

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**LAND AT JUNCTION OF CREETING ROAD AND MILL STREET,  
CEDARS PARK, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
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| NGR: TM 063 589  | Report No: 3703    |
| District: Mid Suffolk                                  | Site Code: SKT 059 |
| Approved: Claire Halpin                                | Project No: 986    |
| Signed:  | Date: Dec 2010     |

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

**Project details**

|                                 |   |                     |                   |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| Project name                    | <i>Land at Junction of Creeting Road &amp; Mill Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk</i>   |                     |                   |
| Project description (250 words) | <p><i>In December 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at the junction of Creeting Road and Mill Street, Cedars Park, Stowmarket, Suffolk (NGR TM 063 589). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed junction alteration.</i></p> <p><i>The development area is affected by the alteration of the junction between Mill Road and Creeting Road; this will particularly impact on the north-west corner of the field to the south of the junction (Cedars Park Phase 10). An evaluation of the rest of this field revealed a low level of activity with the greatest density of medieval finds from pits (mainly extraction pits) in the area immediately adjacent to the present development proposal (T Ennis 2009).</i></p> <p><i>Previous phases of investigation at Cedars Park have revealed a middle to late Iron Age settlement, a late Iron Age and Roman farmstead and several areas of dispersed medieval settlement.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation comprised two trial trenches. Though the trenches were relatively close together, the archaeological features were only present in Trench 1. The features were broad in range comprising ditches, pits and post holes, and they were quite dense (six in one 40m-long trench). The larger features, Ditches F1003 and F1006, contained relatively large medieval (12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> C) pottery assemblages (27 and 58 sherds respectively). A few other finds (CBM, animal bone and oyster shell) were also present. An adjacent excavation (Cedars Park Phase 4C) has also revealed medieval features. It seems likely that the medieval (12<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> C) features and finds relate to settlement fronting either Creeting or Mill Road, both of which are potentially early routes.</i></p> |                     |                   |
| Project dates (fieldwork)       | <i>Dec 2010</i>   |                     |                   |
| Previous work (Y/N/?)           | <i>Y</i>  | Future work (Y/N/?) | <i>Y</i>          |
| P. number                       | <i>986</i>  | Site code           | <i>SKT 059</i>    |
| Type of project                 | <i>An archaeological evaluation</i>   |                     |                   |
| Site status                     | <i>-</i>  |                     |                   |
| Current land use                | <i>Arable</i>   |                     |                   |
| Planned development             | <i>Alterations to road junction</i>   |                     |                   |
| Main features (+dates)          | <i>Ditches, pits, post holes</i>  |                     |                   |
| Significant finds (+dates)      | <i>Medieval pottery</i>   |                     |                   |
| <b>Project location</b>         |   |                     |                   |
| County/ District/ Parish        | <i>Suffolk</i>  | <i>Mid Suffolk</i>  | <i>Stowmarket</i> |
| HER/ SMR for area               | <i>Suffolk SMR</i>  |                     |                   |
| Post code (if known)            | <i>-</i>  |                     |                   |
| Area of site                    | <i>c.2000m<sup>2</sup></i>  |                     |                   |
| NGR                             | <i>TM 063 589</i>   |                     |                   |
| Height AOD (max/ min)           | <i>c.45m AOD</i>  |                     |                   |
| <b>Project creators</b>         |   |                     |                   |
| Brief issued by                 | <i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service</i>  |                     |                   |
| Project supervisor/s (PO)       | <i>Tim Schofield</i>  |                     |                   |
| Funded by                       | <i>Crest Nicholson Residential (Eastern) Ltd.</i>   |                     |                   |
| Full title                      | <i>Land at Junction of Creeting Road and Mill Street, Cedars Park, Stowmarket, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>  |                     |                   |
| Authors                         | <i>Tim Schofield</i>  |                     |                   |
| Report no.                      | <i>3703</i>   |                     |                   |
| Date (of report)                | <i>December 2010</i>  |                     |                   |

## LAND AT JUNCTION OF CREETING ROAD AND MILL STREET, CEDARS PARK, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### SUMMARY

*In December 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at the junction of Creeting Road and Mill Street, Cedars Park, Stowmarket, Suffolk (NGR TM 063 589). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed junction alteration.*

