
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND OFF UNION ROAD, ONEHOUSE,
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
(FIELD WALKING)**

Authors: Walter McCall MIFA (Fieldwork & Report) Peter Thompson MA (Research)	
NGR: TM 932 588	Report No. 3440
District: Mid Suffolk	Site Code: ONSS007
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. P3675
Signed:	Date: Dec 2009

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Archaeological Solutions Ltd, 98-100 Fore Street, Hertford, SG14 1AB
Tel: 01992 558170 Fax: 01992 553359 E-mail: info@ascontracts.co.uk
Web: www.archeologicalsolutions.co.uk
Registered Number: 4702122

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land off Union Road, Onehouse, Stowmarket, Suffolk; An Archaeological Evaluation (Field walking)</i>		
Project description (250 words)			
<p><i>In November 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation (field walking) on land off Union Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk (NGR TM 932 588). The archaeological evaluation was undertaken to establish the archaeological implications following a planning enquiry for a new residential development on the site.</i></p> <p><i>Struck flint occurred in sparse quantities across the site, and no concentration or cluster was evident. The flint ranges in date from Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, reinforcing the sparseness of its occurrence. The burnt flint is more common in the southern half of the site. Roman brick and tile were found in sparse quantities in the eastern half of the site. The earliest pottery found is late medieval and comprises a few sherds, again sparsely distributed.</i></p> <p><i>The site did not have a specific archaeological potential, largely due to the lack of previous archaeological interventions. Based purely on the size of the site (15.8 hectares) archaeological remains may be anticipated. The field walking recovered sparse distributions of prehistoric, Roman and late medieval finds, and these finds are broadly contemporary with known archaeology in the area.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>Dec 09</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>Y</i>
P. number	<i>P3675</i>	Site code	<i>ONS007</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation (Field walking)</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential development site</i>		
Main features (+dates)			
Significant finds (+dates)			
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Mid Suffolk</i>	<i>Onehouse</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site c.2000m ²	<i>15.8 ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TM 932 588</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.50m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>SCC AS-CT</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Walter McCall</i>		
Funded by	<i>Hopkins Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land off Union Street, Onehouse, Stowmarket, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation (Field Walking)</i>		
Authors	<i>McCall, W., & Thompson P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3440</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>Dec 2009</i>		

LAND OFF UNION ROAD, ONEHOUSE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (FIELD WALKING)

SUMMARY

In November 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation (field walking) on land off Union Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk (NGR TM 932 588). The archaeological evaluation was undertaken to establish the archaeological implications following a planning enquiry for a new residential development on the site.

A Roman coin of Trajan is believed to have been found on the site, but no other archaeology has been recorded from here, although similar developments on the opposite side of Stowmarket produced Romano-British and medieval occupation sites.

Struck flint occurred in sparse quantities across the site, and no concentration or cluster was evident. The flint ranges in date from Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, reinforcing the sparseness of its occurrence. The burnt flint is more common in the southern half of the site. Roman brick and tile were found in sparse quantities in the eastern half of the site. The earliest pottery found is late medieval and comprises a few sherds, again sparsely distributed.

The site did not have a specific archaeological potential, largely due to the lack of previous archaeological interventions. Based purely on the size of the site (15.8 hectares) archaeological remains may be anticipated. The field walking recovered sparse distributions of prehistoric, Roman and late medieval finds, and these finds are broadly contemporary with known archaeology in the area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land off Union Road, Onehouse, Stowmarket, Suffolk (TM 932 588) (Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd following an application to build a new residential development on the site.

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Jess Tipper, dated 12th August 2009), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 15th October 2009). It conformed to the Institute of Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*, and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, Gurney (2003).

1.3 The evaluation comprised field walking and metal detector survey, as part of the initial requirements of the SCC brief. The brief required a subsequent phase of trial trenching will be undertaken at a later date.

1.4 The principal research objectives for the overall evaluation (field walking and trial trenching) are:

- 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, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- 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.

Planning policy context

1.5 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.6 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.7 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site encloses 15.8 ha and abuts the west side of Stowmarket, and is also 500 metres south-east of the village of Onehouse. It is situated between Union Road to the north, and Finborough Road to the south, and lies on a valley side, sloping north (c.55 metres) to south (c. 35 metres) to the Rattlesden River. The soil is mainly deep clay of the Hanslope series, derived from the underlying chalky till.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Scatters of prehistoric worked flints and stone tools including stone axe heads have been found in the parishes of Onehouse and Stowmarket and others, ranging in date from the Palaeolithic to the Early Bronze Age. They include a quartz pebble mace head and an Early Bronze Age battle axe with Beaker pottery. The highest concentration of finds comes from further to the east largely discovered during the course of the urban spreading of Stowmarket.

