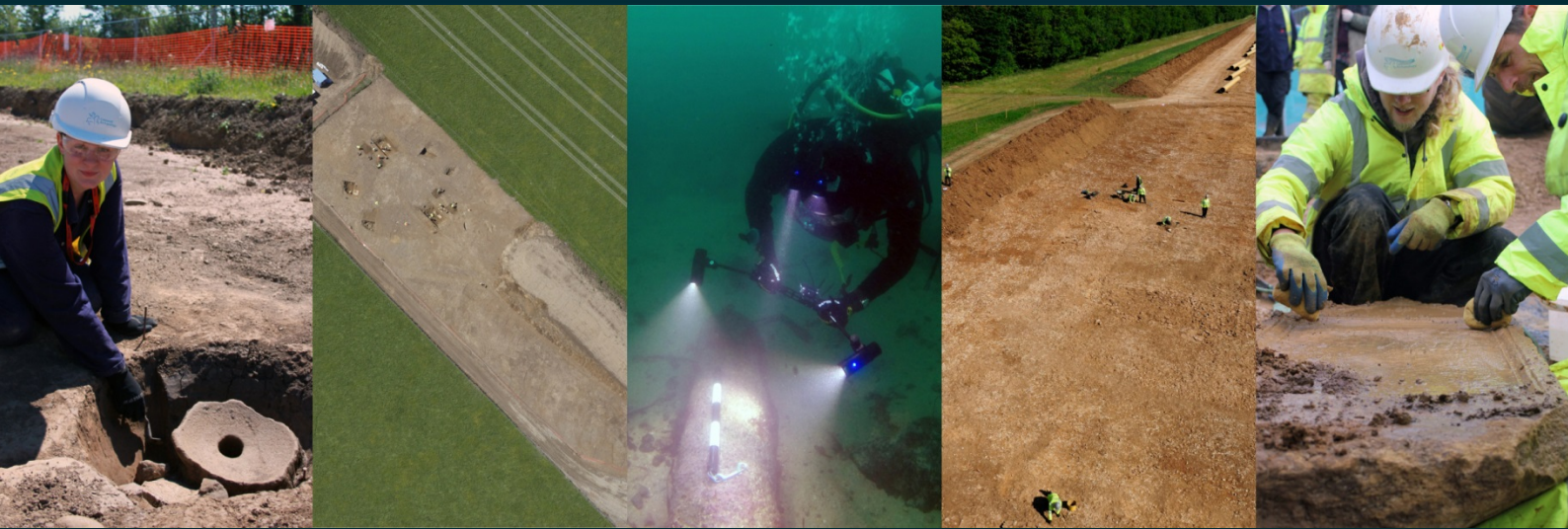


**Suffolk Business Park  
Rougham Site Plot 920  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk**  
*Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
CgMs

CA Project: 661124  
CA Report: 18315  
HER Code: RGH100

June 2018



Suffolk Business Park  
 Rougham Site Plot 920  
 Bury St Edmunds  
 Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 661124  
 CA Report: 18315  
 HER Code: RGH100



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	30/5/18	Sam Wilson	Ray Kennedy	Internal Review	General 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>8</b>
<b>4. METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-5) .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>6. THE FINDS .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>7. DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>8. CA PROJECT TEAM .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>9. REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: THE FINDS .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>APPENDIX D: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION .....</b>	<b>19</b>

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Site location plan (1:25,000)
Figure 2	Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results
Figure 3	Trench 61: plan, section and photograph (1:20)
Figure 4	Trench 62: plan, sections and photographs (1:20)
Figure 5	Photographs
Figure 6	Previous Archaeological works

## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site Plot 920
<b>Location:</b>	Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
<b>NGR:</b>	589603 264289
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	23-25 May 2018
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	DC/18/0034/FUL
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
<b>Site Code:</b>	RGH100

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2018 at Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site Plot 920, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Twelve trenches were excavated.

Four undated ditches were identified during the evaluation. The general lack of dating evidence perhaps suggests that the ditches represent historic field system boundaries away from any foci of settlement. A small assemblage of un-stratified prehistoric flint was recovered from across the Site.

The large pit encountered in Trench 64 is likely to be a quarry pit for extracting local sand or clay. Similar pits have been identified during other phases of evaluation work within the vicinity of the Site and are thought to be relatively modern in date.

The Site was largely devoid of any material associated with the former airfield, the exception being the clinker drain and concrete pipe encountered within Trenches 61 and 62.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In May 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs at Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site Plot 920, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 589603 264289; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application (DC/18/0034/FUL) for construction of agricultural dealership building with associated offices, servicing and repairs of agricultural machinery, parking, access, cleaning facility and outside storage and display areas of agricultural machinery for sale (*sui generis* use) and construction of new access road with cycle ways and footpaths, pumping station, substation and associated landscaping.
- 1.3 Previous evaluations had been undertaken by CA (2016b, 2017a-c, 2018) and Oxford Archaeology (2018) within, and to the south-west, and east 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 Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) the archaeological advisors to the St Edmundsbury Borough Council and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2018b) and approved by SCCAS.
- 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.

All machined trenches were backfilled, and reinstatement was completed to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 1.2ha, and comprises a roughly triangular area of agricultural land which is part of the eastern portion of the former RAF Bury St Edmunds Airbase. It is bordered to the north by the newly constructed Bury St. Edmunds Eastern Relief Road, to the east by Woodlands Road, a remnant of the airfield perimeter trackway and a small patch of woodland. To the south and south east are various industrial units while the western boundary is defined by Fred Castle Way. The site lies at approximately 63m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is largely flat.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as chalk of the Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver formations, formed approximately 72-94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in warm chalk seas. Superficial deposits of Diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation are also recorded. These are sedimentary deposits of glacial origin were formed up to two million years ago (BGS, 2018). The geology encountered during the evaluation was consistent with these superficial deposits.

