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**LAND OFF MOULTON ROAD, NEWMARKET,
SUFFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TL 670 644	Report No: 2102
District: Forest Heath	Site Codes: Area A (MUN023) Area B (MUN024) Area D (MUN025) Area F (MUN026) Area I (MUN027) Area J (MUN028)
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No: 2768
Signed:	Date: Sept. 2006

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land off Moulton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk</i>		
Project description (250 words)	<p><i>The site is situated to the west of the small settlement of Moulton, which lies within the district of Forest Heath, Suffolk. The brief (Tipper 2006) and specification (Archaeological Solutions 2006) note that the site lies within an area with an un-quantified archaeological component due to a lack of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed a modern rubbish pit (Area B Tr.9 F10008), a pit (Area A Tr.6 F1010), and the truncated remains of an inverted collared urn/food vessel (Area D Tr.11). Such vessels were in use between 2,200- 1,400/1,200 BC. A low-level of prehistoric activity can be inferred from the evidence recorded during the evaluation.</i></p>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>September 2006</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>2768</i>	Site codes	<i>MUN023 (Area A), MUN024 (Area B), MUN025 (Area D), MUN026 (Area F), MUN027 (Area I), MUN028 (Area J)</i>
Type of project	<i>An archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Stud farm, including the erection of various buildings, access roads and associated works</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Modern pit and pit</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Rim and shoulder of a collared urn/food vessel c. 2200 – 1400BC</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Forest Heath</i>	<i>Moulton</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk SMR</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>195 hectares</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 670 644</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 0.50 – 0.88m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>A Munda</i>		
Funded by	<i>Moulton Paddocks Estate Limited</i>		
Bibliography			
Full title	<i>Land off Moulton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk. An archaeological evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Doyle, K., Munda A., Weston, P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>2102</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2006</i>		

LAND OFF MOULTON ROAD, NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In September 2006, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land off Moulton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk (NGR TL 670 644). The evaluation was commissioned in advance of the proposed change of land use to create a stud farm, including the erection of various buildings, access roads and associated works. Although the site of the proposed stud facilities comprises a large area of agricultural land, the archaeological trial trenching focussed on six separate principal areas of construction (Areas A, B, D, F, I & J).

The evaluation revealed a modern rubbish pit (Area B Tr.9 F1008), a pit (Area A Tr.6 F1010) and the truncated remains of an inverted collared urn/food vessel (Area D Tr.11). Such vessels were in use between 2,200- 1,400/1,200 BC. A low-level prehistoric activity can be inferred from the evidence recorded during the evaluation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2006, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land off Moulton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk (NGR TL 670 644; Figs. 1 & 2). The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Moulton Paddocks Estate Limited in advance of the proposed change of land use to create a stud farm. The proposed development includes the erection of various buildings, the laying of access roads and associated works. It was understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation, to comply with a condition imposed by the local planning authority (Ref. F/2006/0283/FUL).

1.2 The trial trenching were conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS, J. Tipper, dated 17th July 2006), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 24th July 2006). The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2001) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (revised 1999). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation as a whole were:

- To establish whether any archaeological sites exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and natural soil processes, and to identify the level of truncation to any potential archaeological remains by previous land use, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- To evaluate whether or not waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the area of proposed development, and the effect on these deposits by the proposed development.
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is situated to the west of the small settlement of Moulton, which lies within the district of Forest Heath, Suffolk. The Moulton Paddocks and associated farmland is located just inside Suffolk, some 700m from the county boundary of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). The large Suffolk town of Newmarket lies c.2.60km to the south-west, whilst the settlement of Red Lodge lies approximately 6km to the north-east. The A14 (T) trunk road from Newmarket to Bury St Edmunds by-passes the parish of Moulton at its northern extent, whilst the A1304 from Newmarket to Mildenhall lies within 1.50km of the site.

2.2 The site lies within the parish of Moulton and the village of Moulton lies some 2.50km to the east (Fig. 1). The site at Moulton Paddocks lies to the north of Moulton Road, and to the south of the B1506, also known as Well Bottom Road. To the west of the site lies the easternmost extent of Newmarket, the county boundary, and to the north-west an area of exercise tracks for racehorses centred on Bury Hill. To the east lies agricultural land of Folly Farm, and beyond the Chippenham Road.

2.3 The site encompasses some 195 hectares of agricultural land to the north of Moulton Road (Fig. 2). To the south-west lie the dwellings of Warren Place and Warren Towers, whilst the agricultural property of New Farm lies to the immediate east. To the north of Moulton Paddocks lies Moulton Paddocks Stud and the associated Stables, The Flat and The Bungalow. Although the site of the proposed stud facilities comprises a large area of agricultural land, the archaeological trial trenching focussed on six separate construction sites (Areas A, B, D, F, I & J), as identified by SCCAS. The original proposal included Area E which comprised Trenches 13 - 17, however, this area was not excavated during the current phase of investigation at the request of the client.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located to the immediate west of Moulton, and to the east of Newmarket, forming part of the East Anglian chalklands of eastern Suffolk. The River Kennett passes through the village of Moulton, c. 2.75km to the west of the site, and meanders towards Dalham. The area surrounding the site is undulating, and the local relief slopes noticeably to the north and north-west towards the low-lying

Cambridgeshire fens (Fig. 1). The topography of the site thus varies in height between c. 88m AOD in the south-west and c. 50m AOD in the north-east.

3.2 The parish of Moulton lies on the junction of two types of underlying solid geology. The eastern section of the parish and the land beyond is situated on Cretaceous Upper Chalk, whilst land to the west lies upon a solid geology of Middle Chalk.

3.3 As with the majority of the parish of Moulton, the site lies on soils of the Melford association, which commonly overlie a drift geology of chalky till. Soils of the Melford association are described as deep, well drained fine loamy over clayey, coarse loamy over clayey and fine loamy soils, some with calcareous clayey subsoils (SSEW 1983). The remaining section of the parish, to the immediate east of the site, lies on soils of the Newmarket 2 association, which are similar soils at slight risk of water erosion and which overlie chalk and chalky drift. Melford association soils are generally used in agriculture for cereals, sugar beet and other arable crops, whilst soils of the Newmarket 2 association are commonly used for cereals, peas, beans and sugar beet, as well as some short term grassland (*ibid.*).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies in area of ill-defined archaeological potential due to the lack of investigations carried in the vicinity. The heavy Boulder Clays in some areas of Suffolk do not make for optimal farming soils, and may be a reason for the lack of evidence for prehistoric, as well as Roman and Saxon, occupation in the county (Hogan 2006). However, as previously discussed, the geology of the Woodditton area is slightly different, being well-drained fine loam over clay, and prehistoric activity is recorded in proximity to the site in the form of a Neolithic flint axe (SMR MUN Misc) found c. 750m to the north-east of Area E. A second Neolithic flint axe (SMR MUN 010) is recorded as having been found c. 2km to the east in ploughsoil by E. F. Saltmarsh, although this entry may refer to the undated flint adze (SMR MUN 007) found near Trinity Hall Farm and now in Cambridge University Museum. A scatter of Bronze Age pottery is also recorded on the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR MUN 005), at a location some 120m east of Area D. A scatter of worked flint (SMR MUN 003) broadly dated as 'prehistoric', based on their style and proximity to the *Ickniel Way* were found at a site c. 2km north-east of the Moulton Paddocks site. An undated ring ditch (SMR MUN 004), known as 'Bury Hill' and measuring c. 30m in diameter, lies c. 600m north-west of Area A. Although undated, the SMR entry suggests that it is likely that this monument dates to the late Neolithic or Bronze Age.

4.2 The route of the *Ickniel Way* is thought to follow that of Well Bottom, to the north of the site on a west-south-west to east-north-east alignment, and barely 750m from Area E. Despite some uncertainty regarding the validity of the *Ickniel Way* as a series of prehistoric routeways (Harrison, S. *The Ickniel Way – Some Queries* paper presented for CBA East Anglian Region Conference in February 2005), it is generally accepted that the tracks were in use from the Neolithic and Bronze Age, and formed a network of paths channelling movement between the southwest of England and East Anglia. There is little evidence of Romano-British period activity in the area, although

an iron furnace (EHNMR 647200) is known to have been established at Trinity Hall Farm, 1.40km to the east of Area E.