3.2 An early Roman military fort was established for the area at Coddendam (Dymond and Martin 1989). Metal detecting in areas principally to the south and south-west of the site has found scatters of Roman finds including coins, brooches and belt fittings (FNG 023). One Roman coin find of Trajan (98-117) was made within the area (SKT 009), although it is suggested it may have actually come from further to the east, as it is was purportedly found on a building site.

3.3 Excavations in advance of development at Cedar's Park, 2.5 km to the east, between 1999 and 2005 by Archaeological Solutions, found a widespread complex of features focused on a late Iron Age farming settlement comprising two ditched enclosures containing roundhouses and four-poster structures, and field systems. A boundary ditch contained a crouched inhumation with a headless horse skeleton alongside. In the mid 1st to 2nd century the northernmost ditched enclosure was converted to agricultural use, but the southern one continued with new roundhouses and a rectangular post-built structure erected. Later in the 2nd century three stone buildings were added including a bath house, and the site expanded with new field systems introduced or re-introduced. The farmstead or small villa continued at least until the mid 3rd century (Nichols 2007).

3.4 Unstratified Saxon finds have been made in the area from metal detecting including an Early Saxon bronze bowl and cauldron, but there is little evidence for significant settlement. The claim for a possible Early Saxon cemetery further to the east has not been substantiated.

3.5 Stowmarket's late Saxon name *Stou* means 'principal place' or 'place of assembly' and the town which developed during the medieval period was urbanised by 1086 (SK 2022). The large manor of Thorney (Stow) was originally a royal vill which was passed on by Henry II to the Abbey of St Osyth's and called the Manor of Abbots Hall. It probably developed as a Seigneurial market town and in the reign of Edward I was granted a fair opposite the Abbots Hall (SKT 010). The current Abbots Hall is early 18th century and Grade II listed (SKT 016). In 1347 Edward III granted Stowmarket the market from which it takes its name. Stowmarket had two churches at Domesday, the current church of St Peter's dates from the 14th century (SKT 015) and when the other town church of St Mary's was abandoned in 1546 and demolished St Peter's dropped the St Paul and adopted the St Mary's name.

3.6 Several medieval moated sites are located outside the site. Chilton Hall c.0.8 km to the north-east is a Grade II listed building and barn with fragments of an irregular rectangular moat surviving (SKT050 and SKT 004). Onehouse Hall 1.5

km to the west is a Grade II Listed Building (279920) with associated barns and lodge which was the former manor house. The medieval manor was owned by a knight who fought for Edward III at the battle of Crecy and two arms of the medieval moat survive. Boyton Hall c. 1 km to the south of the site is another medieval moated site (FNG 001). Excavations between 1980 and 1999 at Cedar's Field, another such medieval site east of Stowmarket, showed that the moat comprised a square outer enclosure with a small square inner platform, the site was abandoned in the 14th century (Anderson 2004). Further excavations at Cedar's Park by Archaeological Solutions between 2004 and 2006 discovered evidence for farming and occupation spanning the medieval period. The 6,500 sherds of pottery recovered showed dates were centred mainly on the 13th- mid 14th centuries (Anderson 2006). In particular, the north-east area of the site identified part of an enclosed farmstead including a pond, whilst in the south-west area regular property boundaries and/or drainage ditches were found (Woolhouse 2006). Scatters of medieval pottery and metalwork including coins, tokens, brooches and buckles have also been found by metal detecting and field walking mainly in the neighbouring parish of Great Finborough (FNG023).

3.7 Immediately north of the site, across Union Road is Stow Lodge Hospital a Grade II listed Building (279932) built in 1781 as the Union Workhouse. Another listed building located 250 metres north-west of the site is Starhouse Farm built in stages c.1400, c.1600 and in the 18th century, which together with an associated barn, are Grade II Listed Buildings (279930 and 279931). A milestone, now unlocated is shown on Findborough Road on maps of 1959 and 1978 (SKT 024).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Prior to the excavation of the trial trenches the entire area of the proposed development was subject to an archaeological field walking survey (Fig.2). The field walking was based on a line walking system with transects at 20-m intervals. The site was divided into kilometre squares, hectares and 20 m blocks within which 2 m wide transects was collected.

