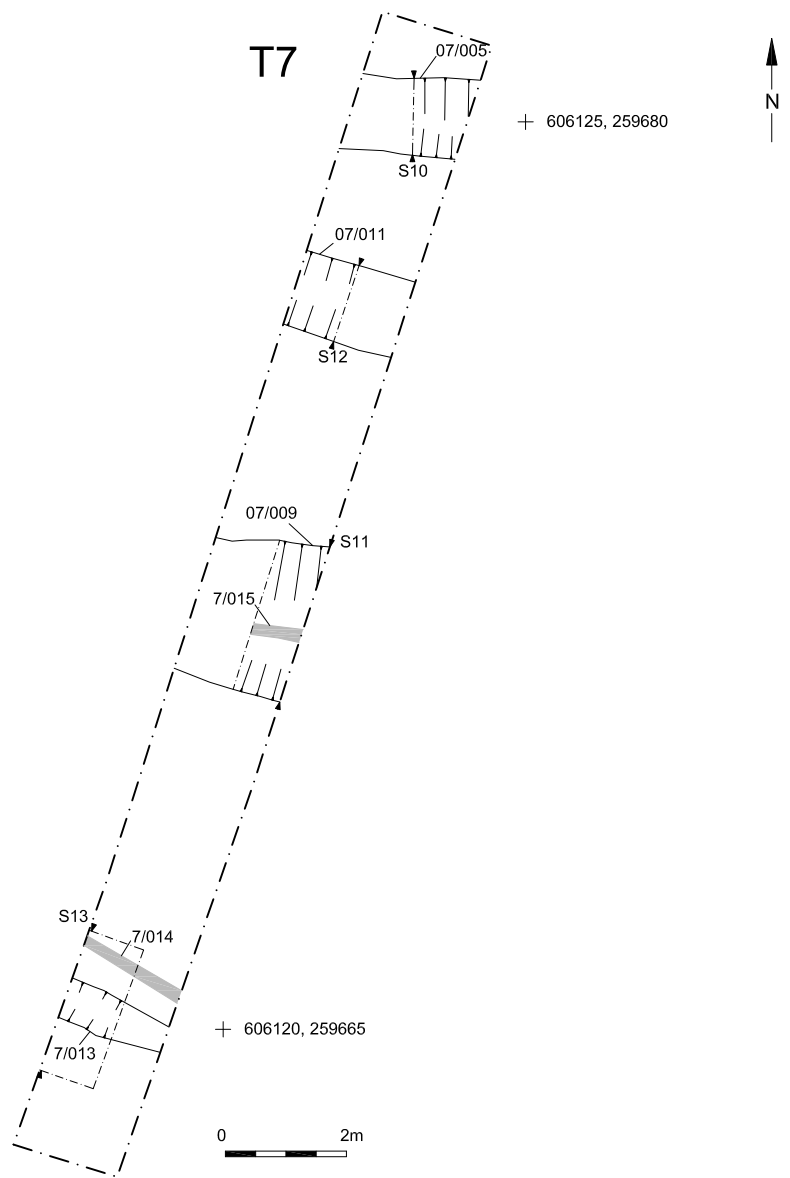
© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Thorney Green Road, Stowupland	Fig.5
Project Ref: 160352	Apr 2017	Trench 6 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017169	Drawn by: APL		