*The development area is affected by the alteration of the junction between Mill Road and Creeting Road; this will particularly impact on the north-west corner of the field to the south of the junction (Cedars Park Phase 10). An evaluation of the rest of this field revealed a low level of activity with the greatest density of medieval finds from pits (mainly extraction pits) in the area immediately adjacent to the present development proposal (T Ennis 2009).*

*Previous phases of investigation at Cedars Park have revealed a middle to late Iron Age settlement, a late Iron Age and Roman farmstead and several areas of dispersed medieval settlement.*

*The evaluation comprised two trial trenches. Though the trenches were relatively close together, the archaeological features were only present in Trench 1. The features were broad in range comprising ditches, pits and post holes, and they were quite dense (six in one 40m-long trench). The larger features, Ditches F1003 and F1006, contained relatively large medieval (12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> C) pottery assemblages (27 and 58 sherds respectively). A few other finds (CBM, animal bone and oyster shell) were also present. An adjacent excavation (Cedars Park Phase 4C) has also revealed medieval features. It seems likely that the medieval (12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> C) features and finds relate to settlement fronting either Creeting or Mill Road, both of which are potentially early routes.*

### 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2010, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at the junction of Creeting Road and Mill Street, Cedars Park, Stowmarket, Suffolk (NGR TM 063 589) (Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Crest Nicholson Residential (Eastern) Ltd. prior to proposed alteration of the road junction.

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with advice issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (dated 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 25<sup>th</sup> November 2010), and approved by SCCAS-CT. The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Archaeologists' (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of

*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also aimed to identify areas of previous ground disturbance on the site.

#### *Planning policy context*

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The Cedars Park development lies to the east and north-east of Stowmarket, on the uplands and valley sides above the river Gipping (Figs. 1 & 2). The site lies at a height of c.44m AOD. The underlying geology of the area is Upper Chalk (BGS 1985), overlain by boulder clay (BGS 1991) and clayey calcareous soils of the Hanslope association (SSEW 1983).

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 Large areas adjacent to the site have already been subject to archaeological evaluation and excavation over the last decade prior to earlier phases of the Cedars Park development. Previous phases of investigation at Cedars Park have revealed a middle to late Iron Age settlement, a late Iron Age and Roman farmstead and several areas of dispersed medieval settlement. The adjacent excavation and current evaluation revealed medieval archaeology, and therefore the background focuses on this period.

### **Anglo-Saxon and medieval (AD 410 – 1550)**

3.2 In the early Anglo-Saxon period the claylands of Suffolk appear to have been abandoned, with no evidence of settlement (West 1999). The earliest Anglo-Saxon occupation was confined to more easily-cultivated soils, despite the managed landscapes that had emerged since the Iron Age. No evidence for occupation is known in the vicinity of Cedars Park until Stowmarket itself emerges into the historical

record as *Thorna*, *Thornea* or *Stow Thorny* in the late Anglo-Saxon period. By the time of Domesday, it was a well-established urban centre with a market and a minster church and was part of the royal manor of Thorney, held directly by Edward the Confessor and subsequently by William I. The present site is located c. 2km north-east of the historic town.

3.3 Medieval occupation is archaeologically attested by the presence nearby of several moated sites. One of 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century date, with some evidence of structures within the moated enclosure, has been excavated at Cedars Field, to the south of the present site (SMR SKT011; Anderson 2004). Excavations ahead of previous phases of the Cedars Park development have identified significant evidence of dispersed medieval settlement on the hillside to the north of the river Gipping. In Phase 5B (SMR SKT040) and 5C (SMR SKT038 & SKT043) (Mundin and Woolhouse 2006a & b; Woolhouse forthcoming), a series of regular rectangular plots flanking the Creting Road were excavated. Within the roadside plots were quarry and rubbish pits, cobbled surfaces and the remains of at least two buildings. The main phase of activity appears to have been in the 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century. In Phase 4A (SMR SKT036), a small enclosed farmstead, also of 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century date, has been excavated (Hallybone & McConnell 2005; Woolhouse forthcoming).

3.4 The development area is affected by the alteration of the junction between Mill Road and Creting Road; this will particularly impact on the north-west corner of the field to the south (Cedars Park Phase 10). An evaluation of the rest of this field revealed a low level of activity with the greatest density of medieval finds from pits (mainly extraction pits) in the area immediately adjacent to the present development proposal (T Ennis 2009). Some narrow linear features of probable agricultural origin similar to those identified elsewhere at Cedars Park were also recorded. An adjacent excavation (Cedars Park Phase 4C) has revealed medieval features.