The kilometres were each assigned letters.

Each kilometre was sub-divided into hectare blocks, numbered from 1-100, beginning with 1 at the south-western corner of each kilometre.

Each hectare was then sub-divided into 20 m blocks, each of which was assigned a letter, starting with 'A' in the south-west corner.

When walking each transect a width of 2 metres was studied, thus allowing for a 10% sample of the area walked.

Finds: Location

All finds from each 20 m collection unit were kept in plastic bags with their identifying code stating what the site is, kilometre letter, hectare number, collection unit letter and unique number, marked on waterproof tags within the bag.

The finds were adequately recorded to allow for finds concentrations to be plotted at a scale of 1:2500.

Presentation of Results

Each finds type was plotted separately at a scale of 1:2500 (Figs.3-4).

Metal detector survey

A metal detector survey was undertaken immediately following the fieldwalking survey and utilised the same grid and survey locations. The surveying was undertaken by a member of AS' survey team, fully experienced in the use of metal detectors.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Pottery

5.1.1 The field walking recovered 46 heavily to moderately abraded pottery sherds weighing 0.496 kg (Fig.3). Two sherds from Find Spots 52 and 165 are late medieval oxidised sandy wares. Find Spot 52 also contained a glazed late medieval transitional sherd. The remainder of the assemblage is post-medieval to early modern (Pottery Report below).

5.2 CBM

5.2.1 The field walking recovered a total of 373 fragments (5893g) of CBM, in a highly fragmented and abraded condition (Fig.3). The earliest CBM in the assemblage comprises a single fragment (34g) of probable Romano-British tegula, and five fragments (274g) of 35mm thick brick/tile, probably also attributable to the Romano-British period. The probable tegula fragment was recovered from Find Spot 261. The fragments of brick/tile were recovered from Find Spots 12, 18, 182 and 220 (two fragments) and occur in a pink-orange fabric with comparable inclusions to the tegula fragment. Their fabric suggests a Romano-British date, rather than a medieval or post-medieval date. The remainder of the assemblage comprises brick and tile fragments of post-medieval or modern date (CBM Report below).

5.3 Struck Flint

5.3.1 The field walking recovered a total of 14 fragments (161g) of struck flint and 22 fragments (589g) of burnt flint.

5.3.2 The scrapers include a side-end scraper from Find Spot 201 and a side scraper from Find Spot 110 that have close affinities with earlier Neolithic flint work. Both are formed on soft-hammer struck, blade-like flakes with limited abrupt retouch to their edges. In contrast the remaining two scrapers comprise a horned scraper from Find Spot 31 and a thumbnail scraper from Find Spot 67, whose

forms have close affinities with late Neolithic to Bronze Age (probably later Bronze Age) flint work.

5.3.3 The blades in the assemblage include a small blade (22x10x3mm) struck from a pre-prepared platform collected from Find Spot 132, which may date to the Mesolithic or Neolithic. The remaining blades collected from Find Spots 14, 170 and 246 are larger (40-50mm in length) and are probably Neolithic in date. The example from Find Spot 246 has abrupt retouch applied to both lateral edges, while the example from Find Spot 14 was burnt after it had been struck. The debitage in the assemblage is entirely comprised of uncorticated flakes, generally with blade-like proportions, a trait widely associated with earlier Neolithic flint reduction processes (Struck Flint Report below).

5.4 *Burnt Flint*

5.4.1 The burnt flint is largely comprised of small fragments and pebbles, with no evidence for any 'pot-boilers' or working after burning. A single fragment from Find Spot 1 may be a fragment of blade core that was subsequently burnt, but the extent of damage due to burning is too extensive for a conclusive interpretation (Burnt Flint Report below).

5.5 *Other Finds*

Sparse quantities of metal fragments, shell and clay pipe stems were found (Appendix 1). Excepting plough fragments, no objects were identifiable.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors hindered the recognition of artefacts within the ploughsoil. The survey was carried out in conditions of good visibility (the ploughed field had been allowed to appropriately weather) and the metal detector survey was effective in locating metal items across the site.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Struck flint occurred in sparse quantities across the site (Fig.4), and no concentration or cluster was evident. The flint ranges in date from Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, reinforcing the sparseness of its occurrence. The burnt flint is more common in the southern half of the site

7.2 Roman brick and tile were found in sparse quantities in the eastern half of the site (Fig.3). It is perhaps surprising that no Roman pottery was recovered.