## **2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The following is a summary of information provided in the 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 2017, and January 2018 (CA 2016, 2017a-c, 2018a) to the south and east of the site, and Suffolk Archaeology (2015a-c) to the 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 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.

- 2.3 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)*

- 2.4 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.
- 2.5 Elsewhere, two shallow pits of Roman date, and a find of Roman pottery have been recorded to the 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)*

- 2.6 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).

2.7 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)*

2.8 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 Rougham airfield during the Second World War.

2.9 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.



- 2.10 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. Vestiges of the airfield survive including the control tower (now a museum) and small remnants of concrete infrastructure including part of the perimeter trackway which defines the eastern boundary of the Site. Just beyond this trackway an intact concrete bunker survives in the undergrowth which has been identified as a Battle HQ building (Subterranea Britannica, 2011).

#### *Geophysical Survey*

- 2.11 A geophysical survey of the site by SUMO services (SUMO, 2017) indicated anomalies of archaeological interest within the current site; only one of these features was identified within the subsequent trenching and is discussed below.

#### *Recent Works*

- 2.12 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2017 at Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (CA, 2017b, RGH096), which included TR 22-27 within the current site, revealed a residual surface find assemblage of worked flint recovered from the topsoil in Field 3.
- 2.13 The partial exposure of a large circular anomaly identified during the geophysical survey was found within Trench 27 and is likely to represent a backfilled pit or bomb crater containing WW2 airfield debris. The feature was located in close proximity to the location of former aircraft dispersal points or hard-standings. No evidence was found of this former concrete hard-standings associated with the WW2 airfield. These substantial wartime features would have been located in the vicinity of several of the evaluation trenches (Trenches 23, 24, 26 and 27) but were completely removed during the post-war modern period;

### 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 12 trenches (8no. approximately 1.8x30m and 4no. approximately 1.8x15m) in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The position of multiple trenches was modified on Site due to the presence of an electricity cable running approximately parallel to the eastern Site boundary. Trench 61 was cut short due to the presence of asbestos. 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* - no deposits were identified that required sampling. 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 C, 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 and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively. Trenches were numbered to provide continuity with previous phases of evaluation.
- 5.2 The natural geological substrate of mid-brownish red sandy clay with sand, gravels and chalk patches was encountered consistently across the Site at depths varying between 0.46 and 0.79m below present ground level. This was typically overlain by mid-red/brown sand/silt subsoil which was in turn overlain by mid-grey/brown sand/silt topsoil.
- 5.3 **Trenches 59, 60, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69, and 70** were devoid of any archaeological features.
- 5.4 Worked flint was recovered from the topsoil or subsoil **Trenches 63, 64 and 66**.

### ***Trench 61 (Figures 2 & 3)***

- 5.4 A mid grey/brown sand/silt topsoil **6100** was encountered overlying two subsoil layers, a mid-orange/brown silt/sand **6101** and a mid-red/brown silt/sand **6102**.

Natural geology of mid-brown/orange sand/clay, chalk patches and flints **6102** was encountered at a depth of 0.71m below present ground level.

- 5.5 A NW-SE aligned ditch **6104** was recorded cutting the natural substrate. It had steeply sloping sides, a flat base and overall depth of 0.17m. It contained a single, naturally accumulated fill of light grey/brown silt/sand **6105** and did not contain any dateable material.
- 5.6 Modern disturbance was also noted within the trench, most significantly a large clinker-filled drain, presumably associated with the former airfield. This appears to correspond with a linear anomaly seen in the geophysics alongside the eastern boundary of the Site.

#### ***Trench 62 (Figures 2 & 4)***

- 5.7 Natural geology of a mid-brown/red sand/clay with chalk patches **6202** was identified at a depth of 0.79m below present ground surface. This was sealed below a possible made ground layer **6203** of up to 0.09m thickness in the northern part of the trench which contained occasional CBM fragments. This deposit may be associated with earthmoving prior to construction of the airfield. **6203** was overlain by mid-red/brown silt/sand subsoil **6201** which directly overlay **6202** in the southern part of the trench. This was in turn sealed below mid-grey/brown silt/sand topsoil **6200** of 0.34m thickness.
- 5.8 Two ditches were identified cutting the natural substrate. The northern-most, **6204** was aligned NW-SE and contained steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base. The base was not fully exposed within the intervention due to the overall depth of the trench. Ditch **6204** contained a single secondary fill of dark brown/red sand/clay **6205**. It contained a single fragment of probable post-medieval tile.
- 5.9 The southern-most ditch **6206** was aligned NW-SE, broadly parallel to **6204**. It had moderately sloping sides with a sharp break of slope at a flat base. It contained a single secondary fill of light grey/brown silt/sand **6207** which did not contain any dateable material.
- 5.10 A continuation of the modern clinker drain identified in **Trench 61** was also located within **Trench 62**.

### **Trench 64 (Figs 2 & 5)**

- 5.11 Natural geology of mid brownish orange clayey sand and chalk patches was encountered at a depth of 0.47m. This was sealed below a mid-greyish brown top soil **6400** and mid-yellow/brown silt/sand subsoil **6401**. Worked flint was recovered from the topsoil of this trench.
- 5.12 A large feature **6403** sub-circular in plan and approximately 7m in diameter was identified cutting **6402**. Its depth was not fully determined but was demonstrated to be greater than 1.2m below present ground level. It contained a single homogenous fill of mid-grey/brown silt/sand with rare flints and charcoal fragments but no dateable material. It seems likely to be a quarry pit for extraction of local sands and clays.