### **Post-medieval (c. 1550 – present)**

3.5 Sheepcote Hall, to the south-east of the current site, seems to have been of some local significance, being shown on maps from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Stowmarket benefited from the opening of the Gipping Navigation to barges in 1793 and the arrival of the Ipswich to Bury railway in 1846. Industry in Stowmarket included ironworking and the production of fertiliser and explosives, but was dominated by malting. Agricultural features of uncertain date, but probably the remnants of post-medieval drainage channels, were identified during the Cedars Park Phase 4A excavations, 200m west of the site (Marshall and Nicholson 2005). Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century ditches corresponding to field boundaries shown on the 1839 Tithe Map were also found.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

4.1 Two trenches measuring 30 – 40m x 1.8m were excavated (Fig. 2). The trenches avoided the low area at the southern end of the site adjacent to Creting Road as this has been shown to be largely so due to quarry pits (Ennis 2009).

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated. 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 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

### Trench 1 (Figs. 2 - 4)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>Sample section 1: south-east end</i><br>0.00 = 44.52m AOD |   |
| 0.00 – 0.30m   | L1000. Topsoil. Dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional flint                |
| 0.30m+   | L1002. Natural. Yellow clay and chalk with moderate medium – large flint nodules. |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <i>Sample section 2: north-east end</i><br>0.00 = 45.80m AOD |  |
| 0.00 – 0.37m   | L1000. Topsoil. As above   |
| 0.37 – 0.57m   | L1001. Subsoil. Mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate chalk flecks and occasional flint |
| 0.57m+   | L1002. Natural. Yellow clay and chalk as above   |

*Description: Trench 1 contained two ditches (F1003 & F1006), two pits (F1009 & F1013), a pit or post holes (F1011) and Post Hole F1015.*

F1003 was a large linear ditch (2.60m+ x 1.89m x 0.54m) orientated NW/SE. It had an irregular profile and a flattish base. Its basal fill, L1004, was a dark yellow brown clayey silt with frequent small, medium and large flint nodules and moderate chalk flecks. It contained medieval pottery (13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> C; 171g), animal bone (55g) clinker (65g) and shell (342g). The upper fill, L1005, was a firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent medium – large flint nodules and moderate chalk flecks. It contained medieval pottery (13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> C; 76g) and shell (8g). The ditch was not present in Trench 2.

F1006 was a linear ditch (2.50m+ x 0.73m x 0.60m) orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill, L1008, was a light yellow brown clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks and small flint. It contained medieval pottery (mid 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> C; 84g), and shell (38g). The upper fill, L1007, was a compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks and small flint. It contained medieval pottery (mid 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> C; 352g), CBM (10g), animal bone (89g) and shell (73g). The ditch was not recorded in Trench 2. F1006 was cut by a modern field drain.

Pit F1009 was oval (0.76m x 0.74+m x 0.30m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a dark yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional small - medium flint nodules. It contained no finds.

Pit / Post Hole F1011 was subcircular (0.43m x 0.40+m x 0.17m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1012, was a dark yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small - medium flint nodules. It contained no finds.

Pit F1013 was oval (0.40m x 0.77+m x 0.41m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1014, was a mid yellowish brown clayey silt with moderate small, medium and large flint nodules. It contained oyster shell (7g).

Post Hole F1015 was subcircular (0.36m x 0.30m x 0.12m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1016, was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small flint. It contained no finds.

## Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 3)

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <i>Sample section 3: South-east end</i> |   |
| <i>0.00 = 44.19m AOD</i>                |   |
| 0.00 – 0.30m                            | L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr.1.                        |
| 0.30m+                                  | L1002. Natural. Yellow clay and chalk. As above Tr.1. |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Sample section 4: North-east end</i> |  |
| <i>0.00 = 44.21m AOD</i>                |  |
| 0.00 – 0.38                             | L1000. Topsoil. As above Tr.1                        |
| 0.38 – 0.50m                            | L1001. Subsoil. As above Tr.1                        |
| 0.50m+                                  | L1002. Natural. Yellow clay and chalk. As above Tr.1 |

*Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

## 6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

## 7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 At the south-eastern ends of Trenches 1 and 2 Topsoil L1000 directly overlay the natural, L1002. L1000 comprised a dark yellow brown clayey silt with occasional flint (0.30m thick). In each trench on the north-eastern side of the site, Subsoil L1001 intervened between the topsoil and the natural. L1001 was a colluvial deposit and comprised a mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate chalk flecks and occasional flint (0.12 – 0.24m thick). The natural, L1002, was a yellow clay and chalk with medium – large flint nodules, and was located 0.30 – 0.57m below the present day ground surface.