7.3 The earliest pottery found is late medieval and comprises a few sherds, again sparsely distributed (Fig.3).

7.4 The site did not have a specific archaeological potential, largely due to the lack of previous archaeological interventions. A Roman coin of Trajan is believed

to have been found on the site, but no other archaeology has been recorded from here, or within the immediate vicinity.

7.5 Based purely on the size of the site (15.8 hectares) archaeological remains may be anticipated. The field walking recovered sparse distributions of prehistoric, Roman and late medieval finds, and these finds are broadly contemporary with known archaeology in the area. For example, scatters of prehistoric worked flints and stone tools including stone axe heads have been found in the parishes of Onehouse and Stowmarket and others, ranging in date from the Palaeolithic to the Early Bronze Age. Excavations in advance of development at Cedar's Park, 2.5 km to the east found a widespread complex of features focused on a late Iron Age farming settlement. The farmstead or small villa continued at least until the mid 3rd century. Several medieval moated sites are located beyond the site.

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

AS will liaise with the County HER 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 the long term storage. The resources include provision for the long term deposition of the project archive.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions is pleased to acknowledge Hopkins Homes Ltd for their co-operation and funding of the evaluation (in particular Mr Chris Smith for his kind assistance).

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Dr Jess Tipper of SCC AS-CT.

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**APPENDIX 1
CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The field walking recovered 46 heavily to moderately abraded sherds weighing 0.496 kg.

Two sherds from Findspots 52 and 165 are late medieval oxidised sandy wares, the latter also containing a little shell. Findspot 52 also contained a glazed late medieval transitional sherd. The remainder of the assemblage is post-medieval to early modern.

<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Pottery</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
3	2x8g post-medieval red earthenware	17 th -18 th	
4	1x9g Kitchenware	19 th -20 th	Rim
9	1x14g post-medieval red earthenware	18 th -19 th	
32	1x2g post-medieval re earthenware	17 th -18 th	
35	1x32g Tin glazed earthenware	Late 17 th -18 th	
44	1x14g post-medieval red earthenware	17 th -19 th	Jar rim
49	1x14g London-type stoneware	Late 17 th -18 th	Strap handle
52	1x3g late medieval oxidised sandy ware 1x5g late medieval/transitional ware	Late 15 th -16 th	
60	1x18g post-medieval red earthenware	17 th -18 th	Flat base
61	1x10g post-medieval red earthenware	17 th -18 th	
68	1x9g post-medieval red earthenware	17 th -19 th	Flanged rim
73	1x3g post-medieval red earthenware	17 th -18 th	
79	1x9g Nottingham-type stoneware	18 th	
86	1x5g Staffordshire white salt glazed stoneware	18 th	Highly decorated
93	1x4g post-medieval red earthenware	Mid 16 th -18 th	
94	1x5g Staffordshire-type white stoneware	18 th	Jar rim
95	1x5g Staffordshire white salt glazed stoneware	18 th	Highly decorated
96	1x3g Staffordshire white salt glazed stoneware	18 th	Mug base
113	1x4g red stoneware	18 th	Moulded deco
123	1x4g post-medieval red earthenware	17 th -18 th	
128	1x3g Staffordshire marbled slipware	Late 17 th -18 th	Mug handle
139	1x9g post-medieval red earthenware	17 th -8 th	Flat base
145	1x4g post-medieval red earthenware 1x6g Westerwald stoneware	17 th -19 th	Highly decorated
155	1x4g Nottinghamshire stoneware	18 th	
160	1x7g post-medieval red earthenware	17 th -18 th	
162	1x11g English stoneware	18 th -19 th	Jar rim
165	1x4g late medieval sandy oxidised ware	15 th -mid 16 th	Has sparse calcareous
168	1x4g Staffordshire white salt-glazed	18 th	

	stoneware		
177	1x119g English stoneware	19 th -20 th	Base, clear internal glaze
178	1x10g English stoneware	18 th -19 th	
184	1x10g post-medieval red earthenware	17 th -19 th	
185	1x11g post-medieval red earthenware	18 th -19 th	
202	1x10g post-medieval red earthenware	17 th -18 th	
204	2x12g post-medieval red earthenware	18 th -19 th	
215	1x5g Westerwald stoneware	17 th -19 th	Highly decorated
222	1x11g post-medieval red earthenware	17 th -18 th	
233	1x1g Staffordshire-type white stoneware	18 th	
241	1x14g post-medieval red-earthenware	17 th -18 th	Jar rim
243	1x29g English stoneware	18 th -19 th	Small vessel/ink stand
245	1x21g post-medieval red earthenware	18 th -19 th	Jar rim
252	1x2g post-medieval red earthenware	17 th -19 th	
253	1x9g post-medieval red earthenware	17 th -18 th	