### **Trench 67 (Figures 2 & 5)**

- 5.13 A mid-grey/brown sandy silt topsoil **6700** of 0.32m thickness was recorded overlying mid-yellow/brown sand/silt subsoil **6701**, which in turn overlay the natural substrate of mid-brown/orange clay/sand with chalk patches **6702** encountered at a depth of 0.46m.
- 5.14 This was cut by ditch terminal **6703** which had steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-grey/brown sand/clay with rare charcoal flecks **6704** but no dateable material.

## **6. THE FINDS**

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below. Artefactual material was hand-recovered from five deposits. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B.

### *Flint*

- 6.2 Five items of prehistoric worked flint (68g) were recovered from four (topsoil or subsoil) deposits. The group comprises four flakes and one tool; all are characterised by pronounced bulbs and ripples which can be indicative of hard hammer percussion. An end-scraper was recovered from topsoil deposit **6600**. The

group is entirely redeposited and all pieces exhibit edge damage. The group cannot be closely dated.

#### *CBM*

- 6.3 A single item of ceramic building material, a fragment (78g) of flat tile of medieval or later date, was recovered from ditch 6204 (fill 6205).

## 7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 Four ditches were identified during the evaluation. Of these three were undated and the fourth **6204** contained a single fragment of probable post medieval tile, although this single artefact alone is not sufficient to be confident of a post-medieval date for the ditch as it may be intrusive. The general lack of dating evidence perhaps suggests that the ditches represent historic field system boundaries away from any foci of settlement. Although any further certainty of their date was not possible to determine.
- 7.2 The large pit encountered in **Trench 64** is likely to be a quarry pit for extracting local sand or clay. Similar pits have been identified during other phases of evaluation work within the vicinity of the Site and are thought to be relatively modern in date, or even to potentially represent naturally in-filled sinkholes after the subsidence of underlying chalk geology. It seems relatively unlikely that it relates to wartime activity as if that was the case, it might be expected that they contain some degree of modern material.
- 7.3 The Site was largely devoid of any material associated with the former airfield, the exception being the clinker drain and concrete pipe encountered within **Trenches 61** and **62**.

## 8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Sam Wilson, assisted by Agata Kowalska and Keighley Wasenczuk. The report was written by Sam Wilson. The finds report was written by Katie Marsden and the illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled by Sam Wilson, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

## 9. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey), 2018 *Geology of Britain Viewer* [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology\\_viewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html) Accessed 30 May 2018
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology), 2016 *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: 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
- CA, 2018a *Suffolk Business Park, Plot 100, Rougham, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation*. CA typescript report 18054, RGH 098
- CA, 2018b *Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Plot 920: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*
- CgMs, 2016, *Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmonds, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*
- DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- 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

Suffolk Archaeology, 2015a, *63-66 Cannon Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Archaeological Excavation Report*, SACIC Report No. 2015/053

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

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

SCCAS, 2017b, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*

Subterranea Britannica, 2011, *Rougham Airfield Battle HQ*  
<http://www.subbrit.org.uk/db/75.html>, accessed 30/5/18

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



## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
59	5900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with flint	>29.5	>2	0-0.23
59	5901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt with flint	>29.5	>2	0.23-
59	5902	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red sandy clay with flint and chalk patches	>29.5	>2	0.47-
60	6000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with flint	>30	>2	0-0.2
60	6001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty sand with flint	>30	>2	0.2-
60	6002	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange sandy clay with flint	>30	>2	0.55-
61	6100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with flint	>29.7	>2	0-0.3
61	6101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty sand with flint	>29.7	>2	0.3-
61	6102	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty sand with flint	>21.7	>2	0.51-
61	6103	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange sandy clay with flint	>21.7	>2	0.71-
61	6104	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan with steeply sloping sides and flat base	>2	0.77	0.17
61	6105	Fill	6104	Ditch	Light greyish brown silty sand with flint	>2	0.77	0.17
62	6200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand with flint	>27.8	>2	0-0.34
62	6201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty sand with flint	>27.8	>2	0.34-
62	6202	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red sandy clay with flint and chalk patches	>27.8	>2	0.79-
62	6203	Layer		Made Ground	Mid greenish grey silty sand with CBM frags, only present in N of trench	>10	>2	0.7-
62	6204	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan with steeply sloping concave sides and flat base	>2	0.9	0.32+
62	6205	Fill	6204	Ditch	Dark brownish red sandy clay with flint	>2	0.9	0.32+
62	6206	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base	>2.2	0.96	0.3
62	6207	Fill	6206	Ditch	Light greyish brown silty sand with flint	>2.2	0.96	0.3
63	6300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with flint	>17.6	>2	0-0.3
63	6301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty sand with flint	>17.6	>2	0.3-
63	6302	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red sandy clay with flint and chalk patches	>17.6	>2	0.58-
64	6400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with flint	>15.8	>2	0-0.33
64	6401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with flint	>15.8	>2	0.33-

