

**Suffolk Business Park  
Plot 100  
Rougham  
Bury St. Edmunds  
Suffolk**



*for*  
CgMs Consulting Ltd.

*on behalf of*  
Festool UK Ltd.

CA Project: 770683  
CA Report: 18054  
HER Code: RGH 098

February 2018



Suffolk Business Park  
 Plot 100  
 Rougham  
 Bury St. Edmunds  
 Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 770683  
 CA Report: 18054  
 HER Code: RGH 098



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	29.01.18	JCC	Ray Kennedy	Internal Review	General Edit	
B	12.02.18	JCC	Ray Kennedy	Internal Review	Second Edit	Richard Greatorex

*This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.*

## CONTENTS

<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4. METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-5) .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>6. THE FINDS .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>8. DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>9. CA PROJECT TEAM .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>10. REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: THE FINDS .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>APPENDIX E: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION.....</b>	<b>27</b>

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Site location plan (1:25,000)
Figure 2	Trench location plan (1:3,500)
Figure 3	Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results (1:500)
Figure 4	Trench 54: plan, sections and photographs (1:20)
Figure 5	Trench 55: plan, sections and photographs (1:20)

## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Suffolk Business Park, Plot 100 , Rougham
<b>Location:</b>	Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk
<b>NGR:</b>	589944 263938
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	17-18 January 2018
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	DC/17/1504
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
<b>Site Code:</b>	RGH 098

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2018 at Suffolk Business Park, Plot 100, Rougham, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. Six trenches were excavated.

The purpose of the current phase of trial trench evaluation was to reconcile the results of two separate trial trench evaluations, by Cotswold Archaeology and Oxford Archaeology, within the same field, and to provide information on the extent to which archaeology found during these previous phases of work extend into the area of the current site.

The evaluation revealed three ditches and a post hole, which may represent a continuation of medieval arable field systems found to the south during previous phases of evaluation. No further significant archaeological extrapolation could be made from the results of the evaluation, and would appear to indicate that the archaeological continuity within the site was sparse and minimal.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf Festool UK Ltd. at Suffolk Business Park, Plot 100, Rougham, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 589944 263938; Fig. 1), hereafter referred to as the 'site'.
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application (Ref: DC/17/1504) for the construction two linked buildings comprising two storey office building (B1 use) and single storey warehouse building (B8 use) with car and cycle parking, landscaping and associated works.
- 1.3 Previous evaluations had been undertaken by CA (2016b, 2017a-c) and Oxford Archaeology (2018) within, and to the west of the site. The trial trenching was informed by a Desk Based Assessment undertaken by CgMs (2016), and a geophysical survey undertaken by SUMO (2017). A trial trench evaluation was previously undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2017 (CA 2017b & c), with the current phase of trenching representing a subsequent phase of these works.
- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *brief* for archaeological evaluation prepared by Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer, for Suffolk County Council (SCC), the archaeological advisor to the St Edmundsbury Borough Council (SBC), and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2017d) and approved by Rachael Abraham.
- 1.5 The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Suffolk County Council Requirements for a trenched archaeological evaluation 2017* (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service 2017) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EEA 2003), *the Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), *the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). The trial trench evaluation was managed for Cotswold Archaeology (CA) by Ray Kennedy, ACiFA, Assistant Project Manager. The work was monitored by Peter Reeves of CgMs on behalf of the client, and by Rachael Abraham on behalf of SCC including a site visit on 18 January 2018. All machined trenches were backfilled, and reinstatement was completed to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

### ***The site***

- 1.6 The proposed site area was approximately 0.99ha, and comprised agricultural land which was a part of the southern portion of the former RAF Rougham Airbase. It is bordered to the north and west by agricultural land and to the south and east by General Castle Way and Sow Lane respectively. The site is located on the eastern outskirts of Bury St Edmunds at approximately 60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.7 The solid geology of the site is mapped as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation of the Cretaceous period. (BGS 2017) Previous archaeological evaluations (CA 2017b & c) on the site indicate that the geology occurs at a depth of between 0.51 – 0.66m below ground level (BGL); similar superficial deposits of silt/sand and gravel were revealed in the current evaluation (see section 5.2).

## **2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The following is a summary of information provided in the recently undertaken desk based assessments, (Fletcher 2016, CA 2016a and CgMs 2016) which were prepared to inform the development proposals, as well as more detailed results from evaluations undertaken by CA in November 2016 (CA 2016b), April, June and July (CA 2016, 2017a-c) to the west of the site, and by Oxford Archaeology (OA 2018/RGH 076-80) and Suffolk Archaeology (2015b, 2017/RGH 086) to the east and north of the Site. A number of archaeological works are ongoing within the immediate vicinity of the site, so the archaeological background provided here will inevitably require subsequently updating.

### *Prehistoric period (to AD 43)*

- 2.2 The Site occupies the crest of a south-facing slope (at c. 60m aOD), which overlooks land that gradually descends towards the valley of the River Lark to the south and south-west. This topographic context was typically favoured by prehistoric settlers, providing free draining soils which are easily cultivated. However, throughout East Anglia, evidence for early prehistoric occupation in the region is limited (Medlycott 2011). Mesolithic worked flints recovered from plough soil have been found c. 320m south of the Site, which were concentrated on similar southfacing slopes. (MSF22917) In addition, one assemblage also contained worked

lithics from the Bronze Age and Iron Age. (MSF228514) The presence of the large collections of flints from just below the crest of a south-facing slope supports the suggestion that such locations were favoured by early settlement and agricultural exploitation. Given the proximity of the Site to these recovered assemblages, isolated finds elsewhere to the south and the Site's prevailing topography, there is some potential for the presence of flint artefacts within the Site.

- 2.3 A trial trench evaluation conducted by CA (CA 2016, BSE 508) revealed flint assemblages dated to the prehistoric period including retouched flint tools as well as small pits which mirror the morphology of smaller pits at Grimes Graves suggesting flint mining had been attempted in the area. A significant number of potential prehistoric surface finds were recovered in Area 2 of the Bury St Edmunds relief road (Suffolk Archaeology 2015b, RGH 086).
- 2.4 Elsewhere, c. 180m west of the Site an evaluation identified Neolithic settlement activity including 53 sherds of flint-gritted pottery as well as pieces of an early Neolithic carinated bowl. (BRG 027) Sealed by this postulated occupation layer, several post holes and pits were also recorded. In addition, a series of undated pits, ditches and gullies have been identified to the west of the Site, as well as further remains to the north, which are considered likely to relate to other areas of earlier prehistoric activity. (AS 2008/12, BSE 301, BSE 411)
- 2.5 An evaluation to the north of the Site identified a 'sparse archaeological horizon' comprising the dispersed remains of 16 pits or postholes, eight ditches, and an assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery. (Suffolk Archaeology 2015c) (RGH 066) These remains appear primarily to relate to Iron Age agricultural activity, rather than evidence of settlement. There is potential therefore that evidence of Iron Age activity may continue into the north-eastern part of the Site although the recorded remains to the north were heavily truncated by perimeter tracks and runways associated with RAF Bury St Edmunds (Rougham). The recently undertaken geophysical survey of the Site whilst successfully identifying extensive buried remains associated with the former airbase did not identify any significant anomalies which may be associated with earlier archaeological remains (Magnitude Surveys 2016).
- 2.6 Within the wider landscape, archaeological investigation has identified further evidence of Iron Age activity, including pottery, animal bone and pits and ditches. These include a concentration of over 30 pits, postholes and one hollow recorded c.

500m north-west of the Site. Eight of these postholes contained animal bone, late Iron Age pottery, fired clay and in one example, the remnants of a loom weight. Further to this, excavation on land to the east of Moreton Hall revealed evidence of Early and Middle Iron Age activity indicative of a small farmstead. This too revealed evidence of domestic activity including textile working in the form of loom weight fragments. The settlement is represented by the remains of four, possible granary structures, a number of pits, enclosure ditches and fire-pits (Suffolk Archaeology 2016, RHG 066).

#### *Middle Iron Age (400 – 100 BC)*

- 2.7 Archaeological evaluation revealed the possible continuation of a north/south orientated Iron Age boundary ditch identified during previous phases of excavation to the north of the current development area (Suffolk Archaeology 2016, RGH 066). A large quantity of artefacts dating to the Iron Age period was recovered from ditches to the immediate north of the Site during evaluation works for the Bury St Edmunds relief road (Suffolk Archaeology 2015b, RGH 086). The late Iron Age/Roman and medieval periods are also represented by small amounts of abraded pottery and CBM. They were scattered across the southern part of the excavation area, throughout shallow undated features (ibid 2015b).

#### *Romano-British (AD 43 to 410)*

- 2.8 In contrast to the widespread evidence of Iron Age (and earlier) activity in the wider landscape, evidence for Roman period activity is relatively limited, and appears to have been focused c. 4km to the south-east of the Site on the lower ground of the Lark Valley. Remains include the Eastlow Hill Tumulus and the remains of a Roman period building to the south-west of Lake Farm.
- 2.9 Elsewhere, two shallow pits of Roman date have been recorded c. 900m to the north of the Site and Roman period pottery has been recovered c. 1.5km north of the Site (SCCAS, 2005, BRG 027). Additionally, Roman period artefacts have also been recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme to the north-west of the Site.

#### *Early medieval and medieval (AD 410 – 1539)*

- 2.10 The Site is likely to have comprised part of the agricultural hinterland of nearby settlements throughout the early medieval period. Settlements surrounding the Site recorded in the Domesday Survey include Rougham, Rushbrooke and Thurston.



These all appear to be large settlements whose lord or overlord in 1066 (and later in 1086) was the Abbey of St Edmunds.