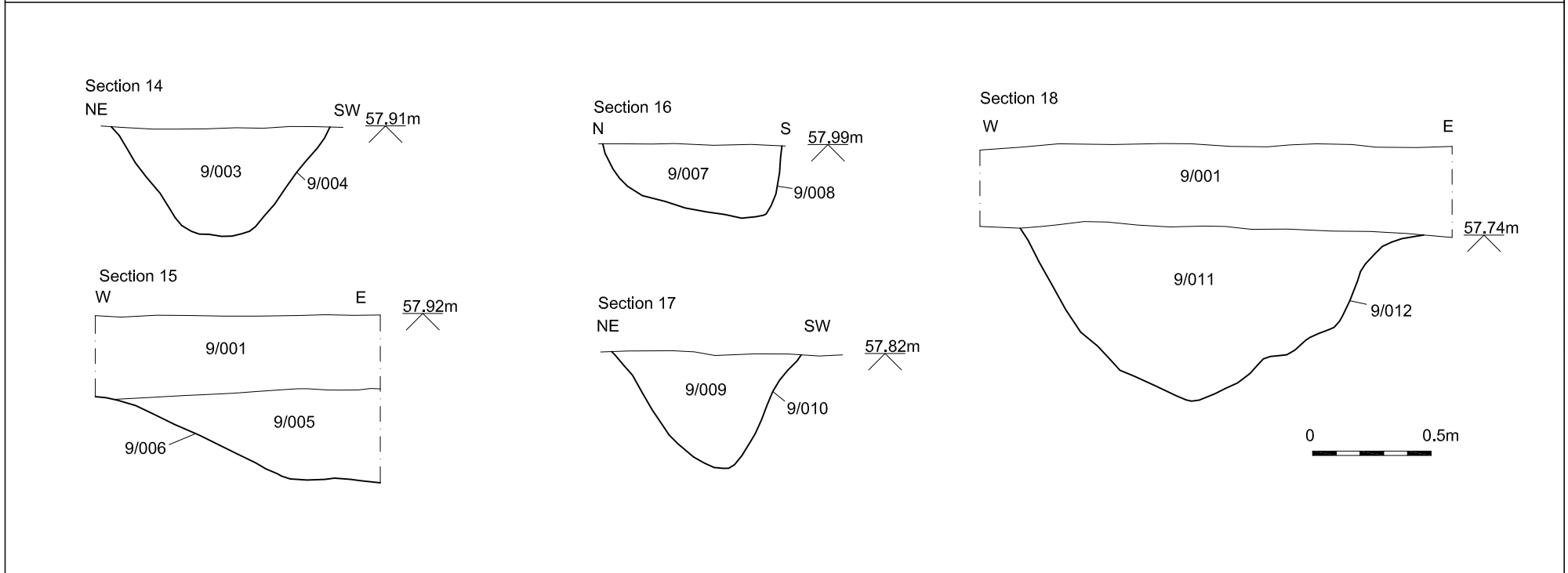
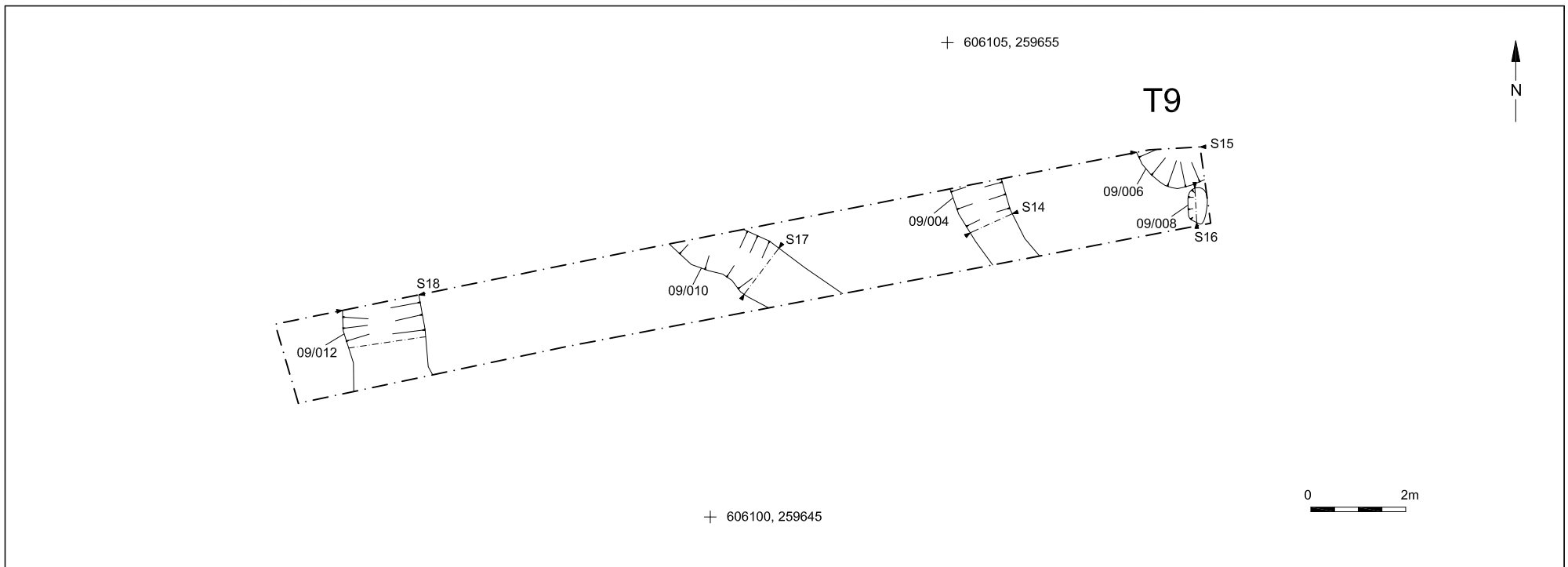
Ditch [7/005], looking south-east (0.4m scale)



Ditch [7/013] (left) and land drain [7/014], looking north-west (0.4m scale)



© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Thorney Green Road, Stowupland	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 160352	Apr 2017	Trench 7 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017169	Drawn by: APL		



Ditch [9/004], looking south-east (0.5m scale)



Pit [9/006] (left) and pit [9/008], looking north-east (0.5m scale)