64	6402	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange clayey sand with flint	>15.8	>2	0.47-
64	6403	Cut		Quarry Pit	Sub oval in plan with irregular sides. Not fully excavated.	6.95	>2	>1.2
64	6404	Fill	6403	Quarry Pit	Mid greyish brown silty sand with flint and charcoal	6.95	>2	>1.2
65	6500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with flint	>15.1	>2	0-0.2
65	6501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty sand with flint and chalk	>15.1	>2	0.2-
65	6502	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red sandy clay with flint and chalk patches	>15.1	>2	0.5-
66	6600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand with flint	>15.9	>2	0-0.3
66	6601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty sand with flint	>15.9	>2	0.3-
66	6602	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red sandy clay with sand and flint	>15.9	>2	0.6-
67	6700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with flint	>27.5	>2	0-0.32
67	6701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with flint	>27.5	>2	0.32-
67	6702	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange clayey sand with sand, flint and chalk patches	>27.5	>2	0.46-
67	6703	Cut		Ditch Terminal	Linear in plan with steeply sloping concave sides, flat base and well defined terminal	>1.58	0.8	0.21
67	6704	Fill	6703	Ditch Terminal	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with flint and charcoal	>1.58	0.8	0.21
68	6800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand with flint	>28.7	>2	0-0.2
68	6801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty sand with flint and chalk	>28.7	>2	0.2-
68	6802	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red sandy clay with flint and chalk patches	>28.7	>2	0.6-
69	6900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand with flint	>31.2	>2	0-0.3
69	6901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty sand with flint	>31.2	>2	0.3-
69	6902	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red sandy clay with flint and chalk patches	>31.2	>2	0.8-
70	7000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand with flint	>31.9	>2	0-0.35
70	7001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty sand with flint	>31.9	>2	0.35-
70	7002	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish red sandy clay with flint and gravel	>31.9	>2	0.7-

**APPENDIX B: THE FINDS**

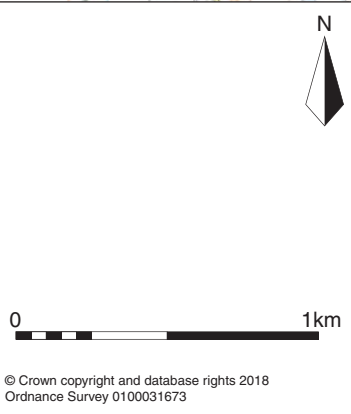
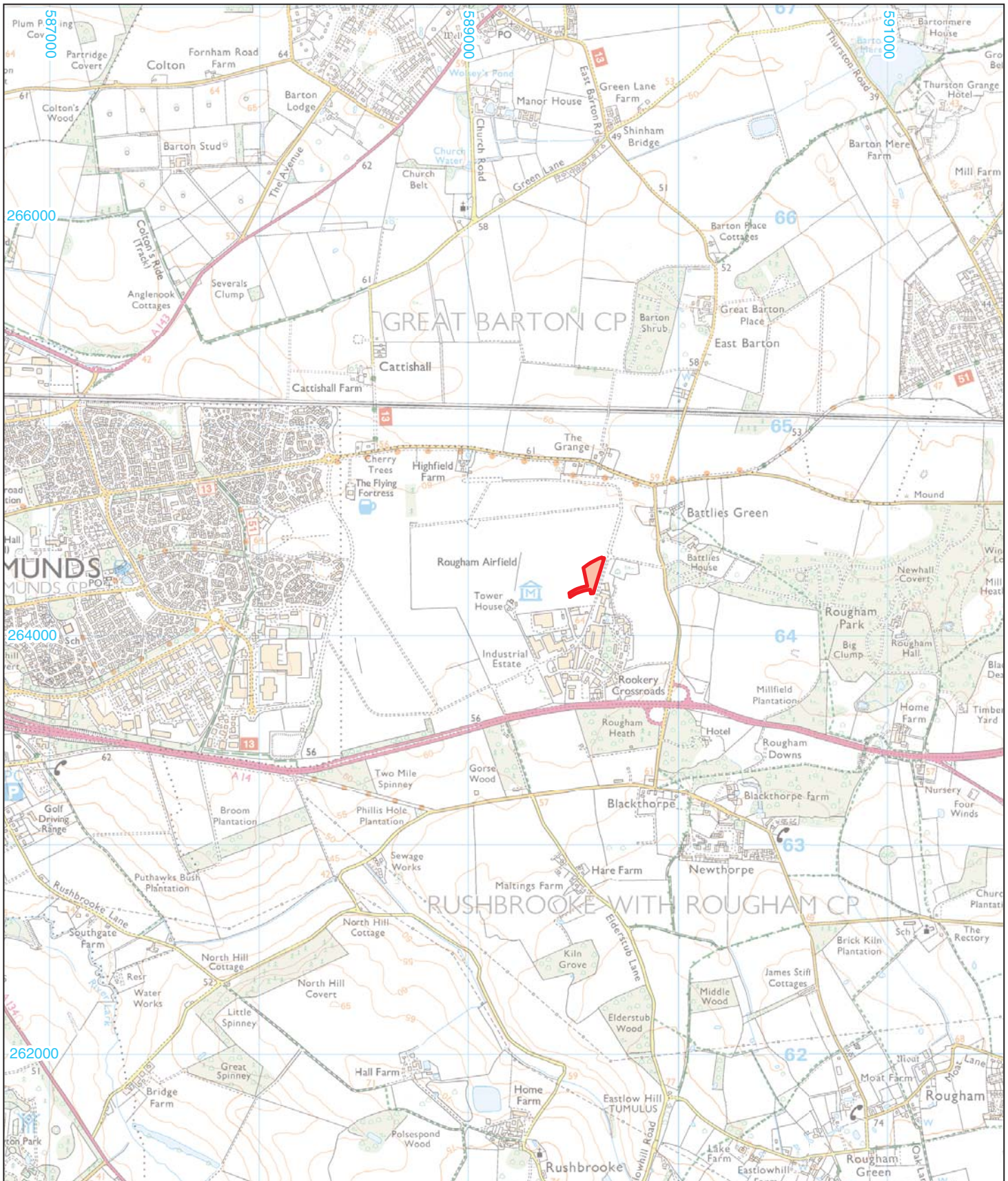
<b>Context</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Ct.</b>	<b>Wt.(g)</b>	<b>Spot-date</b>
6205	CBM	flat tile	1	78	Med/pmed
6300	Flint	flakes, one with retouch	2	19	-
6301	Flint	flake, multi-directional removals both sides	1	7	-
6400	Flint	Flake; multi-removals	1	17	-
6600	Flint	scraper	1	25	-

**APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site Plot 920, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2018 at Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site Plot 920, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Twelve trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Four undated ditches were identified during the evaluation. The general lack of dating evidence perhaps suggests that the ditches represent historic field system boundaries away from any foci of settlement. A small assemblage of unstratified prehistoric flint was recovered from across the Site.</p> <p>The large pit encountered in Trench 64 is likely to be a quarry pit for extracting local sand or clay. Similar pits have been identified during other phases of evaluation work within the vicinity of the Site and are thought to be relatively modern in date.</p> <p>The Site was largely devoid of any material associated with the former airfield, the exception being the clinker drain and concrete pipe encountered within Trenches 61 and 62.</p>	
Project dates	23-25 March 2018	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (SUMO 2017) Field evaluation (CA 2017)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site Plot 920, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	1.2ha	
Site co-ordinates	589603 264289	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	Sam Wilson	
<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	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service	Ceramics, flint etc
Paper	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service	Context sheets, registers etc
Digital	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service	Digital photos etc
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 *Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site Plot 920, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation*. CA typescript report **18315**; HER Code: **RGH100**

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




**Cotswold Archaeology**  
 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 Site  
 Plot 920, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

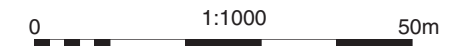
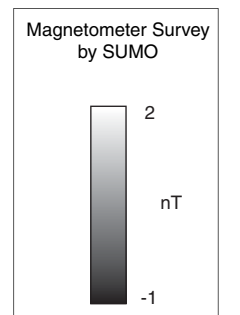
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	661124	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/06/2018	1
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018  
Ordnance Survey 0100031673



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Field drain



© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

**Cotswold Archaeology**

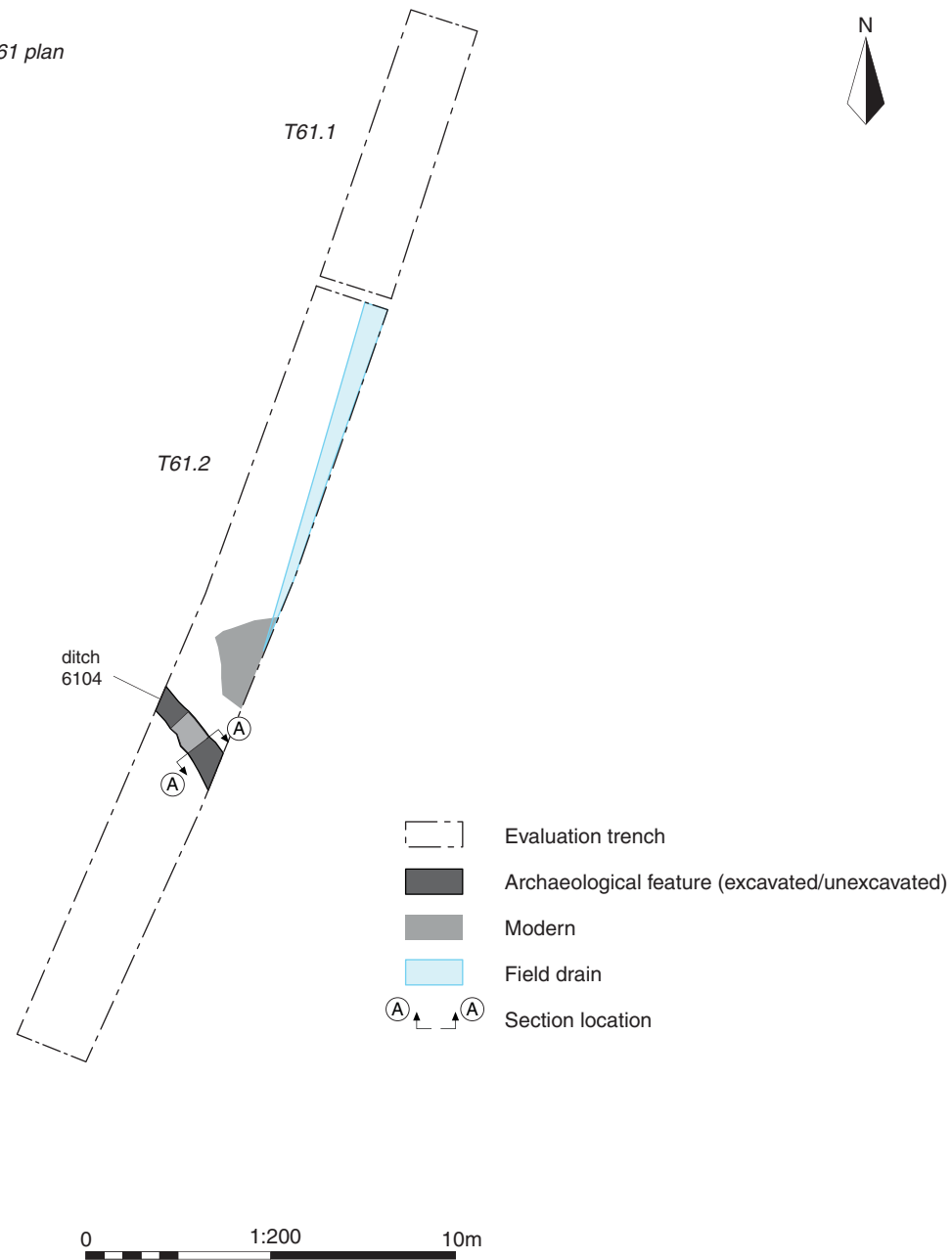
[Andover 01264 347630](tel:01264347630)  
[Cirencester 01285 771022](tel:01285771022)  
[Exeter 01392 826185](tel:01392826185)  
[Milton Keynes 01908 564660](tel:01908564660)  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site  
 Plot 920, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