- 2.11 The 2016 CA evaluation (BSE 508) recorded dispersed early medieval activity within the Suffolk Business Park Site, consisting of three areas of in-situ burning dated from radiocarbon samples to 714 - 994 cal AD (CA 2016a, BSE 508). The results have been interpreted as the remains of limited early medieval domestic activity, potentially associated with an early monastic community in the area which subsequently developed into Bury St Edmunds.
- 2.12 During the medieval period, a number of settlement foci emerged within the wider landscape, including establishments associated with monks of the Benedictine order who settled in Bury St Edmunds in AD 1020. Between 1100 and 1300 the Abbey grew in strength, although long-standing issues between the town of Bury St Edmunds and the Abbey led to a revolt in 1327, during which the manor houses owned by the Abbots were burnt down. Investigations at Eldo House Farm identified features relating to a possible monastic grange, c. 580m west of the site. The remains included two walls formed of bonded flint, which possibly related to a structure associated with the grange. A further possible medieval settlement focus has also been recorded at Catsale Green, c. 890m to the north of the site. Archaeological investigations in these areas have recorded ditches and gullies, potentially associated with the boundary of the settlement and of associated fields, as well as the remains of a kiln. Medieval remains were identified to the northwest of the site during the course of the evaluation (Suffolk Archaeology 2015b) consisting of un-stratified pottery.
- 2.13 It is likely that during the medieval period, the Site comprised agricultural land belonging to the Manor of Eldhawe (as part of the Eldo Estate).
- 2.14 To the north-west of the site is the late medieval "Battlies House" within the medieval hamlet of Battlies Green. Battlies House is a 16th century house with later 18th, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20th century additions. The site would have most likely lain within the wider agricultural hinterland of the hamlet of Battlies Green.

*Post-medieval and modern periods (1539 to present)*

- 2.15 The Site and its surrounding environs remained predominantly agricultural during the post-medieval period. The results of previous investigations in the wider area

confirm this, indicating the removal of a number of hedgerows to enlarge fields. Mapping indicates a dispersed settlement pattern within the wider area, focused for example, on Eldo House Farm and Catsale, with the surrounding land, including the Site, forming part of their agricultural hinterland.

- 2.16 In Trench 20 and 30 kiln or oven type features was identified. There is no evidence to date these features however the size of the features suggests that they are most likely late or post-medieval in date (Suffolk Archaeology 2015b, RGH 086). Numerous features, mainly poorly defined ditches, were excavated but no dateable artefacts or environmental remains were identified from any of these features. The orientation of these ditches does not suggest a link with the existing field boundaries or anything visible on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area, suggesting that these features are more likely to be earlier (maybe prehistoric or Late Iron Age/Roman) or later (ibid 2015b).
- 2.17 At the turn of the 19th century the Site remained in agricultural use, presumably still forming part of the Eldo Estate. Toward the end of the 19th century there is cartographic evidence of the remains of small-scale extractive pits within the Site and surrounding area, although this remains set within the prevailing agricultural landscape until the development of RAF Bury St. Edmunds (Rougham) airfield during the Second World War.
- 2.18 RAF Bury St. Edmunds (Rougham) was constructed to standard plans used for numerous other Second World War airfields. The airfield is located north of Rougham village and east of Bury St. Edmunds. The airfield was built during 1941 - 1942 and opened in September 1942 and comprised three intersecting concrete runways with the main runway comprising a length of 2,000 yards which was aligned approximately east/west. Designed for a United States Army Air Force (USAAF) bomber group; fifty concrete hard-standings were constructed off the encircling perimeter track. Two T2-type hangars were also erected, one on each side of the airfield. The technical site was located on the southern side of the A14 and most of the living quarters were dispersed in woodland south of the main road around the village of Rougham. Accommodation was provided for some 3,000 personnel in Nissen and other temporary type buildings. Douglas "Havoc" A-20's, Martin B-26B/C Marauders and Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress' type aircraft were flown from the airfield between 1942 and 1945. Countless missions were flown from the airfield during this period with several accounts worthy of mention; on 17 May 1943, 11 B-26 aircraft flew on a bombing mission to the Netherlands from which none of the aircraft

penetrating the enemy coast returned and 60 crewmen were lost to flak and interceptors. On 29 May 1943, a B-26 crashed onto the airfield killing all the crew and damaging one of the T-2 type hangars. After the war, the airfield was returned to the Royal Air Force in December 1945. On 11 September 1946, the facility was turned over to the Air Ministry and it was left unused for several months before being closed in 1948. With the end of military control, Bury St Edmunds airfield's concreted areas were broken up with most of the site being returned to agriculture. The old technical site has been developed into the Rougham Industrial Estate. One of the T2 hangars is still in use, for storage. The control tower was used for many years as a private dwelling has now been restored and currently used as a museum. The airfield has two grass runways available for civil aviation use (Freeman, 2001).

- 2.19 Previous archaeological evaluation immediately north of the Site recorded modern features associated with the former RAF Bury St Edmunds (Rougham) airfield, with the discovery of the buried remains of the runway, including two large drainage channels, filled with clinker, spaced approximately 50m apart extending towards the Site on the alignment of the western runway. The evaluation noted a severe degree of truncation in the areas of the former runways cutting into the natural substrate. A number of these trenches recorded layers of coarse sand and clays that contained modern brick, glass and concrete, and was presumably deposited in part to form the sub-base for the runways. Furthermore, the remains of ten possible 'fog-lifter' pits were recorded during the evaluation north of the Site. The pits were small and shallow and would have been filled with petrol and burnt in an attempt to clear thick fog to allow aircraft to land safely. Known as fog investigation and dispersal operation (FIDO), this method of fog clearance was common place upon Second World War airfields. It is likely remains of the former airfield will survive within the Site and that these will also have impacted the survival of potential earlier buried archaeological remains (Suffolk Archaeology 2015b, RGH 086).

#### *Geophysical Survey*

- 2.20 A geophysical survey of the site by SUMO services (SUMO, 2017) indicated no anomalies of archaeological interest. A curved magnetic response in "Area 4" was identified as a Dispersal Point from the former WWII airfield; a nearby similar trend in the data may also be related to the former airfield. A former field boundary was detected in "Area 1"; it marks the extent of an area of magnetic disturbance. Several uncertain trends were noted across the survey area, some of which could be of agricultural or natural origin.

### *Recent Works*

- 2.21 An evaluation by Oxford Archaeology East (OA 2016) on the eastern edge of the proposed development at Battlies Green identified Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, and Medieval ditches and pits. The Roman ditch (**22024**) in particular, was shown within the evaluation to be running into Plot 100
- 2.22 An excavation by Suffolk Archaeology (Suffolk Archaeology 2015, RGH 066) to the north-west of the site revealed mainly Early/Middle Iron Age activity on the site, dating to c. 500-300 of the first millennium BC. The character and density of the features indicates probably little more than the outskirts of a small farmstead to the east of the site, supporting one or two families. This part of the settlement/farmstead seems to have been fairly short-lived and there is little evidence to suggest that the site had continued occupation during the late Iron Age/Roman period.
- 2.23 An archaeological evaluation and a series of subsequent excavations to the north of the site (Suffolk Archaeology 2015b, 2017, RGH 086) were undertaken prior to the construction of the Bury St. Edmunds, Eastern Relief Road. The trenched evaluation was carried out during the summer of 2015 and revealed a moderate density of archaeological features, primarily ditches and pits, of Iron Age and Late Iron Age/early Roman date, and an area of likely late medieval and post-medieval activity. Based on the results of the evaluation four areas were excavated.
- 2.24 Evidence for activity during the early prehistoric period was limited to a single pit containing Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery and a background scatter of worked flint recovered as residual finds in later features. Iron Age activity was recorded across all four excavation areas with Area 2, revealing a dense concentration of Mid to Late Iron Age ditches and pits that contained evidence of domestic occupation and industrial activity. A Late Iron Age/Early Roman roundhouse was recorded in Area 3 and two Late Iron Age/Early Roman four-post structures and a trackway were recorded in Area 4. Early Saxon pottery was also found across the four sites, but no evidence of occupation. Medieval activity was recorded in Area 4 including a rectangular enclosure, and associated pits and smaller ditches.
- 2.25 An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2017a, RGH094) to the west of the site recorded four undated pits, two with in situ burning, one with a burning deposit, and

one that was heavily truncated. The characteristics of the features suggest a potential, broadly contemporary relationship with similar early medieval hearths identified as similar pits in the earlier phase of evaluation (CA 2016a, BSE 508). In addition, modern disturbances and deposits of ferrous metal objects, associated with the later use of the site as a United States Army Air Force airfield during the Second World War, were recorded across the site.

- 2.26 An archaeological trial trench evaluation in June/July 2017 at Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (CA, 2017c, RGH 094 ) revealed a surface finds assemblage of worked flint recovered from the topsoil across the site in Field 1 and from sealed deposits of several archaeological features though some of these may have been residual. Sixteen large pits were exposed in various parts of the site, which may have been of prehistoric origin given the flint artefacts recovered from associated contexts and similar features recorded previously, though they may have been more recent, many post-medieval chalk and gravel extraction pits having been recorded in the area. A small undated inhumation burial was identified within Trench 9 to the south-west of the site, but a subsequent excavation revealed them to be an animal burial. A series of small pits/hearths were also found to the north-east, east and south-west with a concentration in the north-west, suggesting settlement activity located within the vicinity. One of the small pits located in the south-west contained Iron Age pottery. A number of post-medieval ditches were found to the east and south-west with one of the projected ditch alignments to the south-west visible on aerial and historic mapping suggesting the site was utilised as an area of arable field activity. Several tree-throws were also found and modern features were identified, which are likely to have been associated with the functional use of RAF Bury St Edmunds (Rougham) during WW2.
- 2.27 An archaeological evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2017 at Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (CA, 2017b, RGH096), which included TR 35, 36, 37 and 38 within the current site, revealed a surface find assemblage of worked flint recovered from the topsoil in Field 1 and from sealed deposits of several archaeological features but all are likely to be residual. A N/S orientated medieval ditch was also found within TR 36. Numerous tree-throws were also found, one of which located in Field 1 revealed an assemblage of worked flint indicative of temporary prehistoric settlement activity. Several ditches located in south-east parts of the site in Field 1 contained an assemblage of Romano-British domestic pottery suggesting they likely represent evidence for rural settlement. A

number of medieval and post-medieval ditches and pits were also found, suggesting the site was utilised as an area of arable fields with tentative evidence suggesting settlement activity located within the vicinity. Several isolated but undated shallow pits and hearths were also found in Field 1. No archaeological finds features or deposits were found within TR 35, 37 or 38.

### **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth. It will also evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits and establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence. It should also provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost. In accordance with Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service the archaeological advisor to St Edmundsbury Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

3.2 The results have been considered with reference to Research and Archaeology revisited: A Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011).

### **4. METHODOLOGY**

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of six 30m x 2m trenches (numbered 52-57 to follow on from CA) in the locations shown on the attached plan (Figures 2 & 3). Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.

- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-5)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 **Trenches 52, 53, 56 and 57** contained no archaeological features though, notably, two micro-denticulate flakes were recovered from topsoil **5300**. Three undated ditches and an undated post hole were found in **Trenches 54 and 55**.

### **Geology**

- 5.3 The natural geological substrate consisting of light yellowish-red, greyish-yellow and orangey-brown silty sand and gravel was revealed at an average depth of 0.61m below present ground level. This was overlain by mid reddish-brown silty sand subsoil averaging 0.25m in thickness, which was in turn sealed by an average of 0.36m of dark greyish-brown silty sand topsoil

### **Trench 54 (Figures 2, 3 & 4)**

- 5.4 **Trench 54** contained an undated circular post hole (**5403**) with steep sides breaking sharply to a flat base. It measured 0.23m in diameter and 0.15m deep and was filled with dark grey/brown silt/sand with frequent charcoal flecks (**5404**). An undated north-east/south-west aligned gully (**5407**) was also recorded with moderately sloping u-shaped sides to a concave base. It measured 0.58m wide by 0.19m deep and was filled a by mid-grey/brown medium grained sand, secondary fill (**5408**).

### **Trench 55 (Figures 2, 3 & 5)**

- 5.5 **Trench 55** contained two shallow gullies (**5503 & 5505**) measuring 0.46m wide by 0.09m deep and 0.68m by 0.26m respectively. Gully **5503** broke more gently to an uneven base and tapered to the north-east end in plan, whereas gully **5505** had moderately sloping sides to a flat base. Both gullies were filled with mid grey/brown sand (**5504 & 5506** respectively) though **5504** contained charcoal flecks and the only datable find from a feature. This sherd of prehistoric pottery is considered likely to be residual, due to its abraded nature.

## **6. THE FINDS**

- 6.1 Artefacts were recovered from the hand excavation of seven deposits. The recovered material is largely undatable. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B and the pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric.

### **Pottery**

- 6.2 Two sherds (25g) of pottery were recovered from two deposits. A single bodysherd (1g) of a vesicular fabric was recovered from ditch **5503** (fill **5504**), dateable broadly to the prehistoric period. A single basesherd occurring in a wheelthrown, micaceous greyware fabric with black surfaces was recovered from subsoil **5501**. The fabric is common in East Anglian Roman assemblages, most closely associated with the Wattisfield pottery industry in the north of the county (Moore et al. 1988, 60).

### **Other finds**

- 6.3 A total of six prehistoric worked flints (110g) were recovered from four deposits. The majority are flakes, which cannot be closely dated. One item, recovered from topsoil



**5300**, is a microdenticulate with blade-like proportions indicating a probable Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. One tool, a large scraper of possible Bronze Age date, was recovered from topsoil **5200**.

- 6.4 A single metal item, RA. 1 (5g), a copper alloy shotgun cartridge casing component, was recovered from topsoil 5600. The cartridge casing is an Eley of London Gastight brand, manufactured between 1828 and the 1930's.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 A series of three environmental samples (19 litres of soil) were processed from a posthole in **Trench 54** and two gullies in **Trench 55** to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains in the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic or industrial activity on the site. It was hoped that the environmental assemblages might also assist in determining the date of these features. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

- 7.2 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1 in Appendix C, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary et al (2012) for cereals.

- 7.3 The flots were small with low to moderately high numbers of rooty material and modern seeds. The charred material was moderately well preserved.

### ***Trench 54***

- 7.4 A few cereal remains, including barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain fragments, and a moderately small quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were noted within fill **5404** (sample 1) of undated posthole **5403**. The charcoal included round wood fragments. This assemblage may be reflective of dispersed waste material.

### ***Trench 55***

- 7.5 Sample 2 from fill **5504** and sample 3 from fill **5506** of undated gullies **5503** and **5505** respectively contained small quantities of charred remains. These included barley grain fragments, seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), and charcoal fragments greater than 2mm.

Again these assemblages are likely to be representative of dispersed waste material.

### ***Summary***

- 7.6 The assemblages recorded from these features appear to be representative of dispersed waste material. There is no indication from the environmental remains of any domestic or industrial activities taking place in the immediate vicinity and these features may be on the fringe of any settlement in the area. The sparse assemblages also provide no suggestion of the likely date of these features.

## **8. DISCUSSION**

- 8.1 The purpose of the current phase of trial trench evaluation was to reconcile the results of separate trial trench evaluations by Cotswold Archaeology and Oxford Archaeology within the same field, and to provide information on the extent to which archaeology found during the previous phases of works extended into the area of the current site.

- 8.2 The evaluation revealed three linear gullies and a post hole but there was no obvious evidence for correlation with previous Iron Age and Roman features found in the adjacent trenches of the prior evaluations. A specific aim of the works was to ascertain whether ditch **2204** identified during the Oxford Archaeology evaluation continued on its presumed alignment that would have crossed **Trenches 52, 53 and 56** within Plot 100. Based on the results of the evaluation it is assumed that the trench either terminated or turned, and therefore is likely not within Plot 100.

- 8.3 No correlation of features could be drawn from the earlier geophysical survey either.

### ***Prehistoric***

- 8.4 Good preservation of flint flakes and scrapers in the topsoil is further evidence of the proximity to which prehistoric communities were exploiting the landscape.

### ***Medieval***

- 8.4 The alignments of the gullies (**5407, 5503 & 5505**) were vaguely parallel and perpendicular to ditches associated with the medieval field systems in Field 1 and

ditch **3604** in Field 2, and may perhaps have been a continuation of this arable landscape.

- 8.4 Furthermore the biological evidence was indicative of dispersed waste material at the fringe of settlement further corroborating the suggestion (above, section 2.12 CA 2017b) that the site was utilised as an area of arable fields with only tentative evidence for settlement activity located within the wider environs.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Clutterbuck, assisted by Chris Brown. The report was written by Jeremy Clutterbuck. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Katie Marsden and Sarah F. Wyles respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Charlotte Patman. The archive has been compiled by Zoe Emery, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

## 10. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2017 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 13 December 2017
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016a *Suffolk Business Park Extension, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, Heritage Desk-Based Assessment* CA Report 16448
- CA 2016b *Suffolk Park Bury, St Edmunds, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation*. CA Report 16615
- CA 2017a, *Suffolk Business Park, Treatt Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation* CA Report 17222 HER Code: RGH 094 Event No: ESF25464
- CA, 2017b, *Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Phase 1: Archaeological Evaluation*, CA Report: 17258 HER No: RGH 096, Event No: ESF25477

- CA, 2017c, *Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Phase 1: Archaeological Evaluation* CA Report: 17437 HER No: RGH 094 Event No: ESF25582
- CA, 2017d, *Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Plot 100, Written Sceme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*
- CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CgMs 2016, *Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmonds, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*
- DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- EEA (East Anglian Archaeology), 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology. Occasional Papers **14**
- Fletcher, L., 2016, *Suffolk Business Park Extension, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment*, CA Report 16448
- Medlycott, M. (Ed.), East Anglian Archaeology, 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*. Occasional Papers 24
- Moore, I., with Plouviez, J. and West, S. 1998 *The archaeology of Roman Suffolk*, Suffolk County Council
- Oxford Archaeology (OA) 2018 *Anglian Water Bury PZ – Barnham Cross to Little Welnethan Treated Water Main, Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design* Report No. 1899, Forthcoming publication
- Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press Books
- Suffolk Archaeology, 2015a, 2015, *Land East of Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham*, RGH 066, SACIC Report No. 2015/046

Suffolk Archaeology, 2015b *Bury St Edmunds, Eastern Relief Road, Rougham, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation Report*, RGH 086, Report No. 2015/055

Suffolk Archaeology, 2017, *Bury St. Edmunds Eastern Relief Road, Rushbrooke with Rougham, Suffolk*, RGH 086, Post-Excavation Assessment Report No. 2017/074

Suffolk Archaeology, 2018, *Primary Electrical Substation Rougham, Suffolk*, Archaeological Excavation Report, RGH 097, Report No. 2017/084

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS), 2005, *Moreton Hall East, Great Barton, Bury St Edmunds*, SCCAS Report No. 2005/101

SCCAS, 2017, *Requirements for a trenched archaeological evaluation*

SUMO Services, 2017, *Suffolk Business Park, Suffolk*, Geophysical Survey Report

Zohary, D., Hopf, M. and Weiss, E. 2012 *Domestication of plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley*, 4th edition, Oxford, Clarendon Press



## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
52	5200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with 5% ≤35mm sub rounded flint	30.7	2	0.29	
52	5201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty sand with 10% ≤55mm sub angular flint	30.7	2	0.33	
52	5202	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish-red and mid greyish-yellow silty sand with 15% ≤105mm sub angular flint gravel	30.7	2	>0.17	
53	5300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with 5% ≤35mm sub rounded flint	30.02	2	0.34	
53	5301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt with 15% ≤50mm sub angular flint	30.02	2	0.38	
53	5302	Layer		Natural	Light orangey brown sand and mid greyish-yellow sandy silt with 10% ≤90mm sub angular flint gravel	30.02	2	>0.19	
54	5400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with 5% ≤45mm sub rounded flint	30.35	2	0.36	
54	5401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty sand with 10% ≤55mm sub angular flint	30.35	2	0.11	
54	5402	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish-grey and red silty sand with 20% ≤120mm sub angular flint gravel	30.35	2	>0.16	
<b>54</b>	<b>5403</b>	<b>Cut</b>		<b>Post hole</b>	<b>Circular, steep sided with sharp break to flat base</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.15</b>	
<b>54</b>	<b>5404</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>5403</b>	<b>Post hole fill</b>	<b>Dark greyish brown silty sand with 15% charcoal flecks</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.15</b>	
54	5405	Cut		Tree Throw	Irregular feature				
54	5406	Fill	5405	Tree Throw fill	Mid reddish brown and greyish yellow silty sand				
<b>54</b>	<b>5407</b>	<b>Cut</b>		<b>Gully</b>	<b>Moderately sloping u-shaped linear with concave base</b>	<b>&gt;2</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.19</b>	
<b>54</b>	<b>5408</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>5407</b>	<b>Secondary fill</b>	<b>Mid greyish brown medium sand with 1% ≤20mm rounded flint</b>	<b>&gt;2</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.19</b>	
54	5409	Cut		Tree Throw	Irregular feature				
54	5410	Fill	5409	Tree Throw fill	Mid reddish brown and greyish yellow				