The Ceramic Building Materials

By Andrew Peachey

Field walking recovered a total of 373 fragments (5893g) of CBM. As may be expected from material collected through field walking, the CBM is in a highly fragmented and abraded condition. A catalogue of all fragments recorded by find spot was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the archive.

The earliest CBM in the assemblage comprises a single fragment (34g) of probable Romano-British tegula, and five fragments (274g) of 35mm thick brick/tile, probably also attributable to the Romano-British period. The probable tegula fragment was recovered from Find Spot 261 and comprises a 20mm thick fragment of flat tile in an oxidised orange fabric tempered with common medium sand (0.1-0.5mm) and sparse red/white clay pellets and flint (both <5mm). The fragments of 35mm thick brick/tile were recovered from Find Spots 12, 18, 182 and 220 (two fragments) and occur in a pink-orange fabric with comparable inclusions to the tegula fragment. It remains unclear what form these fragments would have belonged to but their fabric suggests a Romano-British date, rather than a medieval or post-medieval date.

The bulk of the CBM: 341 fragments (4670g) are comprised of small fragments of 12-14mm thick flat tile with an average fragment weight of 13.68g. Of 189 find spots that produced CBM, 184 included at least one fragment of this type of tile, with no one find spot producing a notable concentration or size of fragments. With the exception of a single fragment the 12-14mm flat tile occurs in a range of oxidised red-orange, sand-tempered fabrics. The exception to this is a single fragment from Find Spot 172 which is in a white iron-free clay, but is otherwise comparable to the oxidised fragments. A high proportion of these fragments have a sanded base and a single fragment from Find Spot 25 exhibits a circular hole (15mm in diameter). These fragments could potentially include roof tile from the 13th to 18th centuries, but are probably limited to fragments of peg tile from the post-medieval period. Of comparable date are five fragments (280g) of ridge tile that were collected from Find Spots 33, 34, 60, 66 and 140 that have a slightly higher average fragment weight (56g) but are still small fragments.

The field walking assemblage also includes sparse fragments of un-diagnostic, highly abraded brick. In total 21 fragments of brick (631g) are present, of which none exhibit any diagnostic features or extant dimensions. Two fragments (13g) from Find Spot 190 occur in a clinker-tempered fabric that dates to the 17th-19th century, while the remaining fragments occur in a range of orange-red, sand-tempered fabrics that may date from the 15th to 19th centuries.

The Struck Flint

By Andrew Peachey

Field walking recovered a total of 14 fragments (161g) of struck flint and 22 fragments (589g) of burnt flint (Table 1). The struck flint ranges in patination from slightly to heavily patinated suggesting a significant level of re-deposition and weathering, which may be expected from material collects from the ploughsoil. A catalogue of all the flint collected by field walking was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

Flake Type	No.	Weight (g)
Scrapers	4	83
Blades	4	25
Debitage	6	53
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>161</i>
Burnt Flint	22	589

Table 1: Quantification of struck and burnt flint

The scrapers include a side-end scraper from Find Spot 201 and a side scraper from Find Spot 110 that have close affinities with earlier Neolithic flint work. Both are formed on soft-hammer struck, blade-like flakes with limited abrupt retouch to their edges. In contrast the remaining two scrapers comprise a horned scraper from Find Spot 31 and a thumbnail scraper from Find Spot 67, whose forms have close affinities with late Neolithic to Bronze Age (probably later Bronze Age) flint work.

The blades in the assemblage include a small blade (22x10x3mm) struck from a pre-prepared platform collected from Find Spot 132, which may date to the Mesolithic or Neolithic. The remaining blades collected from Find Spots 14, 170 and 246 are larger (40-50mm in length) and are probably Neolithic in date. The example from Find Spot 246 has abrupt retouch applied to both lateral edges, while the example from Find Spot 14 was burnt after it had been struck. The debitage in the assemblage is entirely comprised of uncorticated flakes, generally with blade-like proportions, a trait widely associated with earlier Neolithic flint reduction processes.