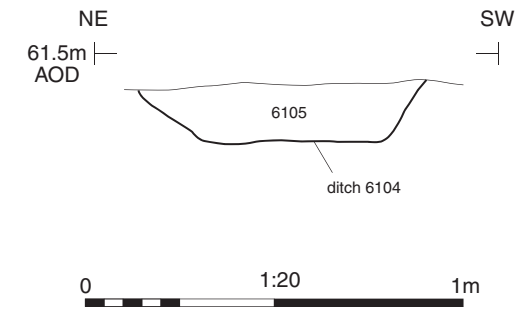
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan showing  
 archaeological features and  
 geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	661124	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/06/2018	2
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

Trench 61 plan



Section AA



Ditch 6104, looking south-east (0.4m scale)


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

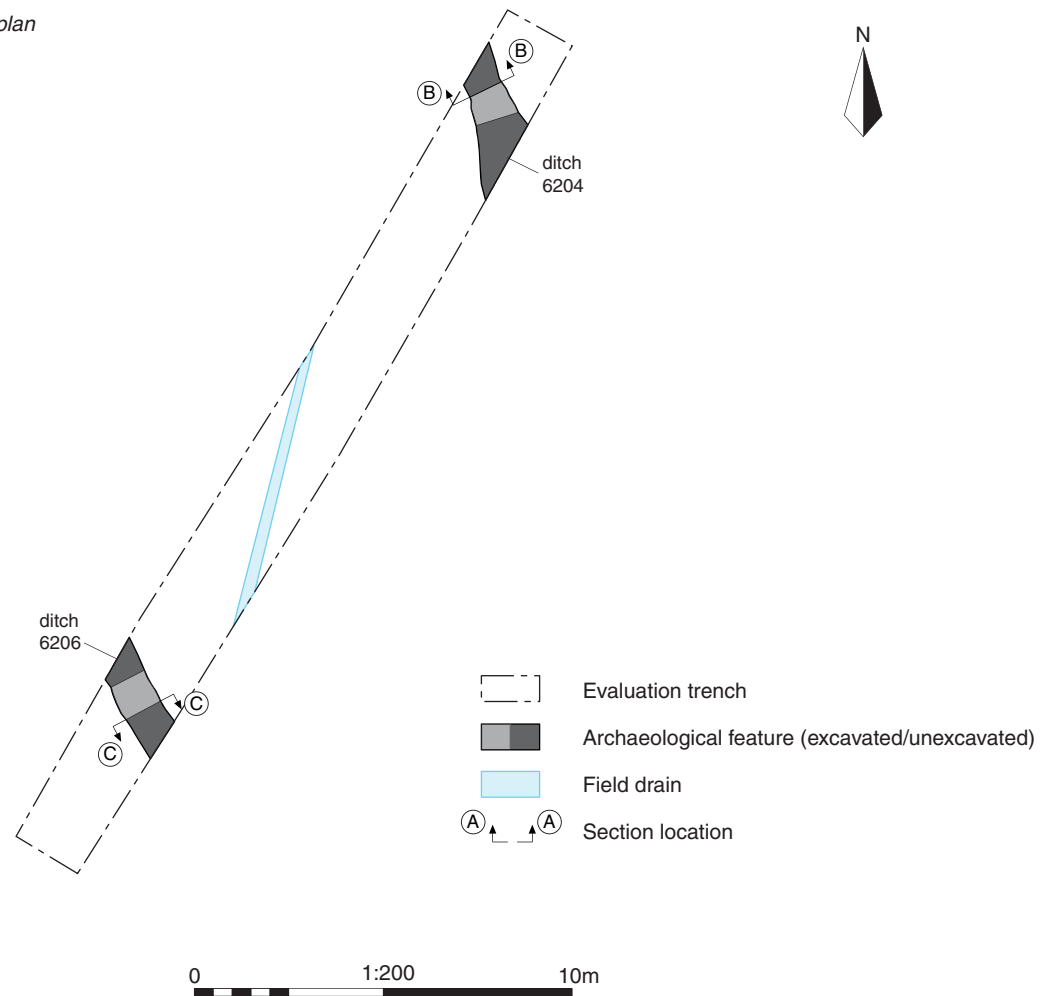
PROJECT TITLE  
 Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site  
 Plot 920, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 61: plan, section and photograph**

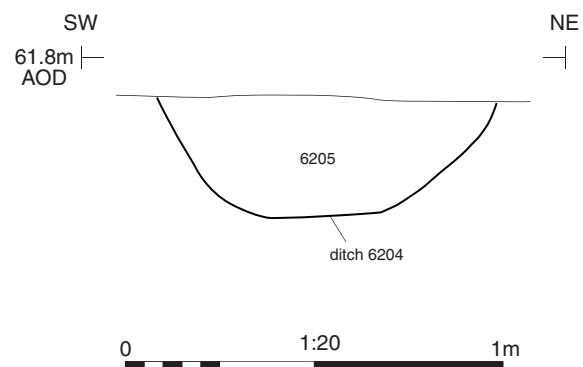
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	661124	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/06/2018	
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE @A3	1:200 / 1:20	<b>3</b>