					silty sand				
55	5500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with 5% ≤35mm sub rounded flint	30.4	2	0.42	
55	5501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty sand with 5% ≤40mm sub angular flint	30.4	2	0.22	
55	5502	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish-grey and red silty sand with 15% ≤110mm sub angular flint gravel	30.4	2	>0.23	
<b>55</b>	<b>5503</b>	<b>Cut</b>		<b>Gully</b>	<b>Gentle u-shaped linear with an uneven base</b>	<b>&gt;1</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.09</b>	
55	5504	Fill		Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand with charcoal flecks and 10% ≤20mm sub angular flint	>1	0.46	0.09	
55	5505	Cut		Gully	Moderately sloping u-shaped linear with flat base	>2	0.68	0.26	
55	5506	Fill		Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown medium sand with 1% ≤50mm sub angular flint	>2	0.68	0.26	
56	5600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with 5% ≤40mm sub rounded flint	30.2	2	0.38	
56	5601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty sand with 10% ≤50mm sub angular flint	30.2	2	0.2	
56	5602	Layer		Natural	Light reddish-grey silty sand with 20% ≤135mm sub angular flint gravel	30.2	2	>0.17	
56	5603	Cut		Tree Throw	Irregular feature				
56	5604	Fill	5603	Tree Throw fill	Mid reddish brown and greyish yellow silty sand				
56	5605	Cut		Tree Throw	Irregular feature	0.82	0.54	0.22	
56	5606	Fill	5605	Tree Throw fill	Mid reddish brown and greyish yellow silty sand	0.82	0.54	0.22	
57	5700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with 5% ≤40mm sub rounded flint	30.6	2	0.38	
57	5701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty sand with 10% ≤50mm sub angular flint	30.6	2	0.26	
57	5702	Layer		Natural	Light reddish-grey silty sand with 20% ≤135mm sub angular flint gravel	30.6	2	>0.1	
57	5703	Cut		Geological variation	Irregular feature				
57	5704	Fill	5703	Geology	Mid greyish yellow silty sand				



57	5705	Cut		Geo-tech pit	Irregular feature				
57	5706	Fill	5705	Dumped deposit	Re-deposited natural geology				

**APPENDIX B: THE FINDS**

Table 1: Finds concordance

<b>Context</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Fabric Code</b>	<b>Ct.</b>	<b>Wt.(g)</b>	<b>Spot-date</b>
5200	Flint	1xscraper, 1xflake		2	60	
5201	Flint	flake		1	38	
5300	Flint	2xflakes, 1 with blade like proportions		2	7	
5501	Industrial waste	indeterminate		3	9	
	Roman pottery	greyware; base	GW	1	24	RB
5504	Prehistoric pottery	vesicular fabric; body	Ves	1	1	Pre
5600	Copper Alloy	RA 1		1	5	
5606	Flint	flake		1	5	

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 54 Undated Posthole												
5403	5404	1	4	20	25	*	-	Barley grain frag, indet. grain frags	-	-	**/**	-
Trench 55 Undated Gullies												
5503	5504	2	9	10	50	*	-	Indet. grain frags	-	-	*/**	-
5505	5506	3	6	10	50	*	-	Barley grain frag, indet. grain frags	*	<i>Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	*/*	-

Key: \* = 1–4 items; \*\* = 5–19 items; \*\*\* = 20–49 items; \*\*\*\* = 50–99 items; \*\*\*\*\* = >100 items

**APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Suffolk Business Park, Plot 100, Rougham, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2018 at Suffolk Business Park, Plot 100, Rougham, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. Six trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The purpose of the current phase of trial trench evaluation was to reconcile the results of two separate trial trench evaluations, by Cotswold Archaeology and Oxford Archaeology, within the same field, and to provide information on the extent to which archaeology found during the previous phases of works extends into the area of the current site.</p> <p>The evaluation revealed three linear ditches and a post hole, which may represent a continuation of medieval arable field systems found to the south during previous phases of evaluation. No further significant archaeological extrapolation could be made from the results of the evaluation, and would appear to indicate that the archaeological continuity within the site was sparse and minimal.</p>	
Project dates	17-18 January 2018	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysics: SUMO services 2017 Field Evaluations: CA 2017/RGH 096; OA 2018/RGH 076-80	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Suffolk Business Park, Plot 100, Rougham, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	0.99ha	
Site co-ordinates	589944 263938	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Rachael Abraham	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Clutterbuck	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
None		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
None		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		For example ceramics, animal bone etc
Paper		Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital		Database, digital photos etc
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Suffolk Business Park, Plot 100, Rougham, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>18054</b> , RGH 098		

## **APPENDIX E: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

## OASIS ID: cotswold2-306197

### Project details

Project name	Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Rougham Site Plot 100
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2018 at Suffolk Business Park, Plot 100, Rougham, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. Six trenches were excavated. The purpose of the current phase of trial trench evaluation was to reconcile the results of two separate trial trench evaluations, by Cotswold Archaeology and Oxford Archaeology, within the same field, and to provide information on the extent to which archaeology found during the previous phases of works extends into the area of the current site. The evaluation revealed three linear ditches and a post hole, which may represent a continuation of medieval arable field systems found to the south during previous phases of evaluation. No further significant archaeological extrapolation could be made from the results of the evaluation, and would appear to indicate that the archaeological continuity within the site was sparse and minimal
Project dates	Start: 17-01-2018 End: 18-01-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	770683 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	RGH098 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	0 None
Significant Finds	0 None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Rougham Site Plot 100
Postcode	IP30 9NF
Study area	0.99 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 89944 63938 52.240334126853 0.782292339938 52 14 25 N 000 46 56 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
----------------------	----------------------

Project brief originator	Rachael Abraham
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project director/manager	Ray Kennedy
Project supervisor	Jeremy Clutterbuck

---

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

---

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Suffolk Business Park, Plot 100, Rougham, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Clutterbuck, J.
Other bibliographic details	18054
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Andover

**Suffolk Business Park  
Rougham Site  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
Plot 100**

*Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
CgMs

On behalf of  
Churchmanor Estates

CA Project: 770683

OASIS:

HER:

December 2017





**Suffolk Business Park  
Rougham Site  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
Plot 100**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an  
Archaeological Evaluation**

CA Project: 770683  
OASIS:  
HER:



DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID						
REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
A	13-12-17	RAY KENNEDY		INTERNAL REVIEW		

*This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.*

## CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	2
2.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	3
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
4.	METHODOLOGY.....	6
5.	STAFF AND TIMETABLE.....	10
6.	POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING.....	11
7.	HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT.....	14
8.	INSURANCES.....	14
9.	MONITORING.....	14
10.	QUALITY ASSURANCE.....	15
11.	PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT.....	15
12.	STAFF TRAINING AND CPD.....	15
13.	REFERENCES.....	16
	APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS.....	19
	APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.....	21

Figure 1 Trench Location Plan

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of Plot 100 at Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 589944 263938) at the request of CgMs on behalf of Churchmanor Estates.
- 1.2 A planning application has been made to St Edmundsbury Borough Council (Ref: DC/17/1504) for two linked buildings comprising two storey office building (B1 use) and single storey warehouse building (B8 use) with car and cycle parking, landscaping and associated works. Previous evaluation have been undertaken by CA (2016, 2017a-c) within and to the west of the Site. The trial trenching was informed by a Desk Based Assessment undertaken by CgMs (2016), and a geophysical survey undertaken by SUMO (2017). A trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2017 (CA 2017b), with these works representing a subsequent phase of the works. Any further phases of work (as determined by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS)) will be subject to separate WSI's.
- 1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014)*, *the Suffolk County Council Requirements for archaeological evaluation 2017 (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service 2017)*, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EEA 2003)*, *the Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991)*, *the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (HE 2015)* and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

### ***The site***

- 1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 0.99haha, and comprises agricultural land which is part of the southern portion of the former RAF Rougham Airbase. It is bordered to the north and west by agricultural land and to the south and east by General Castle Way and Sow Lane respectively. The site is located on the eastern outskirts of Bury St Edmunds at approximately 60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

- 1.5 The solid geology of the site is mapped as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation of the Cretaceous period. (BSG 2017) Previous archaeological investigations (CA 2017b) in the immediate vicinity of the site indicate that the geology occurs at a depth of between 0.51 – 0.66m below ground level (BGL).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following is a summary of information provided in the recently undertaken desk based assessment, (Fletcher 2016 and CgMs 2016) which was prepared to inform the development proposals, as well as more detailed results from evaluations performed by CA in November 2016, April, June and July (CA 2016, 2017a-c) to the west of the site, and by OA (2016) and Suffolk Archaeology (2015) to the east and north of the Site respectively. A number of archaeological works are ongoing within the immediate vicinity of the site, so the archaeological background provided here will inevitably require subsequent updating.

### *Prehistoric period (to AD 43)*

- 2.2 The Site occupies the crest of a south-facing slope (at c. 60m aOD), which overlooks land that gradually descends towards the valley of the River Lark to the south and south-west. This topographic context was typically favoured by prehistoric settlers, providing free draining soils which are easily cultivated. However, throughout East Anglia, evidence for early prehistoric occupation in the region is limited (Medlycott 2011). Mesolithic worked flints recovered from plough soil have been found south of the Site, which were concentrated on similar south-facing slopes. (RGH 048) The presence of the large collections of flints from just below the crest of a south-facing slope supports the suggestion that such locations were favoured by early settlement and agricultural exploitation. Given the proximity of the Site to these recovered assemblages, isolated finds elsewhere to the south and the Site's prevailing topography, there is some potential for the presence of flint artefacts within the Site.
- 2.4 An evaluation to the north of the Site identified a 'sparse archaeological horizon' comprising the dispersed remains of 16 pits or postholes, eight ditches, and an assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery. (Suffolk Archaeology 2015c) (RGH 066)

These remains appear primarily to relate to Iron Age agricultural activity, rather than evidence of settlement.