## 8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The following archaeological features were recorded:



| Trench | Context | Description     | Date                                      |
|--------|---------|-----------------|---|
| 1      | 1003    | Ditch           | 13 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> C     |
|        | 1006    | Ditch           | Mid 12 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> C |
|        | 1009    | Pit             | -   |
|        | 1011    | Pit / Post Hole | -   |
|        | 1013    | Pit             | -   |
|        | 1015    | Post Hole       | -   |

8.2 Though the trenches were relatively close together, the archaeological features were only present in Trench 1. The features were broad in range comprising ditches, pits and post holes, and they were quite dense (six in one 40m-long trench). The larger features, Ditches F1003 and F1006, contained relatively large medieval (12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) pottery assemblages (27 and 58 sherds respectively). A few other finds (CBM, animal bone and oyster shell) were also present. Oyster shell was contained in three features (F1003, F1006 and F1013), predominantly medieval contexts. Previous excavations at Cedars Park have produced large quantities of shell (mostly oyster) from Roman, medieval and post-medieval features. Oyster and other shellfish were a popular food in the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods in Britain and commonly occur on archaeological sites.

8.3 The site will be affected by the alteration of the junction between Mill Road and Creting Road; particularly the north-western corner of the field to the south (Cedars Park Phase 10). An evaluation of the rest of this field revealed a low level of activity with the greatest density of medieval finds from pits (mainly extraction pits) in the area immediately adjacent to the present development proposal (T Ennis 2009). Some narrow linear features of probable agricultural origin similar to those identified elsewhere at Cedars Park were also recorded. An adjacent excavation (Cedars Park Phase 4C) has revealed medieval features. It seems likely that the medieval (12<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> C) features and finds relate to settlement fronting either Creting or Mill Road, both of which are potentially early routes.

8.4 The discovery of medieval features is interesting and could be related to the other evidence of medieval activity in Cedars Park found during previous phases of the development. The medieval activity identified in the Phase 4 North-East, 5B and 5C development areas was 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century in date (Woolhouse forthcoming) and seems to represent an expansion of settlement during the population growth of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Relevant research issues for the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods include the definition and dating of different elements in the medieval settlement pattern, the origins of field systems, the recovery of ground plans of medieval rural buildings in order to chart the evolution of the medieval house and farmstead, and the need to study rural craft production (Wade in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-6).

## 9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site at the Suffolk County Archaeology Store. 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.

## 10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Crest Nicholson Residential (Eastern) Ltd. for commissioning this evaluation (in particular Messrs Gerry Bamonte and Matt Parsons for their assistance).

AS is pleased to acknowledge the input and advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, particularly Ms Judith Plouviez.

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Woolhouse forthcoming *A Mid to Late Medieval Rural Site at Cedars Park, Stowmarket, Suffolk*. Archaeological Solutions draft publication report



## APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

### P986: Land at Junction of Creeping Road & Mill Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk Concordance of finds by feature

| Feature | Context      | Segment | Trench | Description | Spot Date                              | Pottery                             | CBM (g) | A.Bone (g) | Other                                 |
|---------|--------------|---------|--------|-------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1001    |              |         | 1      | Subsoil     | 12th - 14th C                          | (1) 1g                              |         | 35         |                                       |
| 1003    | 1004         |         |        | Ditch       | 13th - 14th C                          | (16)<br>171g                        |         | 55         | Shell 342g<br>Clinker 65g<br>Shell 8g |
| 1006    | 1007<br>1008 |         | 1      | Ditch       | Mid 12th - 13th C<br>Mid 12th - 13th C | (11) 76g<br>(52)<br>352g<br>(6) 84g | 2<br>10 | 89         | Shell 73g<br>Shell 38g                |
| 1009    | 1010         |         |        | Pit         |  |                                     |         |            |                                       |
| 1013    | 1014         |         |        | Pit         |  |                                     |         |            | Shell 7g                              |

## APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 86 lightly to moderately abraded sherds weighing 674g. All of the pottery came from two ditches, with the exception of one unstratified sherd, weighing 4g, recovered from the subsoil. The whole assemblage comprises medieval coarse wares with the exception of a Hedingham Fine Ware jug rim from Ditch F1006 (L1008). Fifty-two sherds (60%) are of similar fabric to Hollesley-type wares (Anderson 2004, 19 & 2006, 2), with E4 developed jar or bowl rims the most common form (Anderson 2006, Fig.19). One Hollesley-type vessel contains applied clay strips and incised decoration, with two conjoining sherds coming respectively from L1007 and L1008 of Ditch F1006 indicating that both fills are of the same date. The fabrics and forms are of similar type to those found during excavations in earlier phases at Cedar's Park, Stowmarket, and at Cedar's Field, Stowmarket. The pottery assemblage is quantified below (Table 1).