The Burnt Flint

By Andrew Peachey

The burnt flint is largely comprised of small fragments and pebbles, with no evidence for any 'pot-boilers' or working after burning. A single fragment from Find Spot 1 may be a fragment of blade core that was subsequently burnt, but the extent of damage due to burning is too extensive for a conclusive interpretation.

The Metalwork

Land off Union Road, Onehouse, Stowmarket

By Tom McDonald

Four miscellaneous fragments were found:-

Find Spot (FS) 125

Small angular iron fragment (12g)

FS 169

Cast metal fitting (plain moulded decoration), late 19th-century (19g)

MD1

Small lump of natural ironstone (13g)

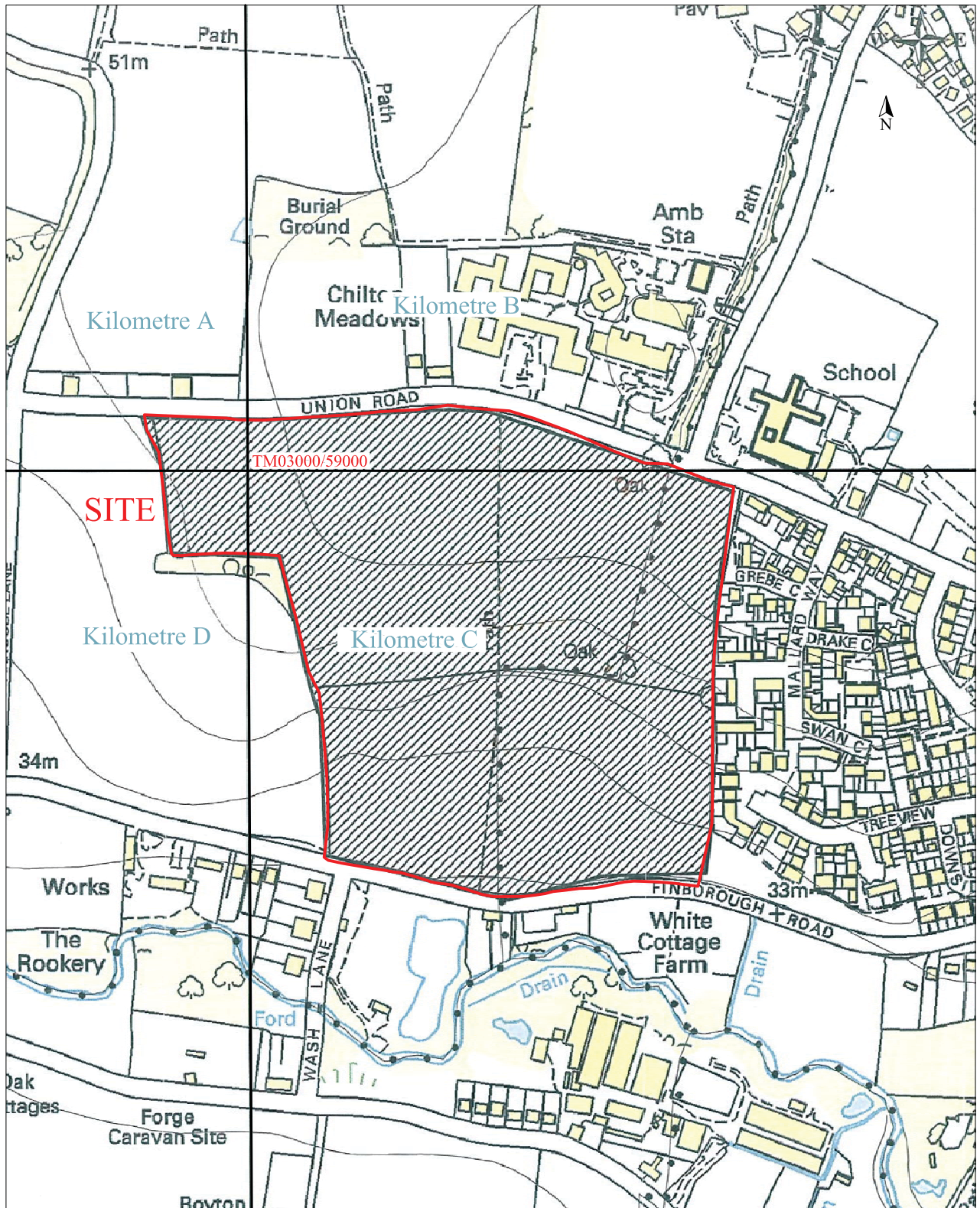
MD2

Small fragment of thin sheet alloy, 20th-century (2g)