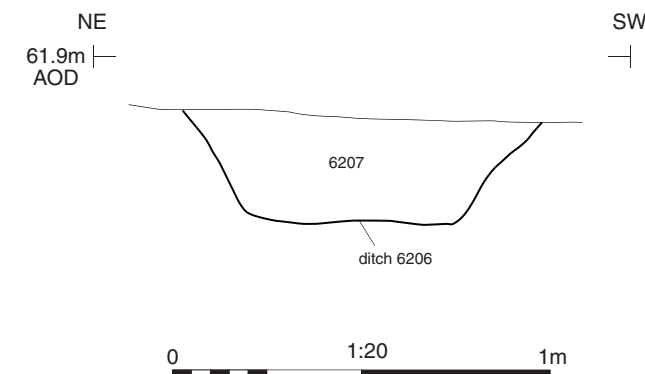
Trench 62 plan



Section BB



Section CC



Ditch 6204, looking north-west (0.4m scale)



Ditch 6206, looking south-east (0.4m scale)


**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 Site  
 Plot 920, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 63: plan, sections and photographs**

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	661124	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/06/2018	4
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE @A3	1:200 / 1:20	



Trench 67, looking south-west (1m scales)



Quarry Pit 6403, oblique post-excavation view (1m scale)



General view of site, looking north-east



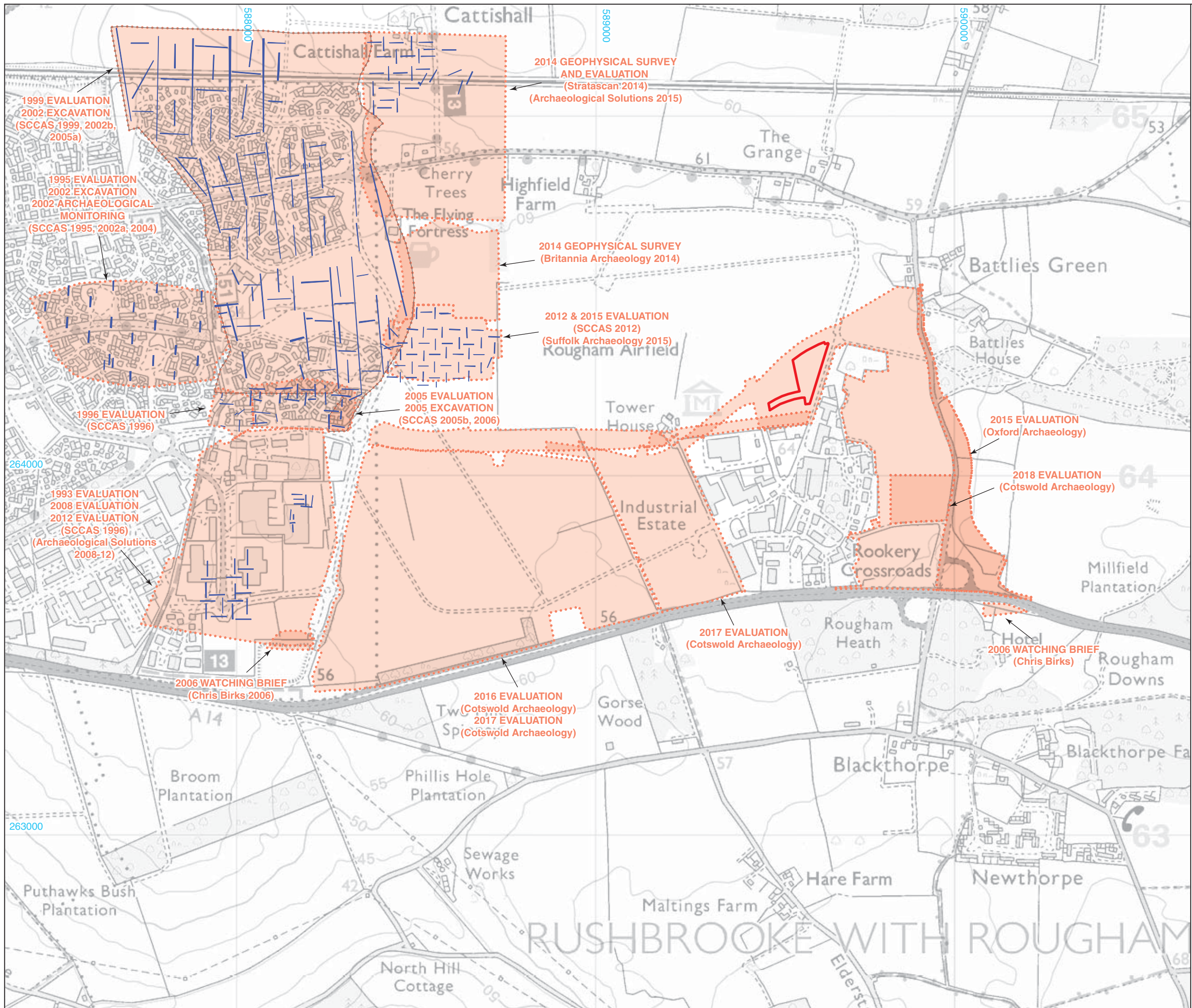
General view of site, looking south-west


**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 Site  
 Plot 920, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE  
**Photographs**

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	661124	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/06/2018	5
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE	@A3 NA	



- Site boundary
- Previous archaeological works
- | Evaluation trenches



© 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 Site  
 Plot 920, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Previous archaeological works

<b>DRAWN BY</b> CP	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 661124	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> DJB	<b>DATE</b> 29/06/2018	<b>6</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b> RK	<b>SCALE @A3</b> 1:10,000	

OASIS ID: cotswold2-317147

## Project details

Project name Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Rougham Site Plot 920

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2018 at Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site Plot 920, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Twelve trenches were excavated. Four undated ditches were identified during the evaluation. The general lack of dating evidence perhaps suggests that the ditches represent historic field system boundaries away from any foci of settlement. A small assemblage of un-stratified prehistoric flint was recovered from across the Site. The large pit encountered in Trench 64 is likely to be a quarry pit for extracting local sand or clay. Similar pits have been identified during other phases of evaluation work within the vicinity of the Site and are thought to be relatively modern in date. The Site was largely devoid of any material associated with the former airfield, the exception being the clinker drain and concrete pipe encountered within Trenches 61 and 62.