### Bibliography

Anderson, S. 2004 *A Medieval Moated Site at Cedar's Field, Stowmarket, Suffolk*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 15

Anderson, S. 2006 *Cedar's Park: the post-Roman pottery*. Archaeological Solutions unpublished report

#### KEY:

MCW1: Medieval Coarse Ware (medium sand) 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

MCW2: Medieval Coarse Ware (coarse sand) 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

MCFW: Medieval Coarse Ware with flint (coarse sand and very coarse flint) 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

MCSW: Medieval Coarse Ware with shell (medium to coarse sand, sparse shell) 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

HEDF: Hedingham Fine Ware (mid 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup>)

HOLL2: Hollesley-type Ware 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

| Feature      | Context | Quantity  | Date                                   | Comment  |
|--------------|---------|---|--|--|
| Subsoil 1001 |         | 1x4g MCW1   | 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup>     |  |
| Ditch 1003   | 1004    | 6x60g MCW1<br>1x10g MCW2<br>1x23g MCFW<br>7x70g HOLL                | 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup>     | MCFW: E4 jar rim   |
|              | 1005    | 6x31g MCW1<br>2x18g MCW2<br>3x24g HOLL                              | 13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup>     | HOLL: E3 ?bowl rim   |
| Ditch 1006   | 1007    | 2x16g MCFW<br>5x37g MCW1<br>2x20g MCW2<br>1x8g MCFW<br>43x273g HOLL | Mid 12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> | MCFW: conjoining D1 jar rim sherds<br>HOLL: applied clay strip conjoins with L1008 sherd. E4 jar rim, B3 bowl rim, C5 bowl rim, D3 bowl rim, x3 incised, same vessel, 1x1 sagging base |
|              | 1008    | 1x8g HEDF<br>3x42g MCW<br>1x13g HOLL<br><br>1x17g HOLL?             | Mid 12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> | HEDF: jug rim, clear glaze<br>MCW: E4-type jar rim<br>HOLL: applied clay strip and incised deco. Conjoins with L1007 sherd<br>HOLL?: also contains sparse burnt organics               |