4.3 It is known that the village of Moulton is Anglo-Saxon in date as it is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 and thus pre-dates the Norman Conquest (Williams & Martin 2003, 1249). It is also known to be older than the significantly larger settlement of Newmarket. As yet no archaeological evidence of an Anglo-Saxon settlement has been discovered within Moulton, and few Anglo-Saxon findspots have been recorded in the proximity of the site although a cremation vessel of probable Saxon date was discovered c. 350m east of Area E in 1965 (MUN 011). At a crossroads on the Icknield Way, however, lies an area of flowers demarcating a spot known as the Boy's Grave, which is thought to date to the Anglo-Saxon period or later (Halliday 1997). It is reputed that a local shepherd boy hanged himself after fearing he would be accused of theft and hanged for a sheep he thought he had lost. Following his suicide, the boy was buried at the crossroads, possibly with the intention of confusing his ghost.

4.4 The village of Moulton, located 2.5km to the east of the site, is known for the Pack Horse Bridge (LB # 275613), which spans the Kennett River and is thought to be early 15th century in date (English Heritage's Images of England website). The Grade II* listed bridge, which is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM; No. 17), comprises four pointed arches, each spanning about 2.5m, and with a cut-water between each. Moulton also contains the medieval Church of St Peter (LB# 275620) with its nave dating to the 12th century and an early 14th century tower (*ibid.*). Medieval remains in the form of a fine 15th century laver or piscina have also been identified within the Grade II listed core of The Priory (LB# 275619), which was re-roofed and altered significantly in 1846.

4.5 A large number of early post-medieval structures and dwellings exist within the settlement of Moulton, many of which are Grade II listed (English Heritage's Images of England website). One of the earliest post-medieval structures comprises the early 16th century Lanwades House (LB# 275630), whilst dwellings on Bridge Street (LB# 275612, LB# 275614), Brookside (LB# 275615, LB# 275616), Chippenham Road (LB# 275621, LB#275622) and Church Road (LB#275623, LB#275624, LB#275625 & LB# 275626) all originated in the 17th century. The post-medieval and early modern periods are further evidenced by the presence of the site of a pyramidal folly (SMR MUN 014), shown on the 1958 OS Map but not on the 1975 edition, a possible dovecote (SMR MUN Misc.) north of French Hall marked on the 1838 tithe map, and the Church of St. Agnes in Newmarket (SMR NKT 003), commissioned in 1886 by the Duchess of Montrose in memory of her second husband.

4.6 An Act for enclosing lands in the parish of Moulton was made on the 14th May 1839, and at that time Moulton Paddocks was described as the principal residence in the parish. As noted in the brief, Hodskinson's map of 1783 (see Fig. 3) indicates that the route of an east to west aligned road crossed Site A; a north to south aligned road crossed the proposed route of the new access road to Site E; and a north to south orientated road and a junction of six roads lay in the vicinity of Area I.

5 METHOD OF WORK (Trial trenching)

5.1 The archaeological evaluation adhered to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001), as well as the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated and thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

5.2 As required in the brief, the trial trenching comprised a minimum 5% of the site of the proposed stud facilities. The six separate areas (Areas A, B, D, F, I & J) located within the total Moulton Paddocks site and as identified by SCCAS for archaeological trial trenching, comprised a total area of c. 2.366 hectares. Twenty trial trenches were excavated as detailed below.

Area	Area (ha.)	Area of Trial Trenching (m ²)	Description of Trial Trenching
A	0.702	c. 351	Six trenches each 30m x 1.80m and a single trench 15m x 1.80m
B	0.27	c. 135	Two trenches each 30m x 1.80m and a single trench 15m x 1.80m
D	0.238	c. 119	Two trenches each 30m x 1.80m
F	-	-	A single trench of 50m x 1.80m
I	0.658	c. 329	Six trenches each 30m x 1.80m
J	320m ²	c. 16	One trench of 10m x 1.80m

Table 1 Trench details

5.3 As stated in the specification (AS), the environmental strategy conducted at the site adhered to the guidelines prepared by Drs Peter Murphy and Patricia Wiltshire, and follow recent guidelines issued by the English Heritage document *Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post- excavation*, Centre for Archaeological Guidelines (2002), and the recommendations in the *Working Papers of the Association of Environmental Archaeology* No. 2: September 1995.

5.4 Two bulk environmental samples were taken (Table 2). The environmental samples are intended to aid feature interpretation as well as providing economic and environmental information about the site. Soil from within the pottery vessel (F1004) excavated in Area D Trench 11 was retained for analysis. Sieving of this soil produced no archaeological finds.

Sample	Context	Feature	Comments	Date
1	L1005	F1004	Interior of pottery vessel	Bronze Age
2	L1012	F1010	Bulk sample of basal fill of pit, containing burnt material.	-

Table 2 Environmental Samples

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs 2 & 3)

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

AREA A

Area A was the most westerly area of investigation, located slightly to the north-east of Warren Towers and Warren Place. It lay at a height of *c.* 75m AOD. The seven trenches were positioned within a dry valley on the edge of where Bury Hill and Warren Hill meet. Some of the site had limited access due to tree surgeons carrying out logging work in the woods on its western edge but despite this the full allocation of 350m² trenching, required within Area A, was excavated.

Trench 1

<i>Sample section: South-West end, South-East facing.</i>	
0.00m = 75.05m AOD	
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000. Modern agricultural topsoil. Firm, mid orange-brown sandy silt with sparse flint gravel fragments and occasional chalk flecks.
0.21 – 0.43m	L1006. Variation of subsoil/buried plough soil. Friable, fairly loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0.43 – 0.47m	L1001. Subsoil. Firm, mid to lightening orangey-brown clayey silt with chalk and some silty clay patching.
0.47m+	L1002. Natural drift. Orange-brown silty sand with clay pockets.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2

<i>Sample section: North-West end, South-West facing.</i>	
0.00m = 74.50m AOD	
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000. As above.
0.22 – 0.46m	L1006. As above.
0.46 – 0.55m	L1001. As above.
0.55m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 3

<i>Sample section: South-East end, South-West facing.</i>	
0.00m = 74.85m AOD	
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000. As above.
0.25 – 0.39m	L1001. As above.
0.39m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 4

<i>Sample section: South-West end, South-East facing.</i>	
0.00m = 74.77m AOD	
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000. As above.
0.23 – 0.43m	L1001. As above.
0.43m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 5

<i>Sample section: South-West end, South-East facing.</i>	
0.00m = 74.83m AOD	
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000. As above.
0.27 – 0.43m	L1001. As above.
0.43m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 6 Fig.3 Plate 3

<i>Sample section: South-East end, North-East facing.</i>	
0.00m = 74.76m AOD	
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000. As above.
0.24 – 0.42m	L1001. As above.
0.42m+	L1002. As above.

Description: A single pit was identified.

F1010 was a sub-circular pit (1.35 x 1.30 x 0.56m deep) with moderately sloping sides and an irregular concave base. It contained two fills; L1011 and L1012. The upper fill, L1011, was a mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt that was devoid of finds. The lower fill, L1012, was a mid to dark grey-brown, firm, slightly greasy clay-sand-silt mix. Finds recovered from L1012 comprise residual struck flint (135g), post-medieval CBM (460g) and burnt bone (1g).

Trench 7

<i>Sample section: North-East end, South-East facing.</i>	
0.00m = 74.90m AOD	
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000. As above.
0.17 – 0.40m	L1001. As above.
0.40m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

AREA B

Area B was located on the eastern edge of the Moulton Paddocks access road some 250m north of the Moulton Road and opposite Area J. It lay at a height of c. 87m AOD with land sloping gradually away to the north and west and climbing very gently to a height of 88m AOD just to the south of Moulton Road. This marks Area B as the highest lying of all of the Areas under investigation at the site. Three trenches were excavated in this area.

Trench 8

<i>Sample section: West end, South facing.</i>	
0.00m = 85.25m AOD	
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000. As above.
0.35 – 0.45m	L1001. As above.
0.45m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 9 Fig.3

<i>Sample section: East end, South facing.</i>	
0.00m = 85.15m AOD	
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000. As above.
0.30 – 0.40m	L1001. As above.
0.40m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present. A modern land drain and a modern pit were identified.

F1008 (1.30 x 0.30+ x 0.08m deep) was likely a sub-circular pit, although the extremities of the feature lay outside the trench. F1008 cut the subsoil suggesting that it was later in date than those features that cut the natural. The modern date of the feature was confirmed as its fill, L1009, a reddish brown, firm sandy silt contained nylon packaging.