*Romano-British (AD 43 to 410)*

2.5 In contrast to the widespread evidence of Iron Age (and earlier) activity in the wider landscape, evidence for Roman period activity is relatively limited, and appears to have been focused c. 4km to the south-east of the Site on the lower ground of the Lark Valley. Remains include the Eastlow Hill Tumulus and the remains of a Roman period building to the south-west of Lake Farm.

2.6 Elsewhere, two shallow pits of Roman date have been recorded c. 900m to the north of the Site and Roman period pottery has been recovered c. 1.5km north of the Site (SCCAS, 2005, BRG 027). Additionally, Roman period artefacts have also been recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme to the north-west of the Site.

*Early medieval and medieval (AD 410 – 1539)*

2.7 The Site is likely to have comprised part of the agricultural hinterland of nearby settlements throughout the early medieval period. Settlements surrounding the Site recorded in the Domesday Survey include Rougham, Rushbrooke and Thurston. These all appear to be large settlements whose lord or overlord in 1066 (and later in 1086) was the Abbey of St Edmunds. It is likely that during the later medieval period, the Site comprised agricultural land belonging to the Manor of Eldhawe (as part of the Eldo Estate).

2.8 During the medieval period, a number of settlement foci emerged within the wider landscape, including establishments associated with monks of the Benedictine order who settled in Bury St Edmunds in AD 1020. Between 1100 and 1300 the Abbey grew in strength, although long-standing issues between the town of Bury St Edmunds and the Abbey led to a revolt in 1327, during which the manor houses owned by the Abbots were burnt down. Investigations at Eldo House Farm identified features relating to a possible monastic grange, c. 580m west of the site. The remains included two walls formed of bonded flint, which possibly related to a structure associated with the grange.

*Post-medieval and modern periods (1539 to present)*

2.9 The Site and its surrounding environs remained predominantly agricultural during the post-medieval period. The results of previous investigations in the wider area

confirm this, indicating the removal of a number of hedgerows to enlarge fields. Mapping indicates a dispersed settlement pattern within the wider area, focused for example, on Eldo House Farm and Catsale, with the surrounding land, including the Site, forming part of their agricultural hinterland. This remains the prevailing landscape until the development of RAF Bury St. Edmunds (Rougham) airfield to the west of the site during the Second World War.

#### *Geophysical Survey*

- 2.10 A geophysical survey of the site by SUMO services (SUMO, 2017) indicated no anomalies of archaeological interest within the current site.

#### *Recent Works*

- 2.11 An evaluation by Oxford Archaeology East (OA 2016) on the eastern edge of the proposed development at Battlies Green identified Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, and Medieval ditches and pits.
- 2.12 An archaeological evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2017 at Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (CA, 2017b, RGH096), which included TR 35, 37 and 38 within the current site, revealed a surface find assemblage of worked flint recovered from the topsoil in Field 1 and from sealed deposits of several archaeological features but all are likely to be residual. Numerous tree-throws were also found, one of which located in Field 1 revealed an assemblage of worked flint indicative of temporary prehistoric settlement activity. Several ditches located in south-east parts of the site in Field 1 contained an assemblage of Romano-British domestic pottery suggesting they likely represent evidence for rural settlement. A number of medieval and post-medieval ditches and pits were also found, suggesting the site was utilised as an area of arable fields with tentative evidence suggesting settlement activity located within the vicinity. Several isolated but undated shallow pits and hearths were also found in Field 1. No archaeological finds features or deposits were found within TR 35, 37 or 38.

### **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date,

integrity, state of preservation and quality, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth. It will also evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits and establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence. It should also provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service the archaeological advisor to St Edmundsbury Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

- 3.2 The results will be considered with reference to Research and Archaeology revisited: A Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011).

#### **4. METHODOLOGY**

##### ***Metal detecting survey***

- 4.1 Metal detecting during fieldwork will be undertaken on the existing ground surface along the alignment of each trench prior to excavation, on all arising spoil during overburden stripping and prior to / during the excavation of exposed archaeological features.
- 4.2 Metal detecting will target non-ferrous metals only, due to the potential for a large number of ferrous metal signals across most land. However, if concentrations of medieval or earlier material are identified, further detecting for all metals may be necessary in those specific areas. Metal detectors should not be set to discriminate against Iron and any metal finds should be located by GPS.
- 4.3 Artefacts will be labelled with a unique ID number. They will be stored in breathable plastic bags or wrapped in acid-free tissue and placed in plastic cases, as appropriate. Artefacts of undoubted modern date will be collected and bagged together and a single ID number will be allocated.

- 4.4 This element of the programme will be undertaken by Steve Bush, an Experienced Project Leader with professional experience of metal detecting on a number of archaeological sites.

*Excavation and recording*

- 4.5 The evaluation comprises the excavation of six trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan. All trenches will be 30m long and 1.8m wide. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The position of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services and other constraints, with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the SEBC. The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS.
- 4.6 All trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.7 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.8 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified in Section 3 above. At this initial stage of evaluation all archaeological features will be sample excavated as per SCCAS requirements, unless discussed and agreed with SCCAS, in examples



where evidence of archaeological features or remains may remain unevaluated until the subsequent mitigation stage of the programme. Where appropriate excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record, and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date.

#### *Artefact retention and discard*

- 4.9 Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and un-stratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). All artefacts will be collected from stratified excavated contexts except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

#### *Human remains*

- 4.10 In the case of the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated), at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:

- In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However, investigation of human remains should be undertaken to an extent sufficient for adequate evaluation. Therefore, a suspected burial feature (inhumation or cremated bone deposit) will be investigated with a small slot to confirm the presence and condition of human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not be disturbed through any further investigation, and will instead be left *in situ* - unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable.
- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2004).

### *Environmental remains*

- 4.11 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. As a minimum 40 litre bulk samples (or 100% of smaller features) will be recovered from appropriate archaeological features. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs. If appropriate, specialist advice will be sought from Sarah Cobain, CA's environmental archaeology specialist or the Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor (East of England).
- 4.12 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken.
- 4.13 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.14 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.

- 4.15 The processing of the samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the Historic England general environmental processing guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

#### *Treasure*

- 4.16 Upon discovery of Treasure CA will notify the client and the curator immediately. CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. All treasure finds will be reported immediately to Suffolk's Finds Liaison Officer, who in turn will inform the Coroner within 14 days.
- 4.17 Upon completion of this stage of the evaluation programme and with the approval of SCCAS all trenches will be backfilled as dug by mechanical excavator.

## **5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE**

- 5.1 This project will be under the management of Ray Kennedy ACIfA, Project Manager, CA.
- 5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Leader who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of 2 staff (eg 1 Project Officer; 1 Archaeologists).
- 5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately two days fieldwork. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further 3-4 weeks.

5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA)
Ceramics	Sue Anderson
Metalwork	Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA)
Flint	Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA)
Animal Bone	Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA)/ Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA)
Environmental Remains	Sarah Wyles PCIfA (CA)
Conservation	Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
Building Recording	Peter Davenport MCIfA, FSA (CA)

5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

## 6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and Archaeological archives in Suffolk: guidelines for preparation and deposition (SCCAS 2017). A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service collection policy.

6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

- (i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report;
- (ii) a summary of the project's background;

- (iii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iv) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (v) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- (vi) a description of the project's results;
- (vii) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (viii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- (ix) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- (x) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (xi) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- (xiv) a consideration of evidence within its wider local/regional context;
- (xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- (xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
- (xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

- 6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:
- (i) specialist aims and objectives
  - (ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)
  - (iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
  - (iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material
  - (v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation
  - (vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context
- 6.4 Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative for approval, and thereafter copies of the report will be issued to SCCAS, for their approval, and the local Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate), as well as hard copies, and will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated if required. The final report will include a copy of the approved WSI and a completed OASIS summary sheet as appendices.
- 6.5 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (2017).

*Academic dissemination*

- 6.6 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that a short publication note only will be produced, suitable for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

### *Public dissemination*

- 6.7 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/>).

### *Archive deposition*

- 6.8 CA will make arrangements with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), for the deposition of the site archive with SCCAS.

## **7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT**

- 7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

## **8. INSURANCES**

- 8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

## **9. MONITORING**

- 9.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to the Rachael Abraham (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service) archaeological advisor to St Edmundsbury Council so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work. Backfilling of trenches will not be undertaken without approval of SCCAS.

## **10. QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- 10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.
- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

## **11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT**

- 11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and Cotswold Archaeology websites, as set out in Section 6 above, in due course.

## **12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD**

- 12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for



site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

### 13. REFERENCES

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition.*

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2017 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 13 December 2017

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 *Suffolk Park Bury, St Edmunds, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation.* CA Report 16615

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017a, *Suffolk Business Park, Treatt Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation* CA Report 17222 HER Code: RGH094 Event No: ESF25464

CA, 2017b, *Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Phase 1: Archaeological Evaluation,* CA Report: 17258 HER No:RGH096, Event No: ESF25477

CA, 2017c, *Suffolk Business Park (Phase 2), Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Phase 1: Archaeological Evaluation* CA Report: 17437 HER No: RGH 094 Event No: ESF25582

CgMs, 2016, *Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*

Cunliffe, B. W. 2005 *Iron Age Communities in Britain, Fourth Edition: An Account of England, Scotland and Wales from the Seventh Century BC until the Roman Conquest.* London: Routledge

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

EEA (East Anglian Archaeology) 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology. Occasional Papers 14

Fletcher, L., 2016, *Suffolk Business Park Extension, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment*, CA Report 16448

Freeman, R., 2001, *Airfields of the Eighth - Then and Now. After the Battle*, London, UK: Battle of Britain International Ltd

IWM Imperial War Museums 2014 *American Air Museum in Britain* [online]; English Heritage RAF Photography, Object number: RAF\_106G\_UK\_1557\_RS\_4173 Available at: <http://www.americanairmuseum.com/media/5823> Accessed 27 April 2017

Ordtek, 2017, *Unexploded Ordnance Risk Management and Recognition Aid Memoire*, Typescript report: Project No. JM5348

Oxford Archaeology 2016 *Anglian Water Pipeline, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation*, Report No. 1899

Magnitude Surveys 2016 *Geophysical Survey Report*, MSTL33 of Land at Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

Medlycott, M. (Ed.), East Anglian Archaeology, 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*. Occasional Papers 24

Pollard, J. 1999 Life in the woods: Tree-throws, 'Settlement' and Forest Recognition, *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 18 (3): 241 – 254

Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press Books

Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service, 2005, *Moreton Hall East, Great Barton, Bury St Edmunds*, SCCAS Report No. 2005/101

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS), 2017, *Requirements for a trenched archaeological evaluation*

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS), 2017, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*

Suffolk Archaeology, 2015a, 63-66 Cannon Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, *Archaeological Excavation Report*, SACIC Report No. 2015/053 [http://grey-litsuffolkarchaeology.s3.amazonaws.com/2015\\_053.pdf](http://grey-litsuffolkarchaeology.s3.amazonaws.com/2015_053.pdf) Accessed 03 May 2017

Suffolk Archaeology, 2015b *Bury St Edmunds, Eastern Relief Road, Rougham, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation Report*, SACIC Report No. 2015/055

Suffolk Archaeology, 2015c, 2015, Land East of Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham, RGH 066, SACIC Report No. 2015/046

Suffolk Archaeology, 2016, *Land East of Moreton Hall, Rushbrooke with Rougham, Suffolk: Archaeological Excavation*, SACIC Report No 2015/078

SUMO Services, 2017, *Suffolk Business Park, Suffolk*, Geophysical Survey Report

**APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS*****Ceramics***

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton)
Iron Age/Roman (Samian) (Amphorae stamps)	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTEch (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTEch (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance)

***Other Finds***

Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)
Lithics (Palaeolithic)	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)

**Biological Remains**

Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
<b>Geoarchaeology</b>	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
<b>Scientific Dating</b>	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
<b>Conservation</b>	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)

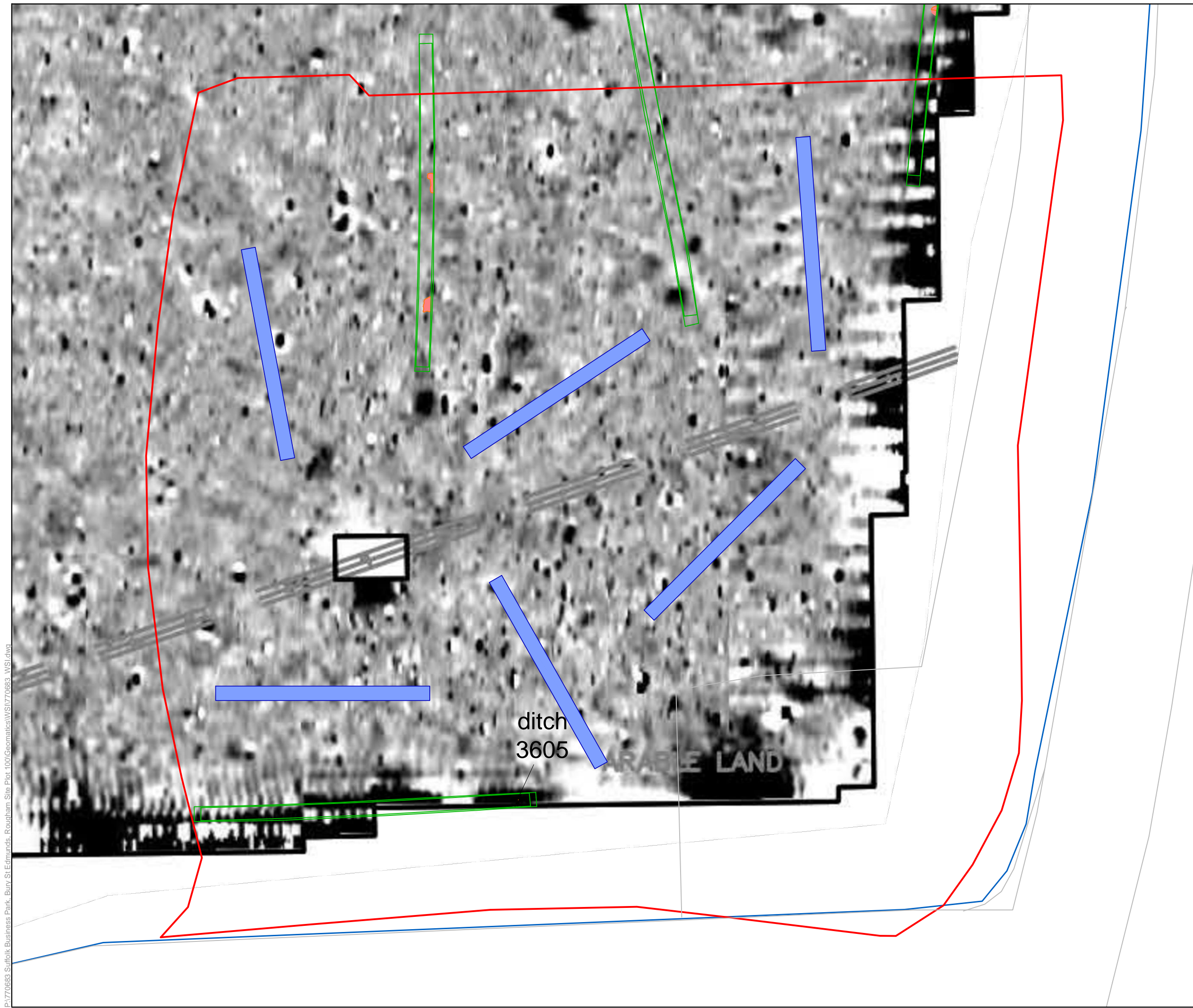
**APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES**

- AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.* Archaeological Archives Forum
- AAI&S 1988 *The Illustration of Lithic Artifacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 9
- AAI&S 1994 *The Illustration of Wooden Artifacts: An Introduction and Guide to the Depiction of Wooden Objects.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 11
- AAI&S 1997. *Aspects of Illustration: Prehistoric pottery.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 13
- AAI&S nd *Introduction to Drawing Archaeological Pottery.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors, Graphic Archaeology Occasional Papers 1
- ACBMG 2004 *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material. (third edition)* Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
- AEA 1995 *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England.* Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No. 2
- BABAO and IFA, 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains.* British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology and Institute of Field Archaeologists. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 7 (Reading)
- Barber, B., Carver, J., Hinton, P. and Nixon, T. 2008 *Archaeology and development. A good practice guide to managing risk and maximising benefit.* Construction Industry Research and Information Association Report C672
- Bayley, J. (ed) 1998 *Science in Archaeology. An agenda for the future.* English Heritage (London)
- Bewley, R., Donoghue, D., Gaffney, V., Van Leusen, M., Wise, M., 1998 *Archiving Aerial Photography and Remote Sensing Data: A guide to good practice.* Archaeology Data Service
- Blake, H. and P. Davey (eds) 1983 *Guidelines for the processing and publication of Medieval pottery from excavations, report by a working party of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and the Department of the Environment.* Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings Occasional Paper 5, 23-34, DoE, London
- Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I., 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains.* IFA Paper No 7, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
- Brickstock, R.J. 2004 *The Production, Analysis and Standardisation of Romano-British Coin Reports.* English Heritage (Swindon)
- Brown, A. and Perrin, K. 2000 *A Model for the Description of Archaeological Archives.* English Heritage Centre for Archaeology/ Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
- Brown, D.H. 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.* IFA Archaeological Archives Forum (Reading)
- Buikstra, J.E. and Ubelaker D.H. (eds) 1994 *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains.* (Fayetteville, Arkansas)
- ClfA, 2014, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- ClfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- ClfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- ClfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- ClfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- ClfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- ClfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- ClfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- Clark, J., Darlington, J. and Fairclough, G. 2004 *Using Historic Landscape Characterisation.* English Heritage (London)
- Coles, J.M., 1990 *Waterlogged Wood: guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of structural wood.* English Heritage (London)
- Cowton, J., 1997 *Spectrum. The UK Museums Documentation Standard.* Second edition. Museums Documentation Association
- Cox, M., 2002 *Crypt Archaeology: an approach.* Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 3 (Reading)
- Darvill, T. and Atkins, M., 1991 *Regulating Archaeological Works by Contract.* IFA Technical Paper No 8, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

- Davey P.J. 1981 *Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations*. Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales, IV, 65-87
- Eiteljorg, H., Fernie, K., Huggett, J. and Robinson, D. 2002 *CAD: A guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service (York)
- EA 2005 *Guidance on Assessing the Risk Posed by Land Contamination and its Remediation on Archaeological Resource Management*. English Heritage/ Environment Agency Science Report P5-077/SR (Bristol)
- EH 1995 *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*. English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory (London)
- EH 1998 *Identifying and Protecting Palaeolithic Remains*. Archaeological guidance for planning authorities and developers. English Heritage (London)
- EH 1999 *Guidelines for the Conservation of Textiles*. English Heritage (London)
- EH 2000, *Managing Lithic Scatters*. Archaeological guidance for planning authorities and developers. English Heritage (London)
- EH 2002 *With Alidade and Tape: graphical and plane table survey of archaeological earthworks*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2003a *Where on Earth Are We? The Global Positioning System (GPS) in archaeological field survey*. English Heritage (London)
- EH 2003b *Twentieth-Century Military Sites. Current approaches to their recording and conservation* English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2004a *Dendrochronology. Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2004b *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical report*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- EH 2006a *Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2006b *Archaeomagnetic Dating*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2006c *Science for Historic Industries: Guidelines for the investigation of 17th- to 19th-century industries*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2007a *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes. A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2007b *Geoarchaeology. Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record*. (London)
- EH 2008a *Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2008b *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation. English Heritage Research and Professional Services Guidelines No 1* (second edition). English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2008c *Research and Conservation Framework for the British Palaeolithic*. English Heritage/Prehistoric Society (Swindon)
- EH 2008d *Investigative Conservation. Guidelines on how the detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2010 *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of archaeological wood*. English Heritage (London)
- EH 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (London)
- EH 2012, *Guidelines for the Care of Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation*.
- EH 2014 *Our Portable Past: a statement of English Heritage policy and good practice for portable antiquities/surface collected material in the context of field archaeology and survey programmes (including the use of metal detectors)*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH and Church of England, 2005, *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*. English Heritage (London)
- Ferguson, L. and Murray, D., 1997, *Archaeological Documentary Archives*. IFA Paper 1, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
- Gaffney, C. and Gater, J., with Ovenden, S., 2002, *The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations*. IFA Technical Paper 9, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
- Gillings, M. and Wise, A., 1999, *GIS: A guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service (York)
- Gurney, D.A., 1985, *Phosphate Analysis of Soils: A Guide for the Field Archaeologist*. IFA Technical Paper 3, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
- HE 2015a *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice*. Historic England (Swindon)
- HE 2015b (revised 2008), *Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage*. Historic England (Swindon)
- HE 2015c *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. Historic England (Swindon)
- Handley, M., 1999, *Microfilming Archaeological Archives*. IFA Technical Paper 2, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
- Mays, S., 1991, *Recommendations for Processing Human Bone from Archaeological Sites*. Ancient Monuments Lab Report 124/91 (London)
- Mays, S., Brickley, M. and Dodwell, N., 2002, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports*. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, English Heritage (Portsmouth)