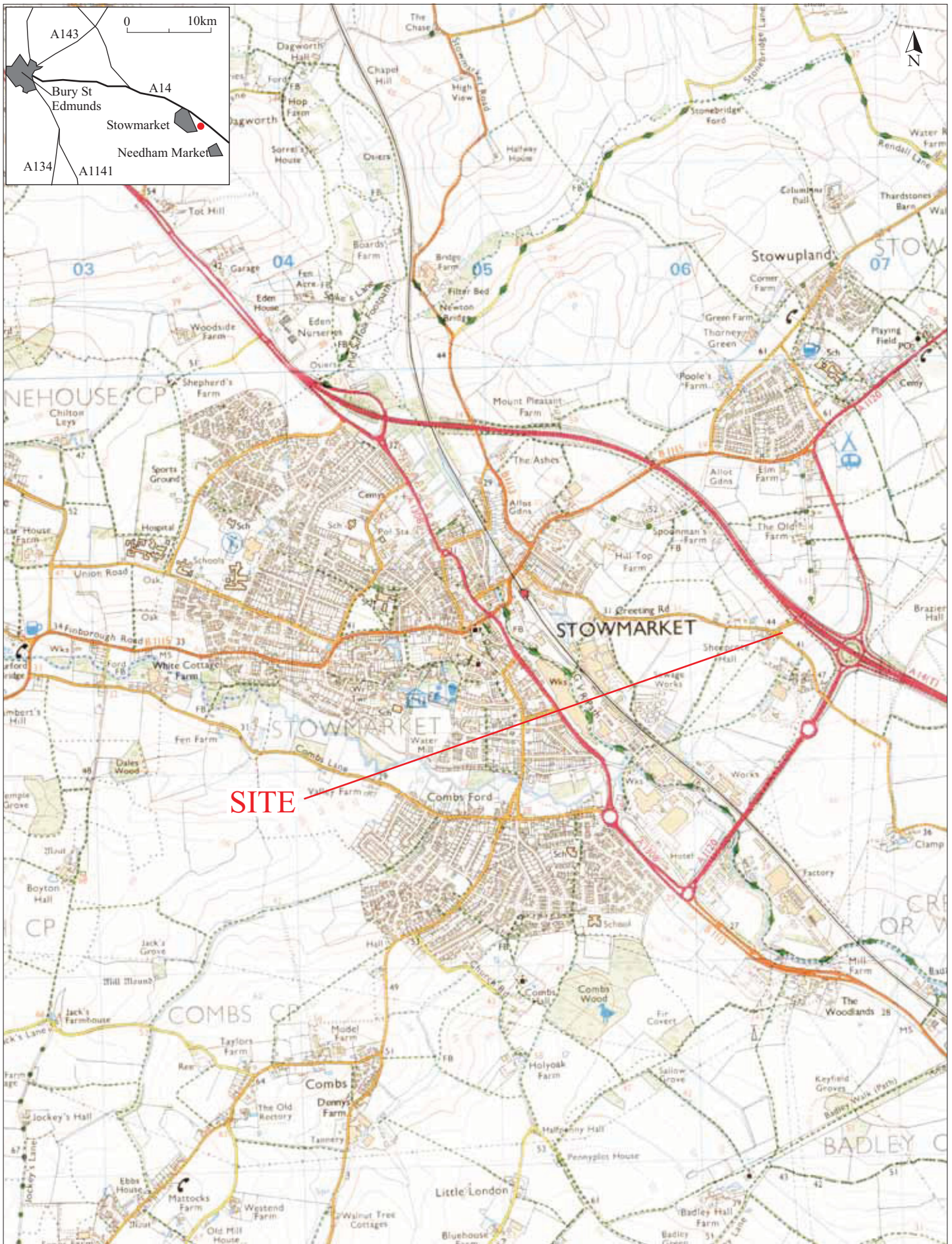
Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

**SKT 059 Creting Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk TT**

## Concordance of Samples

| Sample | Size (l) | Feature | Context | Description | Spot Date            | Flot (ml) |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1      | 40       | 1006    | 1007    | Ditch Fill  | Mid 12th - 13th<br>C | N/A       |
| 2      | 40       | 1003    | 1004    | Ditch Fill  | 13th - 14th C        | N/A       |
| 3      | 20       | 1006    | 1008    | Ditch Fill  | Mid 12th - 13th<br>C | N/A       |
| 4      | 40       | 1009    | 1010    | Pit Fill    |                      | N/A       |
| 5      | 20       | 1011    | 1012    | Pit Fill    |                      | N/A       |
| 6      | 40       | 1013    | 1014    | Pit Fill    |                      | N/A       |
| 7      | 10       | 1015    | 1016    | Pit Fill    |                      | N/A       |