Trench 10

<i>Sample section: North end, East facing.</i>	
0.00m = 85.18m AOD	
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000. As above.
0.35 – 0.55m	L1001. As above.
0.55m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

AREA D

Area D was the most easterly area under investigation, located some 300m to the north-west of Glebe House. It lay just above the 80m contour with land to the south dropping moderately steeply in the direction of Glebe House. The northern end of Area D lay slightly higher than the southern end. Land to the east falls steeply in the direction of the village of Moulton. The brief had initially required that two trenches were excavated in Site D, but due to the course of a water pipe, Trench 12 was shortened and re-orientated and Trench 26 was added.

Trench 11 Fig.3 Plates 1 - 2

<i>Sample section: North-West end, North-East facing.</i>	
0.00m = 81.30m AOD	
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000. As above.
0.29 – 0.31m	L1001. As above.
0.31m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features cutting the natural were present but the fragmentary remains of a prehistoric pottery vessel (Context 1004) were retrieved from the interface between subsoil and the natural.

The natural was labelled L1007 at the north-west end of Trench 11 as it was much more silty at this point and was initially suspected of being of archaeological origin. However, test pitting showed that L1007 was probably of a natural origin, possibly a periglacial feature. It contained a struck flint.

It was from the interface between the subsoil L1001 and L1007, at a depth of 0.31m, that the fragmentary, though still *in situ*, rim and shoulder of a prehistoric pottery vessel was recovered (Context L1004). The pot appeared to have been buried inverted and to have lost all but its rim and shoulder to the plough. Despite excavating the pot by box section no evidence of any cut feature around the find could be identified (Plates 1 & 2). Equally, cleaning of the trench sides revealed no evidence for a surrounding barrow mound or ring ditch. The fill of the pot, L1005, was bagged as a sample to aid interpretation. No finds were recovered during the sieving of the soil.

Trench 12

<i>Sample section: North-West end, South-West facing.</i> 0.00m = 80.90m AOD	
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000. As above.
0.27 – 0.40m	L1001. As above.
0.40m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 26

<i>Sample section:</i> 0.00m = 80.60m AOD	
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000. As above.
0.26 – 0.36m	L1001. As above.
0.36m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

AREA F

Area F was equidistant between Moulton Paddocks and New Farm and lay just above the 70m contour, making it, with the exception of Area E which was not excavated, the lowest lying of the Areas investigated. Land to the north gradually sloped away, falling by 50m over several kilometres. To the south the land gradually rose reaching its peak in the area to the south of Moulton Road. Originally, the brief required that one trench was excavated, but to avoid services Trench 18 was shorted and Trench 27 was added.

Trench 18

<i>Sample section: North-West end, North-East facing.</i> 0.00m = 70.10m AOD	
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000. As above.
0.27 – 0.38m	L1001. As above.
0.38m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 27

<i>Sample section: North-West end, North-East facing.</i> 0.00m = 70.40m AOD	
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000. As above.
0.28 – 0.45m	L1001. As above.
0.45m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

AREA I

Area I was located approximately 200m to the south-east of New Farm against the northern edge of the main service road that runs east-west across the site. It lay at an average height of 85m AOD, the 85m contour running through the centre of the Area. As with all of the Areas under investigation at the site land to the north of the site gradually descended and rose slightly more rapidly in the direction of Moulton Road to the south. To the east of Area I the land only fell by 5m over c. 750m before descending steeply in the direction of Moulton village. To the west it descended gradually across the Moulton Paddocks site before beginning to rise again around Area A. Six trenches were excavated within Area I.

Trench 19

<i>Sample section: West end, South facing.</i>	
0.00m = 85.03m AOD	
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000. As above.
0.35 – 0.39m	L1006. As above.
0.39 – 0.56m	L1001. As above.
0.56m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 20

<i>Sample section: North end, East facing.</i>	
0.00m = 84.75m AOD	
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000. As above.
0.29 – 0.43m	L1001. As above.
0.43m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 21

<i>Sample section: North end, East facing.</i>	
0.00m = 85.10m AOD	
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000. As above.
0.37 – 0.70m	L1001. As above.
0.70m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 22

<i>Sample section: East end, South facing.</i> 0.00m = 84.85m AOD	
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000. As above.
0.35 – 0.42m	L1001. As above.
0.42m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 23

<i>Sample section: West end, South facing.</i> 0.00m = 85.07m AOD	
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000. As above.
0.38 – 0.54m	L1001. As above.
0.58m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 24

<i>Sample section: North end, East facing.</i> 0.00m = 84.78m AOD	
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000. As above.
0.29 – 0.46m	L1001. As above.
0.46m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

AREA J

Area J was located on the western edge of the Moulton Paddocks access road some 250m north of the Moulton Road and opposite Area B. It lay just below the 85m contour. One trench was excavated in this area.

Trench 25

<i>Sample section: West end, South facing.</i> 0.00m = 84.95m AOD	
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000. As above.
0.28 – 0.45m	L1001. As above.
0.45m+	L1002. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological evaluation on land off Moulton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 For the majority of the site the deposit model was uniform. The Topsoil L1000 was a mid orange-brown, firm sandy silt with very occasional flint gravel fragments and occasional chalk flecks. L1000 varied in thickness from 0.17m to 0.38m but was generally about 0.28m. There was no discernable pattern to this variation. No finds were recovered from L1000.

8.2 In all but three trenches (1, 2 & 19) L1000 sealed the subsoil L1001, a mid orange brown, clayey silt. It varied in thickness between 0.04m and 0.40m with no apparent pattern to this variation. Even differences in topography between the different areas of the site, such as the valley slope on which Area A was located, appear to have had little effect upon the depth of this deposit. In Trenches 1, 2 (Area A) and 19 (Area I) L1000 sealed L1006, a mid grey-brown, very friable silty sand. It varied in thickness from 0.04m to 0.24m with no discernable pattern to this variation. L1006 was observed to overlay subsoil L1001.

8.3 At the base of the stratigraphic sequence lay L1002, the natural drift geology of chalky till with occasional pockets of very silty sand with clay. It lay at a depth of 0.31m to 0.70m beneath the ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Summary of the Archaeology

9.1.1 Excepting the modern drain and pit (F1008) located in Area B Trench 9, the only archaeological cut feature identified during the evaluation was Pit F1010 in Trench 6 (Area A). It contained 460g of post-medieval CBM, 1g of burnt bone and three residual struck flints.

9.1.2 The rim and shoulder of an inverted prehistoric pottery vessel was recovered from Area D Trench 11 (recorded as Context 1004) at the interface between the subsoil and L1007 though no evidence of an associated cut feature could be identified around the find. It may be that immediate back-filling of a pit with the same material that was removed, has rendered the cut invisible. It is likely that the vessel is a collard urn, although no decoration is visible, suggesting it could also be the remains of a food vessel. Such vessels were in use at about 2,200- 1,400/1,200 BC. L1007 was probably a natural deposit, possibly associated with periglacial activity.

9.2 Interpretation of the Site: Archaeology and History

9.2.1 As noted in Section 4 above, the current site lies within an area in which very little archaeological investigation has taken place, thus the archaeological potential was difficult to assess. However, stray prehistoric finds consisting of flint and pottery scatters are known of within 1km radius of the site and Romano-British industrial sites have been excavated within 2km. The archaeology identified on site appears to confirm a low level of prehistoric activity in the area, perhaps relating to hunting and gathering practices rather than agricultural activity.

9.2.2 The presence of the plough damaged inverted collared urn in Area D Trench 11 confirms early Bronze Age activity on the site, possibly of a funerary nature. Brown and Murphy (1997, 15) note that East Anglia is one of the few regions in which collared urns have been recovered from domestic contexts. However, they were often incorporated into funerary rites, often containing cremations. This is particularly true of those examples that are found inverted (Parker-Pearson 1993; Taylor 2001). Although the vessel appears to be a small collared urn, there remains a chance that it was a Food Vessel (Thompson, this report). Bronze Age vessels of the type known as Yorkshire vase Food Vessels are often found in funerary contexts, but with inhumation burials rather than cremations and are rare in southern England. Irish bowl Food Vessels are found in association with both inhumations and cremations but are generally only found in Ireland with a few examples coming from Scotland (Adkins & Adkins 2003, 71). Other types of Food Vessel are noted in the East Anglia region but their distribution is limited, they are relatively common in the north of the region but virtually absent in the south.

9.2.3 The possibility that the vessel is representative of funerary practice may indicate why no cut feature associated with the vessel was recorded. It was, of course, common practice to build a mound over a cremation burial during the Bronze Age, if this were the case then it would be expected that evidence of the barrow, possibly in the form of a ring ditch, would have been noted. The trench was cleaned in order to establish whether deposits indicating the presence of a barrow were present and none were recorded. A ring ditch (SMR MUN 004) has been recorded around 600m to the north of Area A, possibly indicating that there was a tradition of using the general area for funerary monuments during the Bronze Age. If the vessel recovered from Trench 11 is part of this tradition then the apparent lack of a barrow mound or ring ditch would suggest it dates from the end of the 2nd millennium BC. At this time mound building was abandoned and instead flat urn fields were made or old mounds were reused (Taylor 2001, 39).