Project dates Start: 23-03-2018 End: 25-03-2018

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 661124 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Monument type PIT Modern

Significant Finds FLINT Early Prehistoric

Methods & techniques ""Targeted Trenches""

Prompt Planning condition

## Project location

CountryEngland

Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Rougham Site Plot 920

Postcode IP30 9NH

Study area 1.21 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 89639 64370 52.244319421407 0.778072857272 52 14 39 N 000 46 41 E  
Point

## Project creators

Name of Organisation Cotswold Archaeology

Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services

Project design originator Cotswold Archaeology

Project director/manager Ray Kennedy

Project supervisor Sam Wilson

## Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services

Physical Archive ID RGH 100

Physical Contents "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services

Digital Archive ID RGH 100

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services

Paper Archive ID RGH 100

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section"

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site Plot 920, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Wilson, S.

Other bibliographic details 18315

Date 2018

Issuer or publisher Cotswold Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Cotswold Archaeology, Andover

Entered by Hazel O'Neill (hazel.o'neill@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 2 July 2018



---

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF  
INVESTIGATION FOR AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

---

**PLOT 920  
SUFFOLK BUSINESS PARK  
SUFFOLK**

**Written By:  
Ray Kennedy (Cotswold  
Archaeology)**

**Approved By:  
Peter Reeves (CgMs)**

**MAY 2018 (version 2)**

**Suffolk Business Park  
Rougham Site  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
Plot 920**

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

CA Project: 661124



DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID						
REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
A	15-5-18	RAY KENNEDY	RICHARD GREATOREX	INTERNAL REVIEW	GENERAL 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

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	2
2.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	3
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	6
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 920 at Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Site, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 589639 264370) at the request of CgMs.
- 1.2 A planning application has been made to St Edmundsbury Borough Council (Ref: DC/18/0034/FUL) for construction of agricultural dealership building with associated offices, servicing and repairs of agricultural machinery, parking, access, cleaning facility and outside storage and display areas of agricultural machinery for sale (*sui generis* use) and (ii) construction of new access road with cycle ways and footpaths, pumping station, substation and associated landscaping. Previous evaluation have been undertaken by CA (2016, 2017a-c, 2018) within, and to the south and 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 WSI has been updated following consultation with Rachael Abraham, Suffolk County Council.

### **The site**

- 1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 1.2123ha, and comprises a roughly triangular area of agricultural land which is part of the northern portion of the former RAF Rougham Airbase. It is bordered to the north by the Bury St. Edmonds Eastern Relief Road, to the west by Woodlands Road, and to the south and east by

agricultural land. 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 2018). Previous archaeological investigations (CA 2017b) in the immediate vicinity of the site indicate that the geology occurs at a depth of between 0.19 – 0.60m below ground level (BGL).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following is a summary of information provided in the 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 2017, and January 2018 (CA 2016, 2017a-c, 2018) to the south and east of the site, and Suffolk Archaeology (2015) to the 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 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 at 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.

- 2.3 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)*

- 2.4 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.
- 2.5 Elsewhere, two shallow pits of Roman date, and Roman pottery have been found to the 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)*

- 2.6 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).
- 2.7 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)*

- 2.8 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 anomalies of archaeological interest within the current site; only one of these features was identified within the subsequent trenching and is discussed below.

*Recent Works*

- 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 22-27 within the current site, revealed a residual surface find assemblage of worked flint recovered from the topsoil in Field 3.
- 2.13 The partial exposure of a large circular anomaly identified during the geophysical survey was found within Trench 27 and is likely to represent a backfilled pit or bomb crater containing WW2 airfield debris. The feature was located in close proximity to the location of former aircraft dispersal points or hard-standings. No evidence was found of this former concrete hard-standings associated with the WW2 airfield. These substantial wartime features would have been located in the vicinity of several of the evaluation trenches (Trenches 23, 24, 26 and 27) but were completely removed during the post-war modern period;
- 2.14 An incident was encountered during the evaluation whereby within the demolition debris a suspected Second World War UXO was identified during machining but professional external investigation interpreted the item to be a heavily corroded wartime fire extinguisher

### 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 Joe Whelan, 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 twelve trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan. Eight trenches will be 30m long and 1.8m wide, and four trenches will be 15m long by 1.8m wide (Fig. 1). 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-three 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

CA, 2018 *Suffolk Business Park, Plot 100, Rougham, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report 18054, RGH 098

CgMs, 2016, *Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmonds, 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)
<b><i>Other Finds</i></b>	
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
- Plot 920
- Proposed Trenches (30 x 1.8m)



12,123 sq m

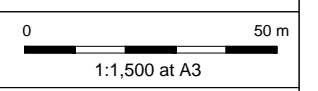


Figure 1:  
Proposed Trench showing  
proposed development



Cgms

**Cgms**

[www.cgms.co.uk](http://www.cgms.co.uk)

#### **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)