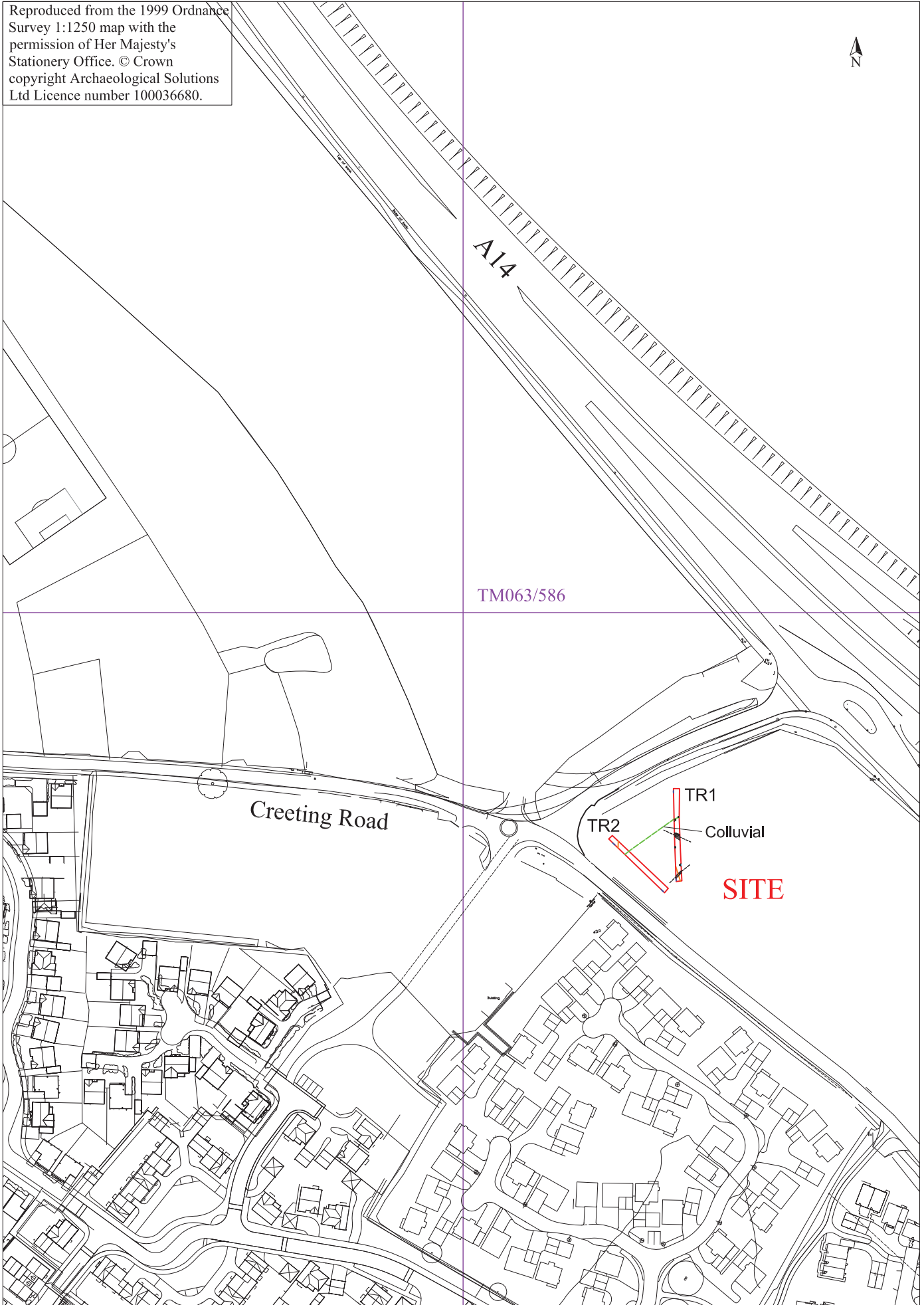
**No Flots were recovered from the flotation process and the concordance is therefore negative**



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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