9.2.4 It should be considered that the presence of the upturned vessel and its possible significance as a funerary object indicates that further such artefacts may exist in the surrounding area. As no evidence for barrow mounds (or ring ditches) has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the vessel it is likely that any potential contemporary cremation deposits will form part of a later Bronze Age flat urnfield. However, the presence of an undated ring ditch 600m to the north of Area A indicates that potential for evidence of further barrows to exist in the area cannot be ruled out.

9.2.5 Pit F1010 was located in Trench 6 in Area A. Its upper fill, L1011 was devoid of finds and therefore offers no evidence as to the date of the feature. Its basal fill,

L1012, however contained 460g of post-medieval CBM, five pieces of struck flint weighing a total of 135g and a small quantity of burnt bone. It seems unlikely that 460g of post-medieval material could be intrusive within this context, even when re-deposition as a result of heavy ploughing is considered. It is therefore likely that the struck flint recovered from L1012 was residual, and that the pit was post-medieval in date. The presence of residual struck flint is, however, indicative of prehistoric activity in the area, possibly associated with the individuals depositing funerary urns in Area D to the east.

9.2.6 Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk indicates that the route of an east to west aligned road crossed Site A; a north to south road crossed the proposed route of the new access road to Site E; and a north to south road and a junction of six roads lay in the vicinity of Area I. No evidence of these roads was identified during the evaluation.

9.3 Interpretation of the Site: Geology and Topography

9.3.1 It is noted in Section 4 that the heavy clayed soils of the area were not likely to have attracted human agricultural activity throughout the prehistoric, Romano-British and early medieval periods. The results of the archaeological evaluation, in particular the lack of evidence associated with agricultural activity, appears to support the theory that the land was unattractive for such purposes.

9.4 Preservation of Archaeology

9.4.1 The fact that the inverted collared urn appears to have suffered plough damage suggests the site has been ploughed in more recent times. However, it should be noted that the top of the natural in Trench 11 was only 0.31m below ground level and in areas where the topsoil and subsoil are deeper, the preservation of any archaeology may be better.

9.5 Finds and Environmental Evidence

9.5.1 The finds recovered comprise pottery, burnt bone, residual struck flint and post-medieval CBM, all in small quantities. All the pottery was from the single rim and shoulder of the probable inverted collared urn in Trench 11. The struck flint, post-medieval CBM and tiny amount of burnt bone were from Pit F1010 in Trench 6. struck flints were recovered from L1007 in Trench 11.

9.5.2 A single bulk sample was taken from the Pit F1010 to aid interpretation and to investigate the local environment. The remains of the fill (L1005) of the inverted collared urn were also sampled in order to allow closer examination and perhaps the identification of cremated bone, although none was identified during excavation. Sieving of the soil revealed no archaeological finds.

9.5.3 Analysis of the environmental samples may provide further information to aid interpretation. At the time of writing the environmental samples have not been

analysed by the external specialist and a revised version of this document will be issued when this is complete.

9.6 Research Potential

9.6.1 The main focus of the site's research potential is on the inverted urn (Area D Trench 11). Its presence may suggest that the area forms part of a cremation cemetery and this possibility is raised by the presence of an undated ring ditch of possible late Neolithic or Bronze Age date, located at Bury Hill close to Area A, c. to the west of Area D. Residual flint recovered from F1010 provides further indication of prehistoric activity in the general area.

9.6.2 The urn itself may prove to be an unusual find for this part of the East Anglia region. Although the likelihood that the artefact is a collared urn it is possible that it is an example of a Bronze Age pottery type known as a Food Vessel. Such artefacts, although quite common in northern East Anglia, are rare in the southern sector of the region.

10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited along with any donated finds from the site, at the Suffolk County Archaeology Store (SCAS). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No. 2* and the *Guidelines for the Deposition of Finds in Hertfordshire* (2000) and the other relevant reference documents.

10.2 The archive comprises 1 box of finds, 1 A4 folder, 1 sheet of permatrace and 44 photographs (22 colour, 22 black and white).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Moulton Paddocks Estate Limited for commissioning this archaeological evaluation, in particular Ms. Liz Megson for her help and advice. AS gratefully acknowledges the assistance Dr Jess Tipper from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS).

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Website

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<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/>

APPENDIX 1
CONCORDANCE OF FEATURES

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Date
	L1000	All	Topsoil	-
	L1001	All	Subsoil	-
	L1002	All	Natural	-
1003	Void	Void	Void	Void
1004		11	Partial inverted collared urn	Bronze Age
	L1005	11	Fill of urn 1004	Bronze Age
	L1006	1, 2 & 19	Layer	-
	L1007	11	Layer, variable natural	-
F1008		9	Pit containing nylon packaging	Modern
	L1009	9	Fill of Pit F1008	Modern
F1010		6	Pit	-
	L1011	6	Upper Fill of Pit F1010	-
	L1012	6	Lower Fill of Pit F1010	

**APPENDIX 2
CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

Feature	Context	Trench	Area	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	Other
1004	1005			Pottery Vessel	2,200-1,400/1,200 BC	(52), 164g		
1007		11		Layer				Flint (4), 46g
1010	1012	6	A	Pit Fill			460	Flint (5), 135g
								Burnt Bone (3), 1g

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation produced 52 sherds weighing 164g. It was in poor condition and came from the same vessel. The fabric is black with orange-brown surfaces and outer margins and contains angular grog temper. Part of the upper profile can be reconstructed showing a thick collared neck reaching 1.1cm width tapering to a pointed rim. At the base of the collar, 2.7 cm from the rim tip, the body wall undergoes an angle change inwards. The vessel is small with a rim diameter of approximately 10cm. This vessel is probably a small collared urn but possibly might be a similar food vessel of broadly similar date and function circa 2,200-1,400/1,200 BC although unusually it has no decoration. This group of vessels are often found in funerary contexts but were also used in domestic contexts.

Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

A single context, Pit F1010 L1012 Tr. 6 produced fragments of CBM. These comprised five fragments (460g) of highly abraded and fragmented post-medieval 'soft-red' brick.

Struck Flint

Tom McDonald

Struck flint was found within two contexts (L1007 and L1012). None of the pieces are retouched, and the assemblage is too small for comment.

1007

Three flint not struck

One flint flake. Tertiary. Sharp, not mint. Patinated. Not burnt and not retouched

1012

Two flint not struck

Three flint flakes. Secondary and tertiary. Dark grey. Sharp. Not burnt and not retouched.

Bone

Carina Phillips

Only two small fragments of bone were recovered; both from F1010. Both fragments were burnt to a calcinated condition and unidentifiable.

**APPENDIX 4
SPECIFICATION**

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

**LAND OFF MOULTON ROAD, NEWMARKET,
SUFFOLK**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

24th July 2006

**98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB
Tel 01992 558170 Fax 01992 553359
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LAND OFF MOULTON ROAD, NEWMARKET, SUFFOLK AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS, J Tipper, dated 17th July 2006). It provides for an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed change of use to a stud farm, including the erection of various buildings, access roads and associated works on land to the north of Moulton Road, Newmarket, Suffolk (NGR TL 670 644).

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation, to comply with a condition imposed by the local planning authority (on advice from SCC AS) (Planning Ref.F/2006/0283/FUL).

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 The brief has been read and understood. If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS's requirements.

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site encompasses some 195ha of agricultural land to the north of Moulton Road.

3.2 It is proposed to create a number of new stud facilities on the site. Seven separate sites have been identified by SCC as having a requirement for archaeological evaluation (Sites A, B, D, E, F, I & J).

3.3 The site lies in an area that has an unquantified archaeological component, given the lack of archaeological work carried out to date in the vicinity. A scatter of Bronze Age pottery is recorded on the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (MUN 005), some 120m east of Site D (see below). The brief also notes that Hodkinson's map of 1783 also shows the line of an E/W road crossing Site A, the line of a N/S road crossing the proposed route of the new access road to Site E and a N/S road and a junction of six roads in the vicinity of proposed Site I.

3.4 The archaeological background will be presented in the project report.

4 BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SPECIFICATION: FIELD EVALUATION GENERAL MANAGEMENT

4.1 The principal research objectives for the evaluation as a whole include:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in-situ*.
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits
- To evaluate whether or not waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the area of proposed development.
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.2 *Research Design*

4.2.1 Further research priorities will be presented in the project report, following consultation of the Suffolk SMR as necessary.