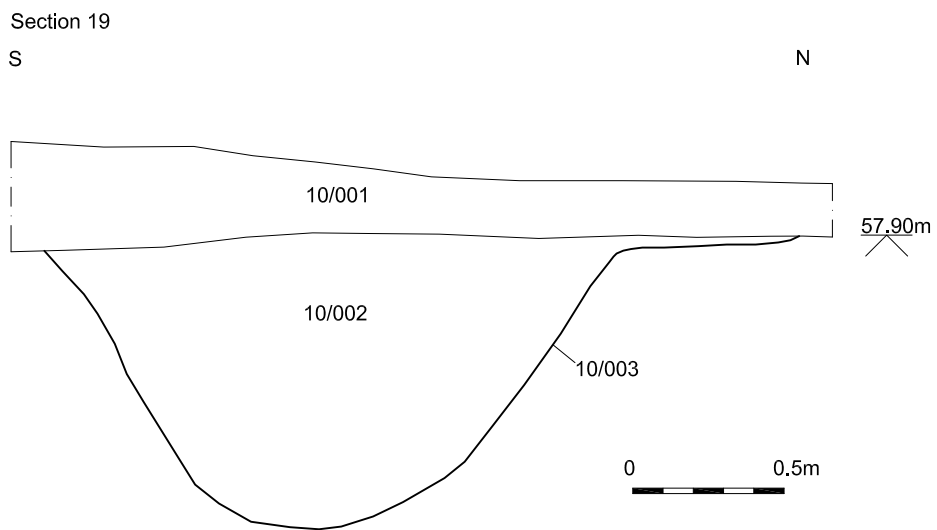
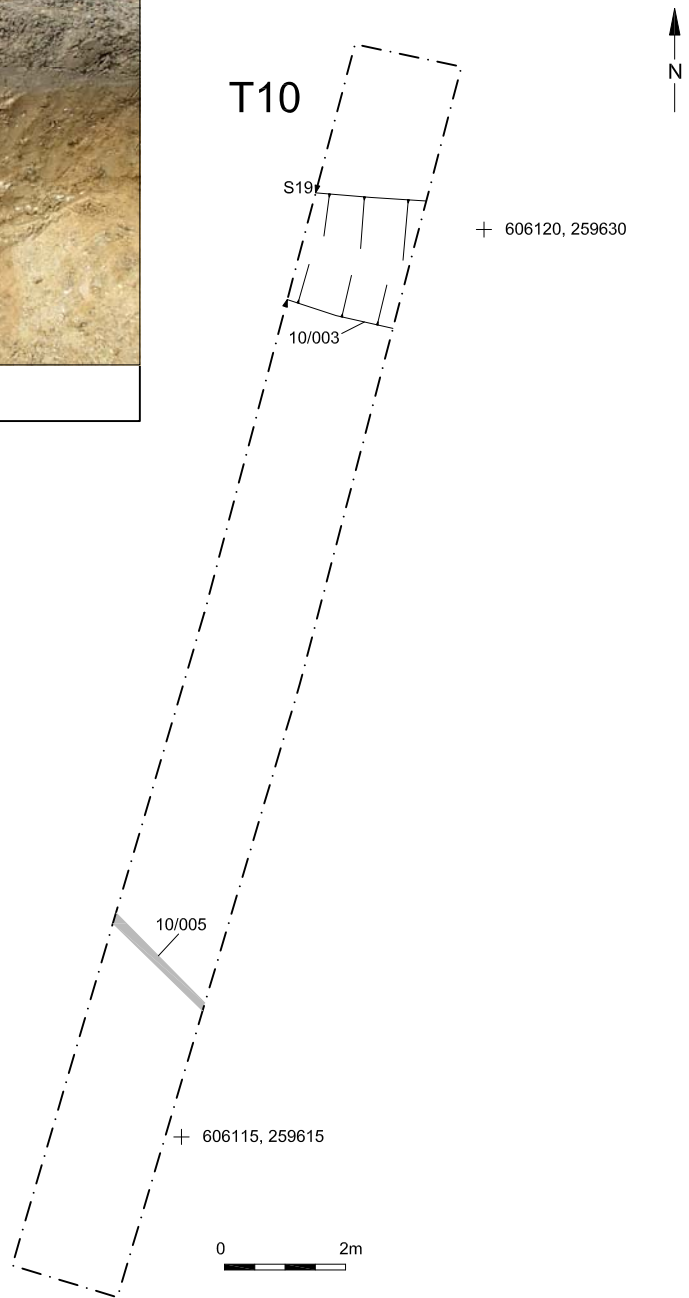


Ditch [9/012], looking north (1m scale)

© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Thorney Green Road, Stowupland	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 160352	Apr 2017	Trench 9 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017169	Drawn by: APL		



Ditch [10/003], looking west (1m scale)



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Project Ref: 160352	Apr 2017	Trench 10 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017169	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Thorney Green Road, Stowupland	Fig.9
Project Ref: 160352	Apr 2017	Photographs of Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 8	
Report Ref: 2017169	Drawn by: APL		

Sussex Office

Units 1& 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