- McKinley, J.I. and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper No. 13 (Reading)
- MGC, 1992, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*. Museums and Galleries Commission
- Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J. 1994, *A Guide to Sampling Archaeological Deposits for Environmental Analysis*. English Heritage (London)
- MPRG 2000, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Papers No. 1.
- MPRG 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group
- Owen, J., 1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of archaeological archives to museums: guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- PCRG 1997, *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General policies and guidelines for analysis and publication*. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Paper 12
- Philo, C. and Swann, A., 1992, *Preparation of Artwork for Publication*. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper No. 10 (Reading)
- RCHME 1999, *Recording Archaeological Field Monuments: A descriptive specification*. RCHME (Swindon)
- RCHME 2007, *MIDAS: A manual and data standard for monuments inventories*. RCHME (Swindon)
- Schofield, A J, (ed) 1998, *Interpreting Artefact Scatters*. Oxbow Monograph 4 (Oxford)
- Richards, J. and Robinson, D. (eds), 2001, *Digital Archives From Excavation and Fieldwork: A guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service
- Robinson, W., 1998, *First Aid for Underwater Finds*. Archetype Books (London)
- RFG and FRG, 1993, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Site and Assessments for all Finds other than Fired Clay Vessels*. Roman Finds Group And Finds Research Group
- Schmidt, A., 2001, *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service
- SGRP, 1994, *Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery*. Study Group for Roman Pottery
- SMA, 1993, *Guidelines on the Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- UKIC, 1983, *Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*. (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 2)
- UKIC, 1984, *Environmental Standards for Permanent Storage of Excavated material from Archaeological Sites*. (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 3)
- UKIC, 1990, *Guidance for Conservation Practice*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation
- UKIC, 1990, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Archaeology Section
- UKIC, 2001, *Excavated Artefacts and Conservation*. (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 1, revised)
- Watkinson, D.E., and Neal, V., 1998, *First Aid for Finds*. (3rd edition) RESCUE/United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section and Museum of London
- Willis, S., 1997, (ed) *Research Frameworks for the Study of Roman Pottery*. Study Group for Roman Pottery
- World Archaeology Congress 1989, *The Vermillion Accord – Human Remains*. Motion Approved at the First Inter-Congress on the Disposal of the Dead (Vermillion)
- Young C., 1980, *Guidelines for the Processing and Publication of Roman Pottery*. Department of the Environment





- Site boundary
- Proposed trial trench
- Previous trenching



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey digital mapping with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109.

**Cotswold Archaeology**

Andover	01264 347630
Cirencester	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
w <a href="http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk">www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk</a>	
e <a href="mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk">enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk</a>	

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Plot 100, Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Proposed trial trenching

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	JSJJB	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	770683	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	RK	<b>DATE</b>	10.01.2018	<b>1</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	RK	<b>SCALE@A3</b>	1:500	

P:\770683 Suffolk Business Park - Bury St Edmunds - Rougham Site Plot 100\Geomatics\WSI\770683 WSI.dwg

### **Andover Office**

Stanley House  
Walworth Road  
Andover  
Hampshire  
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

### **Cirencester Office**

Building 11  
Kemble Enterprise Park  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

### **Exeter Office**

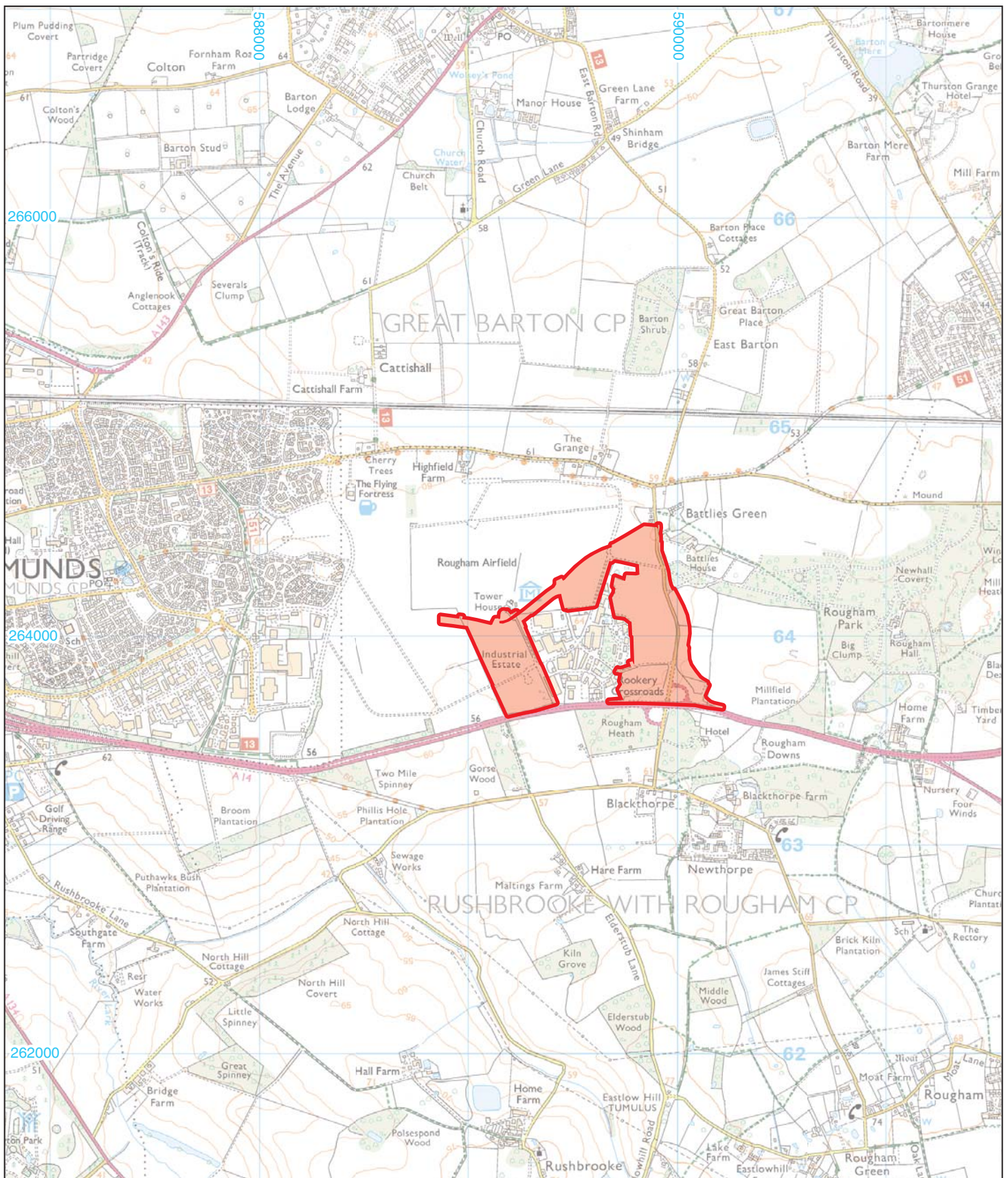
Unit 53  
Basepoint Business Centre  
Yeoford Way  
Marsh Barton Trading Estate  
Exeter  
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

### **Milton Keynes Office**

41 Burners Lane South  
Kiln Farm  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Plot  
 100, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