4.2.2 The research priorities for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000). For the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods, Austin (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000) notes research topics of landscape study (particularly environmental archaeology and site/territory dynamics), study into period transitions, human behaviour and study of contemporary occupation sites. The key issues for the Neolithic and Bronze Age (as set out by Brown & Murphy in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 9-13) centre on the theme of the development of farming and the attendant development and integration of monuments, fields and settlements.

4.2.3 Research topics for the Iron Age are set out by Bryant (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 14-18). These include further research into chronologies, precise dating and ceramic assemblages, further research into the development of the agrarian economy (particularly with regard to field systems), research into settlement chronology and dynamics, research into processes of economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Romano-British transition (particularly with regard to the development of Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture, and also the development of tribal polities in the late Iron Age and further research into *oppida* and ritual sites), further analysis of development of social organisation and settlement form/function in

the early and middle Iron Age, further research into artefact production and distribution and the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition.

4.2.4 Research topics for the Roman period are set out by Going & Plouviez (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 19-22). These topics include analysis of early and late Roman military developments, further analysis of large and small towns, evidence of food consumption and production, further research into agricultural production, landscape research (in particular further evidence for potential woodland succession/regression and issues of relict landscapes, as well as further research into the road network and bridging points), further research into rural settlements and coastal issues.

4.2.5 Research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods are suggested by Wade in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as the Normans) as well as the major institutions such as the Church.

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5 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

5.1.1 AS has developed a professional and well-qualified team who have undertaken numerous archaeological and historic building assessments (both desk-based and field evaluations) on all types of developments, including commercial, residential, road schemes and golf courses.

5.1.2 Profiles of key project staff are provided (Appendix 1).

A Method Statement is presented

Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 2

5.2 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2001)* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (revised 2001)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

5.3 The brief requires trial trenching to comprise a minimum 5% of the areas of proposed development. It specifically requires:

Site A (0.702ha)	c.351m² of trenches <i>6 trenches each 30m x 1.8m and a single trench 15m x 1.8m are proposed</i>
Site B (0.27ha)	c.135m² of trenches <i>2 trenches each 30m x 1.8m and a single trench 15m x 1.8m are proposed</i>
Site D (0.238ha)	c.119m² of trenches <i>2 trenches each 33m x 1.8m are proposed</i>
Site E (0.533ha)	c.266.5m² of trenches <i>5 trenches each 30m x 1.8m are proposed</i>
Site F	A single trench of 50m x 1.8m
Site I (0.658ha)	c.329m² of trenches <i>6 trenches each 31m x 1.8m are proposed</i>
Site J (320m²)	c.16m² of trenches <i>1 trench of 10m x 1.8m is proposed</i>

5.4 A trial trench plan is presented. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS.

5.5 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines prepared by Drs Peter Murphy and Patricia Wiltshire, and follow the recent guidelines issued by English Heritage (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2002). An environmentalist will be invited to visit the site if remains of interest are found. Dr Rob Scaife will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project.

5.6 Estimate of time and resources required for each phase, to complete the trial trenching, project archive and the production of an evaluation report.

Trial Excavation

Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds

Preparation of Report and Archive

c.4 Weeks

Staff on site: a Project Officer and Site Assistant/s (as necessary)

5.7 In advance of the field work AS will liaise with the County SMR to fulfil their requirements for the long term deposition of the project archive. These will encompass: their collection policy, and their financial and technical requirements for

long term storage. The resources include provision for the long term-deposition of the project archive.

5.8 Details of staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 1). The project will be managed by Claire Halpin MIFA /Jon Murray MIFA

5.9 AS is a member of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual' (4th Edition, 2002, and updates). A risk assessment and management strategy will be completed prior to the start of works on site.

5.10 AS is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members (Commercial Union Policy No. UP948P10672)

6 SERVICES

6.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site.

7 SECURITY

7.1 Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements, and to minimise disruption.

8 REINSTATEMENT

8.1 No provision has been made for reinstatement, excepting simple backfilling.

9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

- a) the archaeological background
- b) a consideration of the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording
- c) a detailed account of the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological evidence recorded.
- d) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- e) plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
- f) discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the projects significance in a regional and local context and appendices.
- g) All specialist reports or assessments
- h) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- i) An SMR summary sheet
- j) An OASIS summary sheet

10 ARCHIVE

- 10.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the County SMR.
- 10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork
- 10.3 The archive will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2*
- 10.4 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk SMR; with the landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and SMR. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.
- 10.5 Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the county SMR and in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

APPENDIX 1
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED:
PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

APPENDIX 2 METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

1 Mechanical Excavation

1.1 A mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket will be used to remove the topsoil/overburden. The machine will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and be able to mound spoil neatly, at a safe distance from the trench edges.

1.2 The mechanical stripping will be controlled, and the mechanical excavator will only operate under the full-time supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2 Site Location Plan

2.1 On conclusion of the mechanical excavation, a 'site location plan', based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map and indicating site north, will be prepared. This will be supplemented by an 'area plan' at 1:200 (or 1:100) which will show the location of the area(s) investigated in relationship to the development area, OS grid and site grid.

3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

3.1 Exposed areas will be hand-cleaned to define archaeological features sufficient to produce a base plan.

4 Full Excavation

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

The trenches will be excavated according to phase, from the most recent to the earliest, and the phasing of features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

Deep features e.g. quarry holes, may incorporate stratified deposits which will be excavated by hand-dug sections and recorded.

Excavation of Buildings

Building remains are likely to comprise stake holes, post holes and slots/gullies, masonry foundations and low masonry walls. Associated features may be present e.g. hearths.

The features comprising buildings will be excavated fully and in plan/phase

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation. Discrete features associated with the possible structure and/or settlement will be fully excavated.

Ditches

The ditches will be excavated in segments up to 2m long, and the segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches, establish their relationships and obtain samples and finds.

5 Written Record

5.1 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of the excavation will be fully recorded on the appropriate context, finds and sample forms.

5.2 The site will be recorded using AS.'s excavation manual which is directly comparable to those used by other professional archaeological organisations, including English Heritage's own Central Archaeological Service.

6 Photographic Record

6.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be made. It will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm) illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. The black and white negatives and contacts will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed.

7 Drawn Record

7.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid

and be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition where appropriate, e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

The principal aim is to ensure that adequate provision is made for the recovery of finds from all archaeological deposits.

The Small Finds, e.g. complete pots or metalwork, from all excavations will be 3-dimensionally recorded.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted on conclusion of the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

WORKED FLINT

When flint knapping debris is encountered large-scale bulk samples will be taken for sieving.

POTTERY

It is important that the excavators are aware of the importance of pottery studies and therefore the recovery of good ceramic assemblages.

The pottery assemblages are likely to provide important evidence to be able to date the structural history and development of the site.

The most important assemblages will come from 'sealed' deposits which are representative of the nature of the occupation at various dates, and indicate a range of pottery types and forms available at different periods.

'Primary' deposits are those which contain sherds contemporary with the soil fill and in simple terms this often means large sherds with unabraded edges. The sherds have usually been deposited shortly after being broken and have remained undisturbed. Such sherds are more reliable in indicating a more precise date at which the feature was 'in use'. Conversely, 'secondary' deposits are those which often have small, heavily abraded sherds lacking obvious conjoins. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

HUMAN BONE

Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. All groundworks will be stopped in the area of the burials until they have been appropriately excavated. Excavators will be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health & Safety.

ANIMAL BONE

Animal bone is one of the principal indicators of diet. As with pottery the excavators will be alert to the distinction of primary and secondary deposits. It will also be important that the bone assemblages are derived from dateable contexts.

SAMPLING

Environmental Sampling and Analysis

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by Drs Peter Murphy and Patricia Wiltshire, as well as the document *Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002 and the specialist will make his/her results known to Jen Heathcote who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of English Heritage.

FINDS PROCESSING

The project officer will have overall responsibility for the finds and will liaise with AS's own finds personnel and the relevant specialists. A person with particular responsibility for finds on site will be appointed for the excavation. The person will ensure that the finds are properly labelled and packaged on site for transportation to AS's field base. The finds processing will take place in tandem with the excavations and will be under the supervision of AS's Archive Officer

The finds processing will entail first aid conservation, cleaning (if appropriate), marking (if appropriate), categorising, bagging, labelling, boxing and basic cataloguing (the compilation of a Small Finds Catalogue and quantification of bulk finds) i.e. such that the finds are ready to be made available to the specialists.