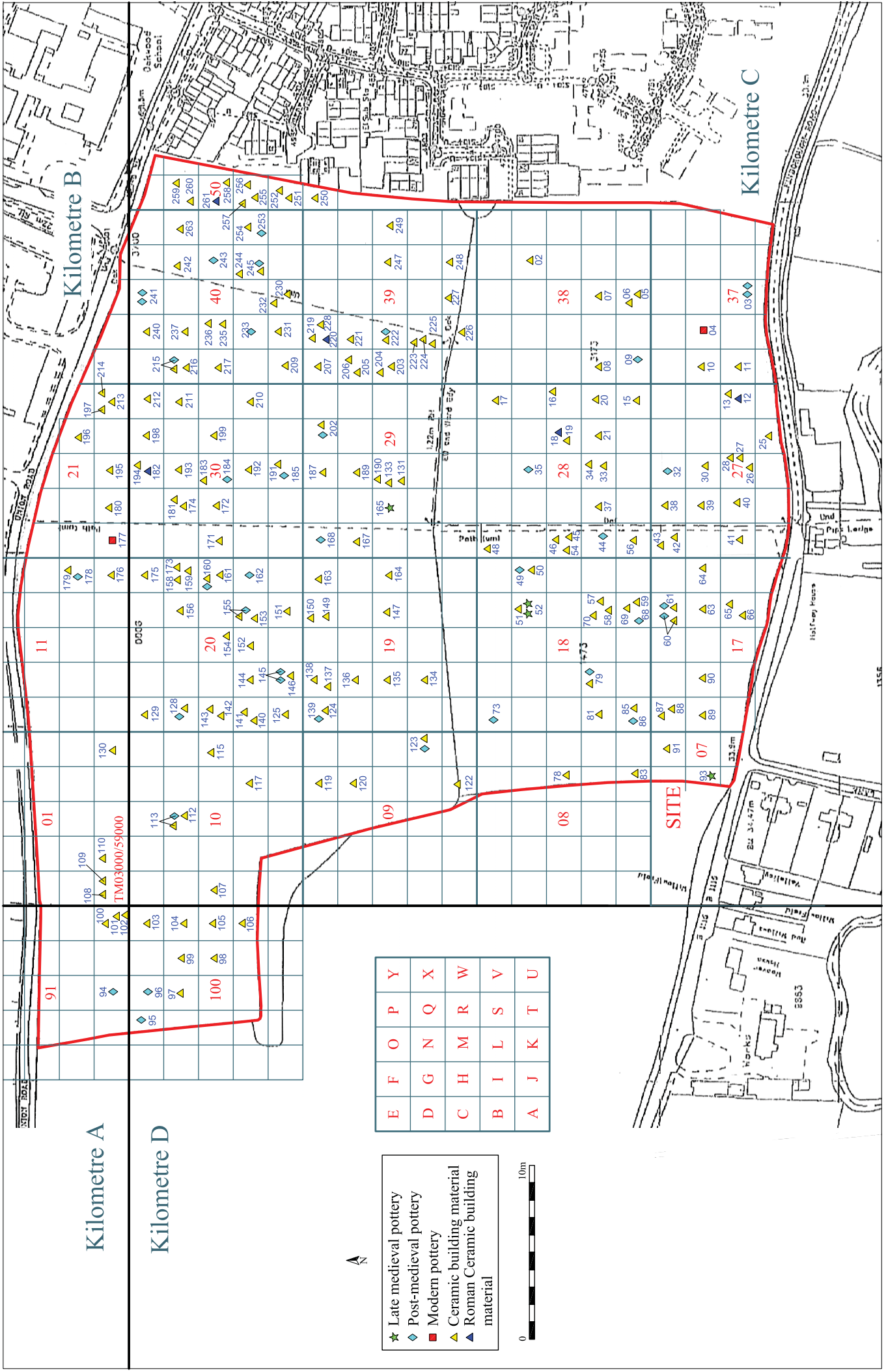
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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 250m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:5000 at A4