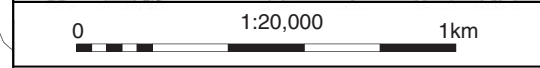
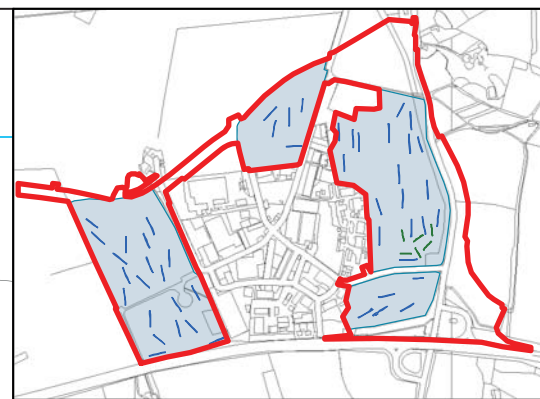
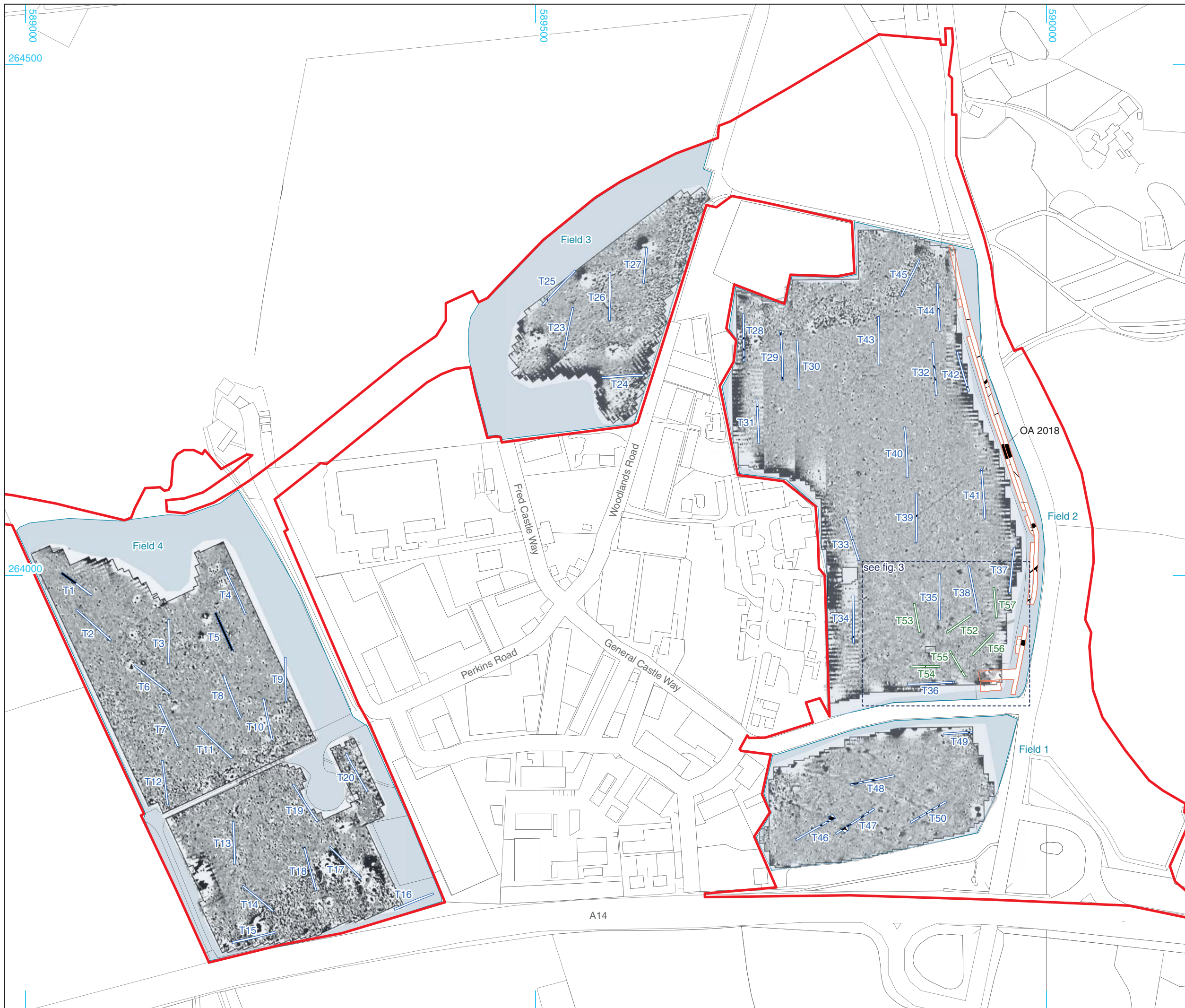
0 1km

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018  
 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

DRAWN BY CP PROJECT NO. 770683  
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 06/02/2018  
 APPROVED BY RK SCALE @A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site boundary
- previous archaeological investigations
- previous field location
- previous evaluation trench
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature

**Geophysical Survey Results (SUMO 2017)**



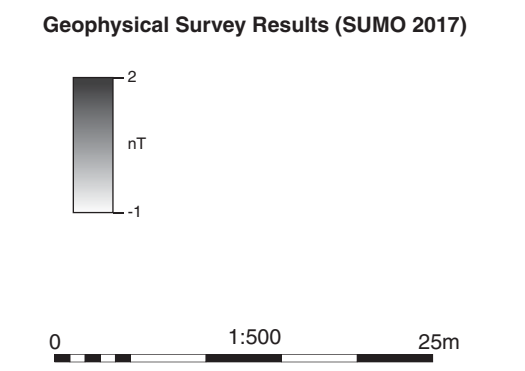
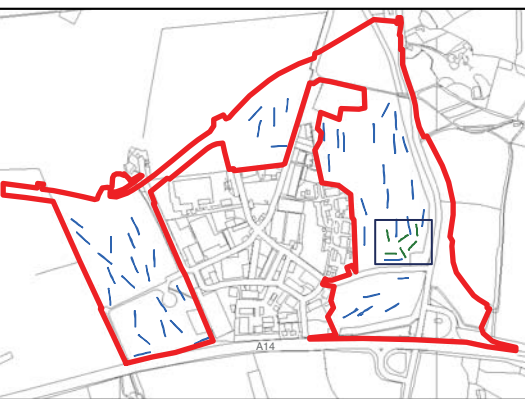
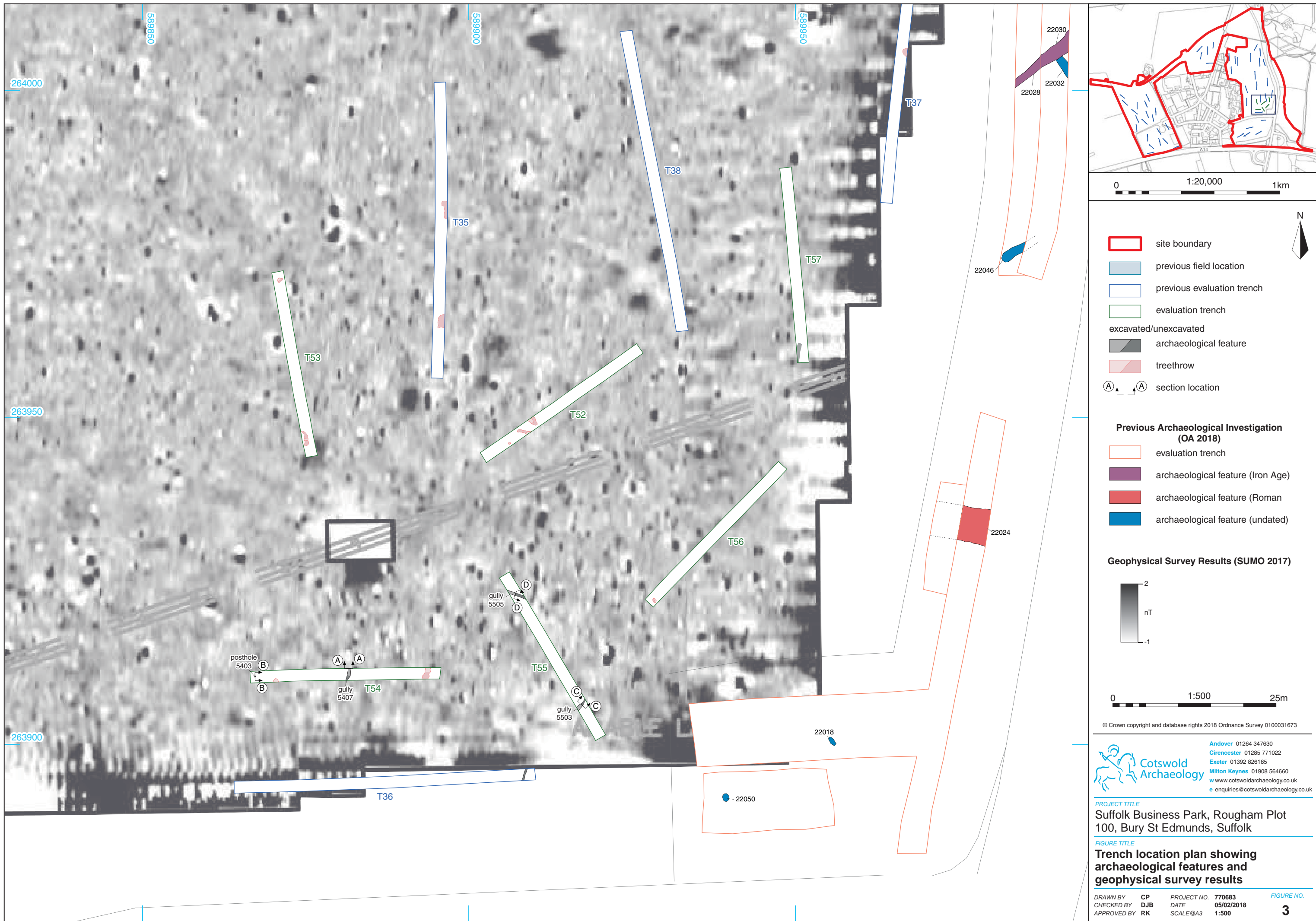
© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Plot  
 100 Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	770683	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05/02/2018	2
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE @A3	1:3,500	



© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

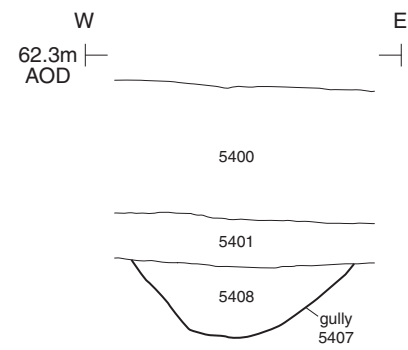
**Cotswold Archaeology**  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Plot 100, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

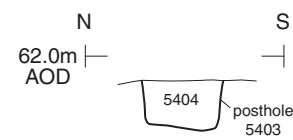
DRAWN BY CP PROJECT NO. 770683 FIGURE NO.  
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 05/02/2018 3  
 APPROVED BY RK SCALE@A3 1:500

Section AA

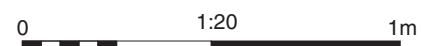


South facing section of gully 5407 (scale 1m)

Section BB



West facing section of posthole 5403 (scale 0.2m)



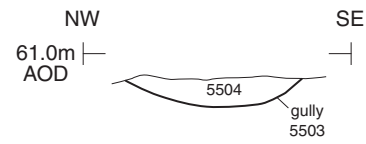

**Cotswold Archaeology**  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
**Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Plot  
 100, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk**

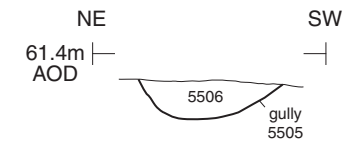
FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 54: sections and photographs**

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	770683	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/01/2018	4
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE	@A3 1:20	

Section CC



Section DD



South-west facing section through gully 5503 (scale 0.2m)



North-west facing section through gully 5505 (scale 0.2m)


**Cotswold Archaeology**  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
**Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Plot  
 100, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 55: sections and photographs**

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	770683	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/01/2018	5
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	1:20	

#### **Andover Office**

Stanley House  
Walworth Road  
Andover  
Hampshire  
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

#### **Cirencester Office**

Building 11  
Kemble Enterprise Park  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

#### **Exeter Office**

Unit 53  
Basepoint Business Centre  
Yeoford Way  
Marsh Barton Trading Estate  
Exeter  
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

#### **Milton Keynes Office**

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

t: 01908 564660

e: [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