The Archive Officer, having been advised by the Project Officer and relevant specialists, will select material for conservation. AS's Archive Officer, in conjunction with the Project Officer, will arrange for the specialists to view the finds for the purpose of report writing.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

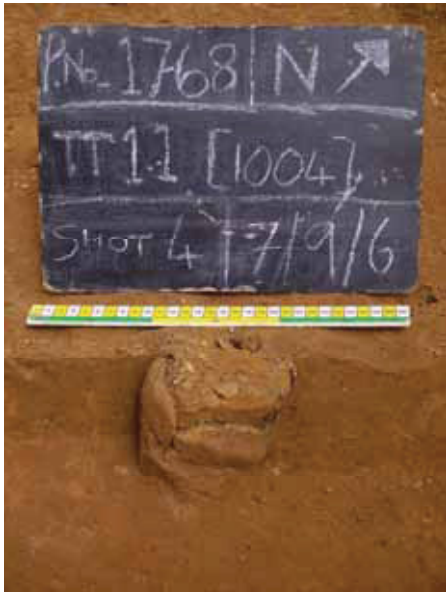


Plate 1.
Inverted collared urn/food vessel.
View NW



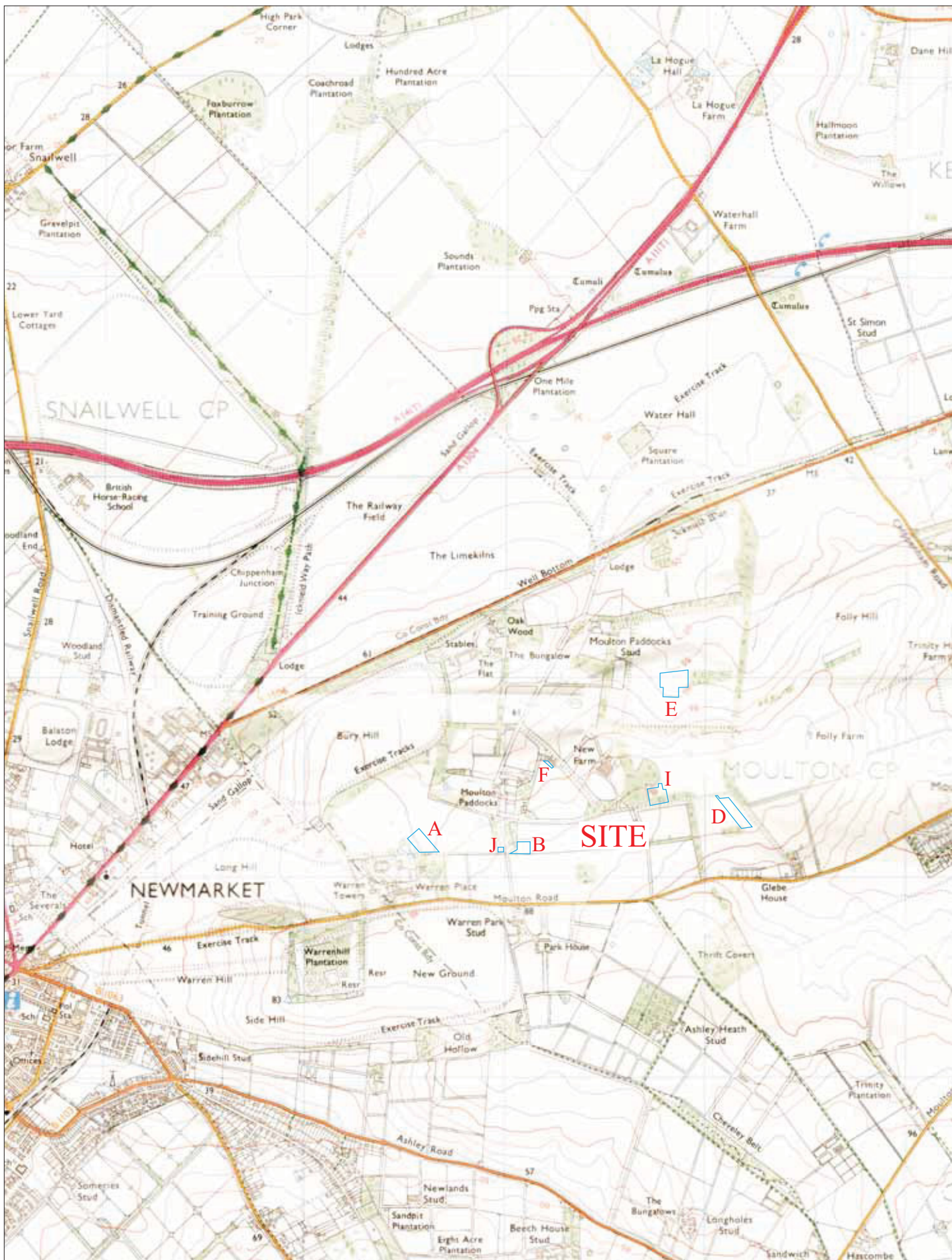
Plate 2.
Inverted collared urn/food vessel.
View SW