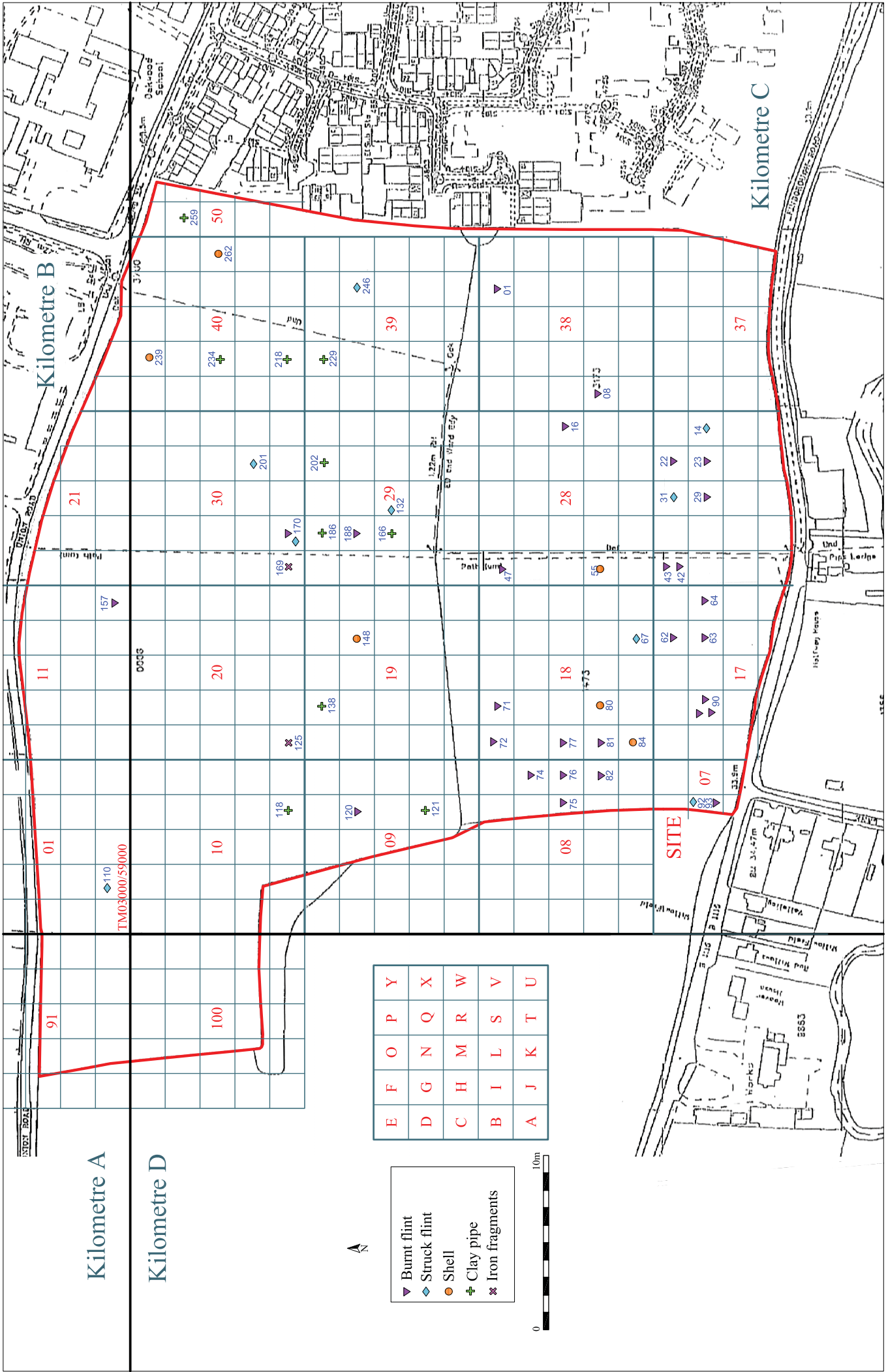


E	F	O	P	Y
D	G	N	Q	X
C	H	M	R	W
B	I	L	S	V
A	J	K	T	U

- ★ Late medieval pottery
- ◆ Post-medieval pottery
- Modern pottery
- ▲ Ceramic building material
- ▲ Roman Ceramic building material



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Fig. 3 Fieldwalking plot
 Scale 1:2000 at A3



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Fig. 4 Fieldwalking plot
 Scale 1:2000 at A3