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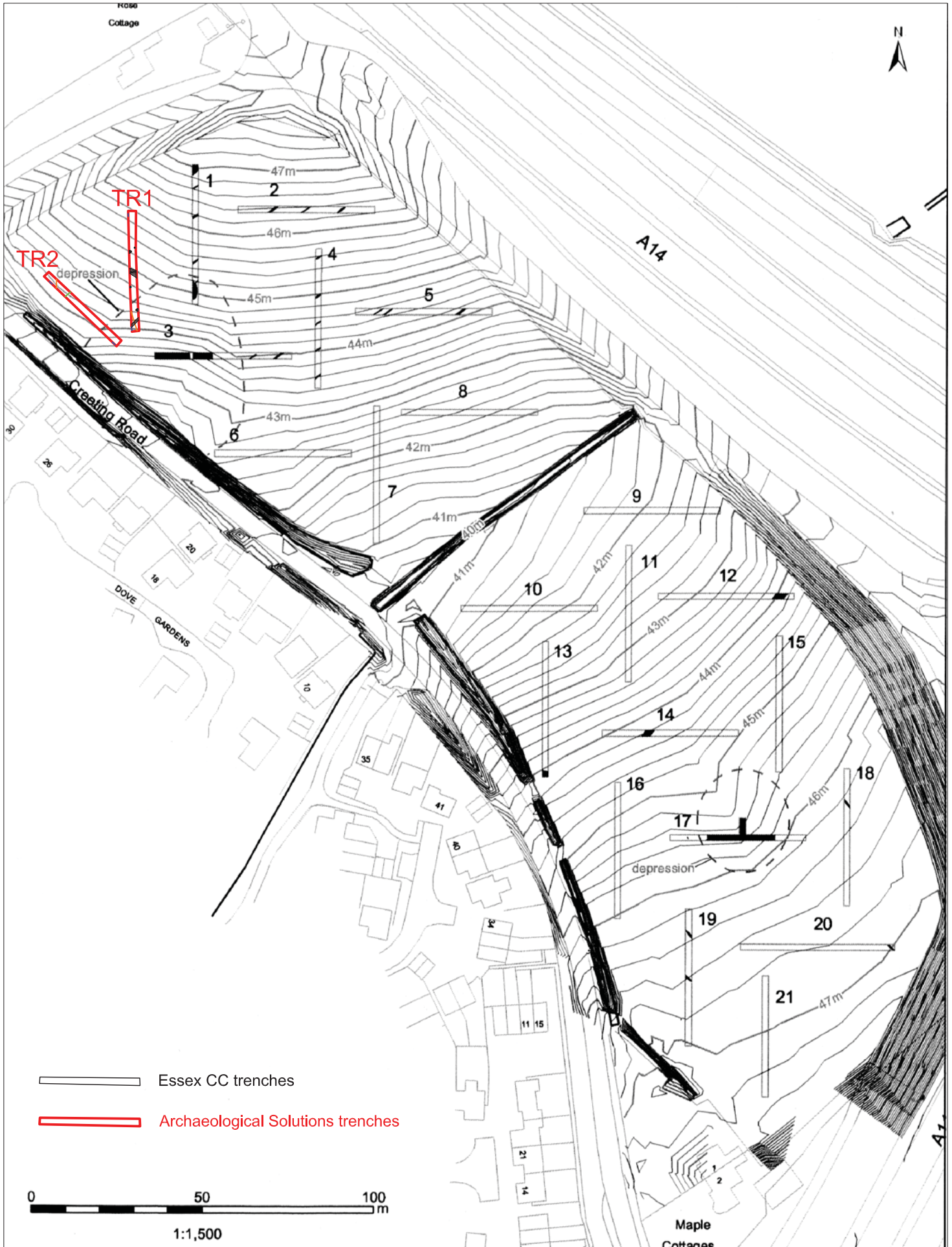


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**Fig. 2 Trench Location Plan**

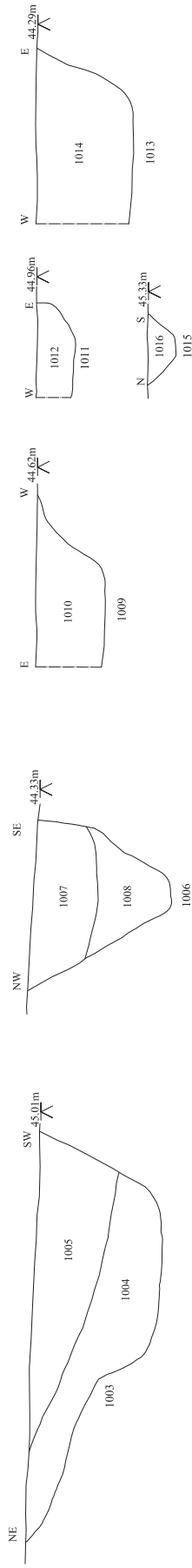
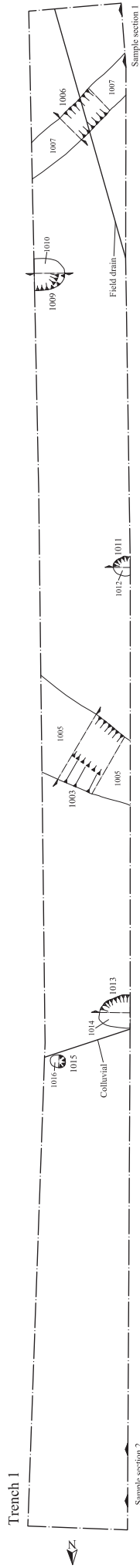
Scale: 1:2000 at A4



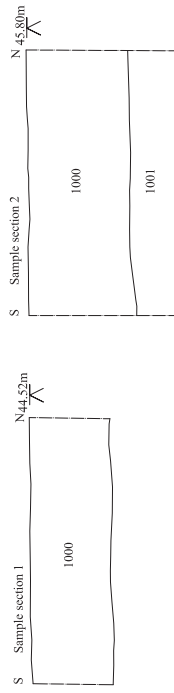


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**Fig. 3 Topographic survey**  
 Scale: 1:1500 at A4



Trench 1 sample sections



Trench 2 sample sections