Plate 3.
Pit F1010, Trench 6.
View SW

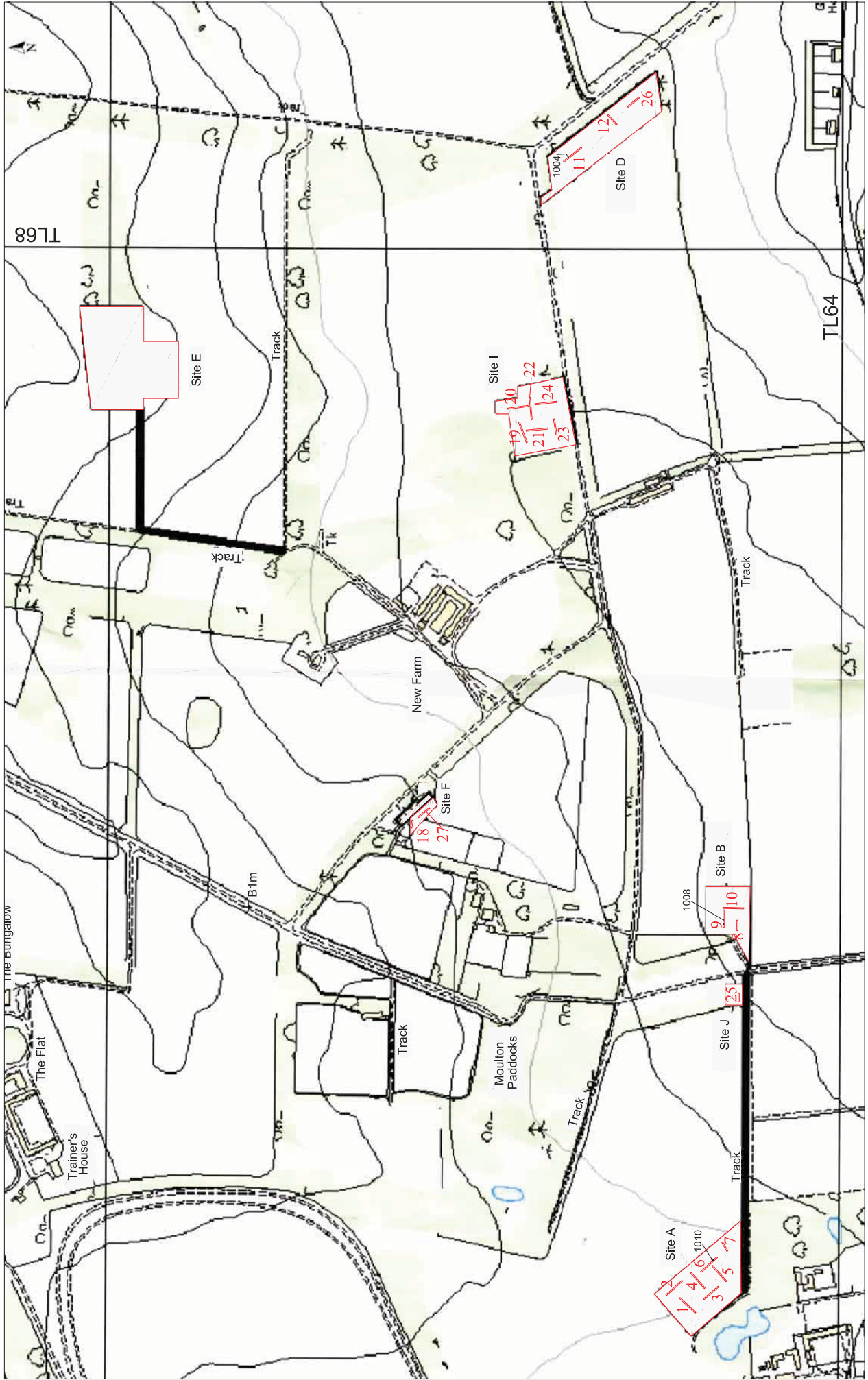


Plate 4.
Typical sample section.
Trench 24, View W

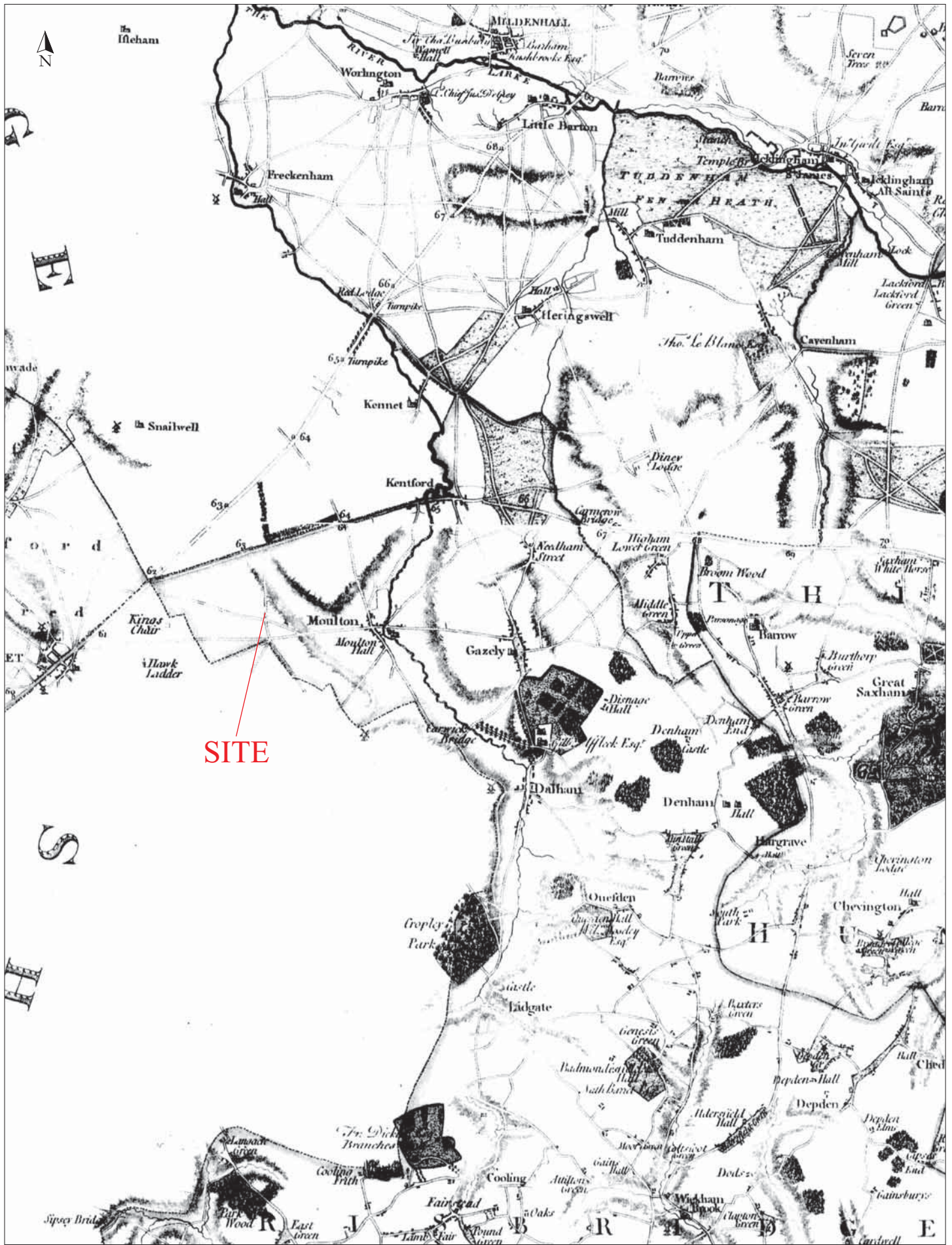


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000



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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:5000



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 Fig. 3 Hodskinson's map, 1783
 Not to scale



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Fig. 4 Hodskinson's map, 1783
 Not to scale

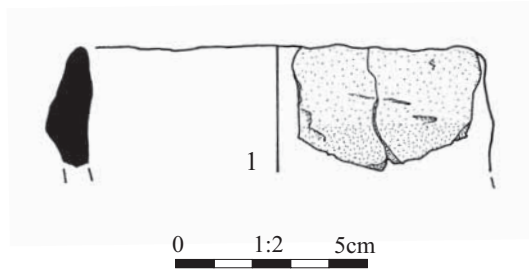


Fig. 5 Early Bronze Age pottery

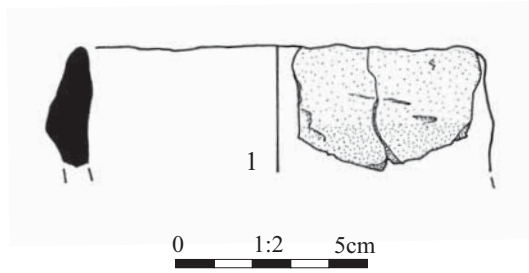
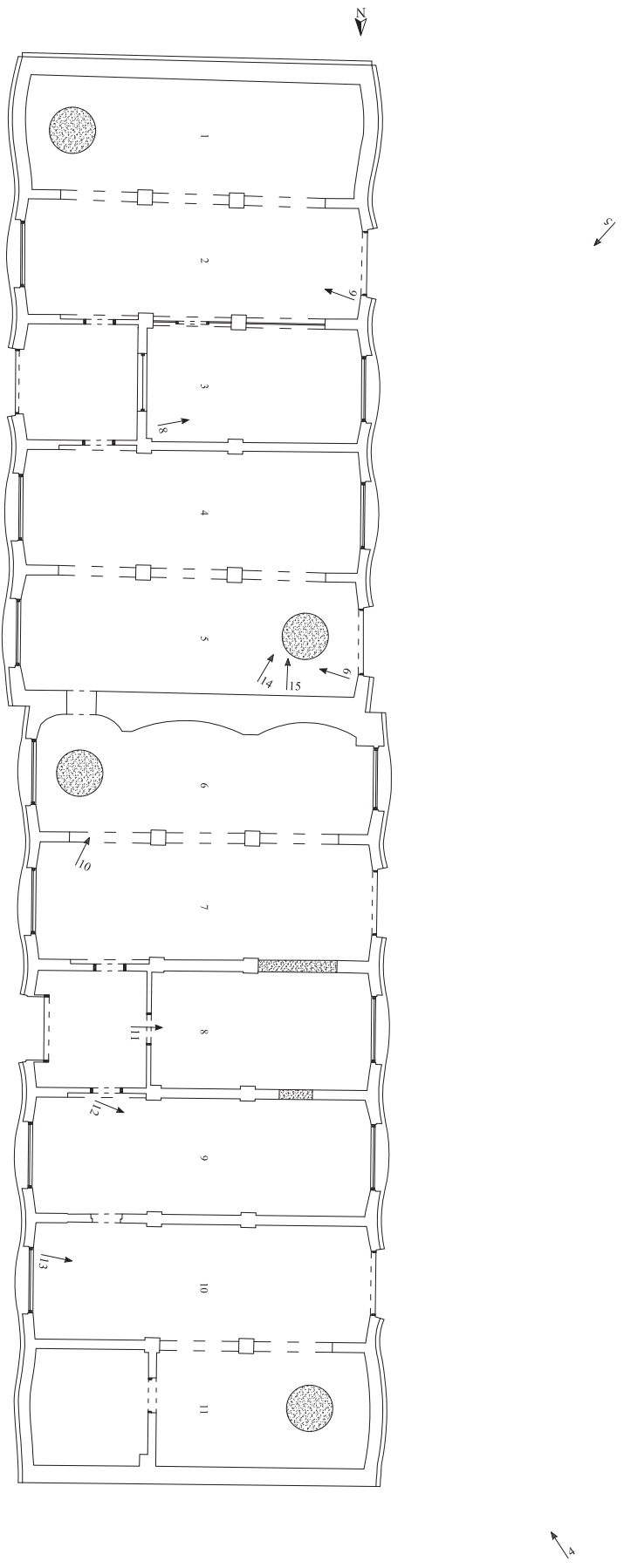




Fig. 6 Early Bronze Age pottery



 Blocked aperture
 Photographic locations
 1 Direction of shot
 Shot number

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Fig. 7 Building 1, Reservoir - Floor Plan
 Scale 1:125 at A3

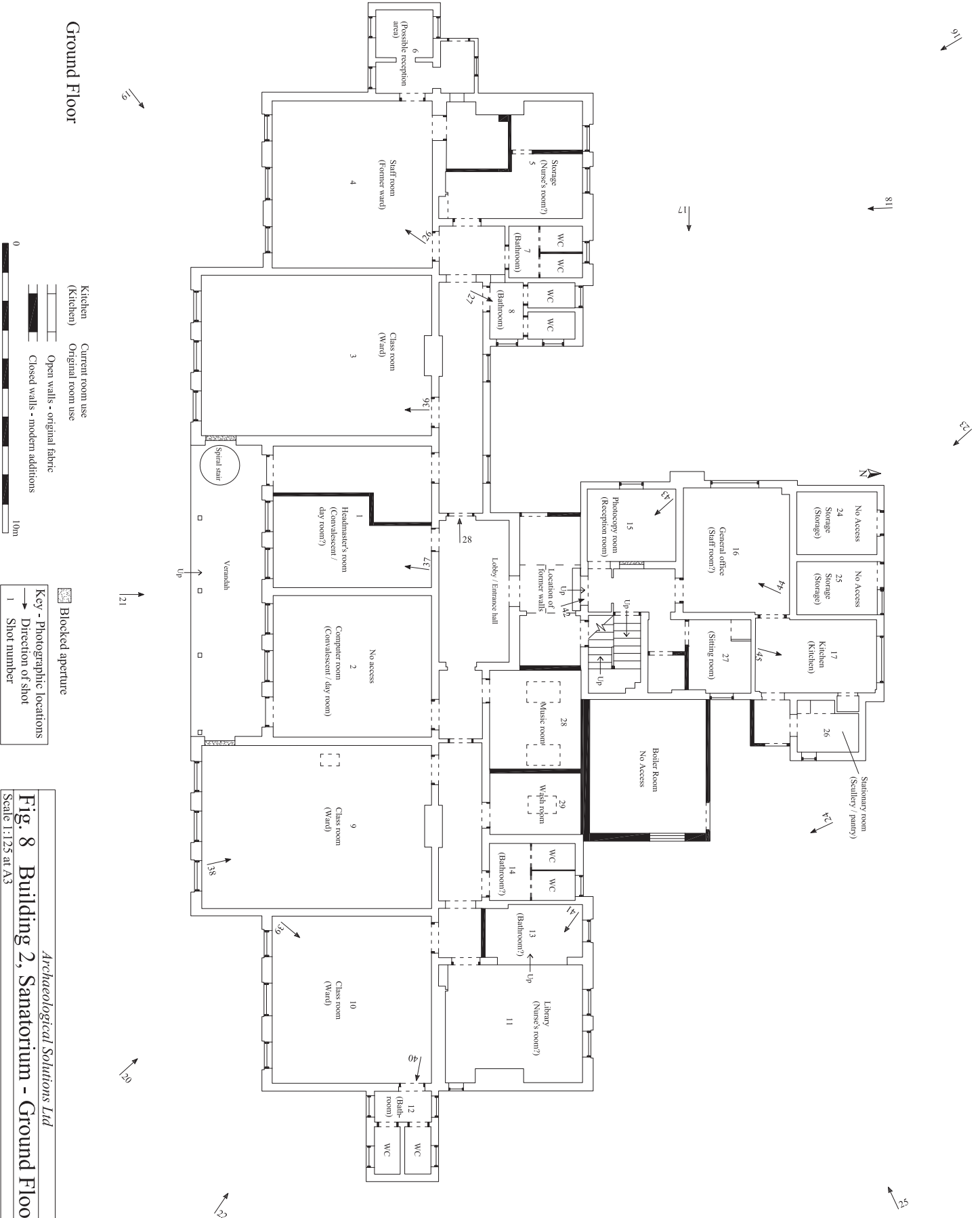
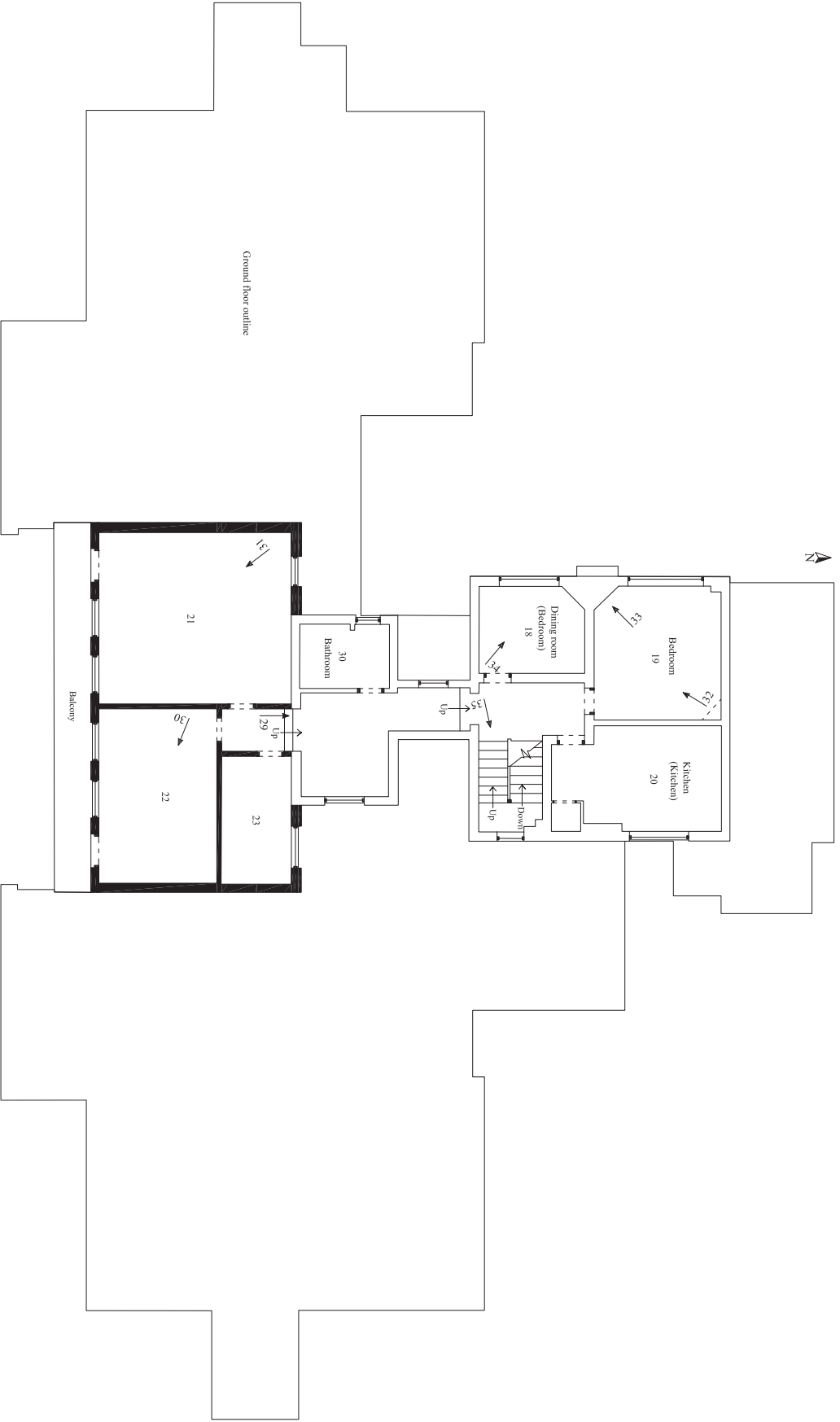
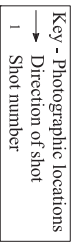
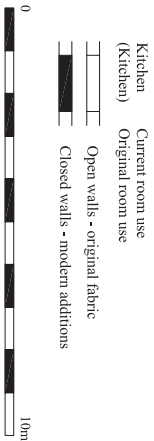


Fig. 8 Building 2, Sanatorium - Ground Floor Plan
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 Scale 1:125 at A3



First Floor



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Fig. 9 Building 2, Sanatorium - First Floor Plan

Scale 1:125 at A3